





Irene Owen Andrews

Nov. 1922



THE
HISTORY
OF
GALLOWAY;
FROM THE
EARLIEST PERIOD
TO THE
PRESENT TIME.
IN
TWO VOLUMES.

Illustrated with Maps.

VOL. II.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT;
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Annex

Annex

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VII

ERRATA.

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- 71 line 28 *for* Sir Thomas, *read* Sir Patrick,
128 Note 2, *for* A. *read* G.
216 — 31, *for* paroxism, *read* paroxysm.
297 — 11, *for* batallion, *read* battalion.
378 Note *for* relicts; *read* relics.
383 line 34, *for* hoplessness, *read* hopelessness.
404 line 14, *for* was believed, *read* was still believed
468 — 26, *for* imposter, *read* impostor.
478 — 18, *for* principles, *read* principals.
487 — 2, *for* have, *read* has.

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HISTORY
OF
GALLOWAY,
CHAP. I.

FROM THE UNION OF THE CROWNS, TO THE EXECUTION
OF CHARLES I.

HAVING concluded James's reign in Scotland, it may be necessary for the purpose of elucidating the remaining part of this history, to take a cursory view of the internal state of Galloway at this period.

The external aspect of the district had now undergone a complete change. From the continued waste of timber, the woods had almost totally disappeared. To such a degree had they been destroyed in the southern division of the kingdom at least, that Parliament interfered in the year 1535, and enjoined new woods to be planted.¹ The destruc-

1 That "freeholders cause their tenants to plant woods, trees, and hedges, and sow broom in convenient places. Act, James II. Parl. 14 Cap. 80.

Ratified,—and that every man having *an hundred pound Land* of new extent whereon there is no wood, plant wood and make hedges and haining extending to three Aikers, and that they

tion of forests led to the extermination of such wild and ferocious animals as were wont to prowl through the woods, and seize upon their prey. The wild bear, once common, was now scarcely to be seen, and of the wolves, which were at one time numerous and dangerous, few remained.¹

The condition of the inhabitants of Galloway, had considerably improved. Many causes conspired to produce this effect. Law had already assumed considerable vigour, and both the property and persons of individuals were held more sacred. The execution of justice had become more certain, and the chance of escape or pardon considerably diminished. The Courts of Session and Justiciary had powerfully contributed to produce this salutary change, not only in Galloway, but also in the whole of Scotland.²

The reformation of religion had likewise been peculiarly effective in advancing the welfare of the people. By the overthrow of the Papal Church a great number of haughty, tyrannical, and profligate clerical Lords, had been removed from public view, who, by bad example, corrupted the minds of the people; and an ameliorated system of morality had been introduced. The people were now acquainted with their real interest. The Presbyte-

cause their tenants to plant for every *mark land* a *tree* under the pain of ten pounds to be paid by every laird that failzie. Act James V., par. 4 Cap. 10.

Ratified,—and that wilful destroyers and cutters of growand trees be punished to death as thieves." Act James VI., Parl. 11 Cap. 83.

1 "That the Sheriff and Bailie hunt the wolf thrice in the year betwixt *St. Mark's day* and *Lambes*, and that the country rise with them for that end." Act James VI., Parl. 14. (i. e. 1541.)

2 Scott.

rian ministers instead of assisting in the oppression of the lower ranks were their true friends,—in health or sickness,—in prosperity or adversity,—in freedom or in slavery. The reformed clergy were the bulwarks from which they derived their protection; the fountain from which they imbibed their information; the source from which they drew their consolation; the models after which they formed their characters; the venerated instructors of their childhood; and the steady props of their declining years: in short the “lights of the world,—the salt of the earth.”

The introduction of the art of printing had likewise contributed powerfully to enlighten the minds, and consequently to improve the condition, of the inhabitants of Galloway. Never perhaps was an engine discovered so powerful for good or evil as the press. But at this period it was employed only in labours of beneficence—in diffusing through the land, knowledge, truth, and wisdom. Before the art of printing had been discovered, books were rare and so valuable, that the utmost care was taken to prevent their abstraction from the houses of their possessors. Even in baronial castles there were generally only one or two volumes, which, being chained to a table in the hall, lay for the perusal of those who could read them. Books were also chained in churches and universities to prevent their removal; being sometimes attached to the desks, and sometimes to the shelves, which supported them.

The clergy of the ancient establishment had been much disposed to keep the people in a state of mental darkness; but the reformed clergy seized every opportunity to diffuse the light of know-

ledge amongst all classes of the community.— They read and explained the scriptures in public, catechised children in the churches, instilling into their minds the principles of the Christian Faith, and inculcated upon them the advantages of religious and moral rectitude.

Along with their improvement in knowledge, the inhabitants of Scotland in general, and Galloway in particular, became more gentle in their manners, more humble in their deportment, more humane in their sentiments, more just in their intercourse with others, more affectionate to their friends, less vindictive to their enemies.¹ In short, by that mode of moral and religious culture to which the expanding intellect was early subjected, a new intelligence was created, and a new benignity called forth, which were rendered permanently productive. The arm of the law was, no doubt, often and necessarily stretched out to punish crime, but the offences had generally assumed somewhat of a mollified aspect.²

Though the moral condition of the people had undergone a marked improvement,³ yet their physical comforts were not very materially augmented.

¹ Scott.

² For the state of crime in Galloway from the beginning of the reign of Mary, until James's accession to the English crown, see Appendix (P.)

³ "Certainly Galloway," says William Lithgow, the celebrated traveller, who visited it not long after this date, "is become more civil of late, than any maritime country bordering with the Western Sea. The nobility, and gentry, are as courteous, and every way generously disposed, as either discretion would wish or honour command. I found here in divers roadway inns, as good cheer, hospitality, and serviceable attendance, as though I had been ingrafted in Lombardy, or Naples." *Lithgow's Nineteen Year's Travels*. Eleventh Edition.

The buildings in towns were still but mean, and the cottages rude and incommodious. The windows were yet but holes, sometimes closed with boards moving on clumsy hinges, sometimes stuffed with straw, and sometimes filled with turf. The cottages rarely contained more than one apartment; and a part of it was generally occupied by a domestic animal. The Reformation had razed or dilapidated the monasteries; at least it had reduced the sacred edifices to a state from which they were progressively to fall into ruins.¹ But the destruc-

¹ Perhaps the monasteries of Galloway, from the protection afforded to them by Lord Maxwell and other powerful proprietors, suffered less at the time of the Reformation than those of many other places. Indeed some of them, such as the Abbey of Luce, sustained no injury. Of this monastery the New Statistical Account thus speaks.

"It was founded in the year 1190, and was afterwards inhabited by monks of the Cistercian order. From the ruins, which cover a whole acre of ground, and from some of its walls, which are still standing, it appears to have been a very magnificent and extensive building. Nearly a century after other monasteries had been destroyed in Scotland, the Abbey of Luce remained almost in an entire state; for so late as 1646, it is mentioned in the Records of the Presbytery of Stranraer as having sustained little injury. The Chapter-House, as it is called, still remains entire,—a small apartment on the eastern side of the square, the roof of which is supported by a strong pillar, diverging at the top into eight arches, and terminating in the surrounding walls. The centres of the arches are ornamented with various figures curiously cut out in white freestone."

NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT.

The Abbey of Dundrennan likewise remained entire, and contained its usual inmates when Mary visited it, before embarking for England. When the monks, however, were at last under the necessity of forsaking their old habitation, we are told they collected the most valuable of their effects, and retired on board of a vessel at Burnfoot, which they had procured for transporting them to France. The vessel sailed from the creek where Mary had embarked; but a storm suddenly came on and the ill-fated bark, with her passengers and the whole wealth of the magnificent Abbey, went to the bottom of the sea. It has been said, however, by some, that the vessel reached France in

tion of the religious houses now tended to produce improvements in rural districts, both in the dwellings of the smaller proprietors, and in the embellishment of barons' stately castles. The scattered treasures of religious houses, with their furniture and building materials, imparted new notions of domestic accommodation and internal comfort. The stately castle of Kirkeudbright, belonging to the opulent and powerful Laird of Bombie, was erected, as previously mentioned, in 1532. This castle seems to have been built more for the comfortable accommodation of its inmates than as a place of defence; and it exhibits not only a specimen of the edifices which were constructed at this period, but displays in plain characters the advanced state of the district in tranquillity and security.

The husbandry of Galloway was now chiefly pastoral. Galloway was one of the principal wool districts of Scotland, and much of its produce was sent to the burgh of Dumfries to be made into broad

safety, and that the records of the monastery are still in existence. A report once prevailed that they had been offered for sale to the Right Honourable Robert Cutlar Fergusson. We used the freedom of writing to this gentleman, to ascertain if the report rested on any good grounds, but he stated in reply "I am not in possession of any paper or other information respecting the Abbey of Dundrennan, which can be of any use to you, in the preparing of your Work on the History of Galloway."

Some old people say that the Abbey of Dundrennan was burned, and others that it fell gradually to decay. The following facts seem to confirm the former opinion. About two years ago the mouldering walls received some slight repairs to prolong the duration of their existence; and in the course of the operations the workmen found it necessary occasionally to dig down to some depth. After removing the surface, they often came to a substance resembling ashes, which contained pieces of stained glass, parts of which had been evidently in a state of fusion. Some curious relics which had been buried for ages were then brought to light: they will be taken notice of in their proper place.

cloth, for the manufacture of which this town had obtained much celebrity. In some parts of the interior of Galloway even at this time, woollen stuffs began to be manufactured on a small scale.¹ The district was still famous for its fleet and handsome breed of horses.

The agriculture of this province of Scotland was at present in a wretched state. It raised almost no wheat, but what little it raised was of such a quality as not to remunerate the husbandman for his toil: indeed, the crops soon degenerated into nothing else than empty chaff and straw. Laws were enacted to encourage, or rather to enforce, the culture of wheat, but they proved unavailing.² Most of the flour used in Scotland was imported from England. Oats were the principal article of crop in the southern parts of the kingdom. The potato, although introduced into Britain by Sir Walter Raleigh, had not yet reached Galloway. Ploughs continued still to be generally drawn by oxen, and were so ponderous that sometimes eight cattle were yoked to one plough. The old Roman plough still remained in use.

1 The native breed of sheep was small and white faced.—Lithgow, who visited the district in 1628, praises the flavour of the mutton and the quality of the wool, which he considered as not inferior to that of Spain. “Nay,” he continues “the Calabrian silk had never a better lustre, or a satter gripe than I have touched in Galloway on the sheep’s back.” (Lithgow’s Travels.)

2 “The rents of farms were paid in corn and provisions, (Fletcher page 108.) and tithes were constantly levied or demanded in kind, but of all the wheat paid at the Reformation as mentioned by Keith, none was paid either to the Bishop of Galloway, to the Abbey of Dandrennan, to the Abbey of Salscat, to the priory of Whithorn, or to the Abbey of Crossregual, which is a proof that wheat was not cultivated in Galloway, otherwise the clergy would have claimed a portion of it.” (Wallace’s State of Scotland. Edinburgh Edition, 1785. page 25.)

Internal traffic was principally carried on at fairs and markets. Fairs were once held on holidays, and even on Sundays, but by the unwearied exertions of the Presbyterian clergy after the Reformation, the days appointed for fairs were changed.¹ The goods to be exposed for sale were conveyed in cars, in sledges, in carts of wicker work, on the backs of horses, or on the shoulders of pedlars; and the various articles of merchandise were exposed to the view of the public, on stands, in booths, or tents. The King's officers exacted duties from those who sold at fairs, for the protection they received, and for the privilege they enjoyed of gaining advantage to themselves by their intercourse with the King's subjects. Markets were among the rights of burghs, and generally occurred weekly, but sunday markets were abolished after the Reformation. The market day being the only time of traffic within burghs, on that day people from the country brought in their produce to supply the inhabitants of the town with such commodities as were in daily use, and bought such articles from the merchants of the burgh as they required in the country. Pedlars also travelled through the rural districts, and both sold and bought various small articles; thus saving the country-people the trouble of repairing weekly to towns. The tollbooth of royal burghs was originally the booth in which the public officers collected the toll, or duty.² In remote districts, barter was common among the inhabitants.

¹ "It was enacted, "That no fairs be holden on holydays but on the morn after." Act, James III, Parl. 5, Cap. 34. (i. e. 1465).

² "It was enacted that at fairs the Sheriff should only have the best Ox or Cow or un ridden Horse brought to sale." (Act James II, Parl. 13 Cap. 59.)

Fish of different kinds was exported from Galloway in considerable quantities. The rivers afforded excellent salmon in great abundance. Trout of various sorts was easily taken in the rivers and lakes, whilst the pike and perch were numerous in many places. At the lower end of the lake of Ken, in the parish of Crossmichael, was a place long famous for the abundance of eels which it furnished for exportation.

At this period the Scots were extremely anxious to obtain gold or silver in exchange for the articles which they exported. Laws, indeed, existed in the reign of James I., compelling exporters to bring home with them, a certain quantity of the precious metals for the goods they had carried away. The coins of England, Flanders, and France, were current in Scotland, as well as its domestic coinage. Silver, in the reign of Queen Mary, was about ten times as valuable as it is at present; or, in other words, the same quantity of it would have purchased ten times as much of the necessaries of life.

Not very long previous to this time, as we have already seen, the smaller barons, or inferior vassals of the crown, were, in a great measure, relieved from what they considered an onerous duty, namely, their attendance in Parliament. The burgesses alone, holding not as individuals, but as a body, were allowed to appear by one or two representatives, or commissioners, for each burgh. At first all freeholders, whose annual income did not exceed a hundred

“That in Fairs, Parliament times, or general Councils, great Constables of Castles, Sheriffs, or Baillies of Burghs, use no extortion by taking from poor folks for loads or burdens what they call fees, under pain of being punished at the king's will.” James 6, Parliament 5. Cap. 33.

marks, obtained permission to give their attendance by procurators, unless specially summoned; and one procurator might appear for as many as chose to entrust him with a procuratory power. At last, during the reign of James VI., in the year 1587, it was finally settled by law, that for the future, two commissioners should be elected for every shire, to represent the smaller barons in Parliament.¹ The whole of the Parliamentary body sat in the same hall, and the King presided, or, in his absence, the chancellor, who, at first, seems to have been merely his secretary. At this period the alienation of land did not necessarily imply the alienation of the title which it originally had conferred. A commoner, in purchasing, or even in succeeding to an estate which had been erected into a lordship, did not become noble, or acquire a right to sit in parliament. All he acquired, was a title to vote for a representative, or to be chosen one himself.²

THE REIGN OF JAMES VI. IN ENGLAND.

After the accession of James to the English

1 Their charges to be defrayed by those who were relieved from attending, and subsequently a stated sum was allowed. "It being just that those who shall attend his Majesty and the service of the kingdom in parliament, have due allowances for their charges. His Majesty doth therefore with the advice of his estates of parliament statute, enact, declare, modify, and appoint five pounds Scots, (eight shillings and fourpence sterling,) of daily allowance to every commissioner from any shire, including the first and last days of parliament, together with *eight denes* for their coming, and as much for their returning to the shires of Caithness and Sutherland, and proportionably at nearer distances, and that the whole free holders, heritors, and life-renters holding of the King and Prince, shall according to the proportion of their lands and rents lying within the shire, be liable and obliged, in the payment of such allowance." Acts Parl. 1641, Chap. xviii.—1661, Chap. xxv.

2 Lord Fountainhall's Decisions.—Case of the East of Sutherland. *v.* Earl of Crawford.

threne, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, he exhibited, in the opinion of many, an undue attachment to his former subjects. His power of gratifying his Scottish friends, was now much augmented, and he showered benefits upon them with a liberal hand. The King's proceedings in this respect were viewed by the English nation, not only with extreme jealousy, but even with undisguised envy, open resentment, and avowed hostility.—At this period, James endeavoured to effect a union of the two kingdoms, and, likewise, a union of the two churches of England and Scotland; but natural prejudices were still too strong to permit these intended measures to be carried into execution.

A party now existed in England, known by the designation of puritans, who were dissatisfied with the hierarchy, and looked upon the mode of worship which was then practised in Scotland, as much more consonant to reason and the Divine will.—James, as head of the English Church, viewed this party with displeasure and uneasiness, considering them the votaries, not merely of ecclesiastical, but likewise of civil liberty, and the enemies of the just prerogatives of his crown. Scotland, he thought, set before those zealots a dangerous example, which might have a powerful effect in spreading their principles, and encouraging new efforts to diminish the power of the Sovereign, and to obtain an entire change in the ecclesiastical polity of the nation. James, therefore, determined to remodel the Church of Scotland, and thus ultimately suppress Presbyterian turbulence. The English clergy encouraged him in the design of assimilating the two churches, as a step towards uniting the two

kingdoms.¹ His Scottish courtiers and other nobles, since his elevation to the English throne, and great accession of patronage and power, seemed more ready to accommodate their religion to the views of the Sovereign, and James concluded from their obsequiousness, or at least supineness, that he might proceed with safety. Several insidious encroachments had already been made on the independence of the Scottish Church; and the King to gain over at least a part of the clergy, embraced every suitable opportunity to encrease the revenue and exalt the dignity of the bishops. He, therefore, evaded the urgent and reiterated solicitations of the Presbyterian ministers, that they might be allowed to meet in their General Assembly. At last, many of the clergy becoming irritated at the various delays and disappointments, representatives from nine presbyteries ventured to assemble at Aberdeen in 1605, without the royal authority. This was viewed as an act of rebellion, and the leaders were seized; but having declined the jurisdiction of the Privy Council, they were thrown into close confinement.

In the end of August, Lord Cranston, captain of the guard, apprehended Gilbert Brown, Abbot of New-Abbey,² who had been complained against

¹ Cook.

² " Sir Robert Spottiswood, second son of the archbishop of that name, seems now to have got a grant of this abbey. He succeeded his celebrated father as a Lord of Session in 1622, under the title of Lord New-Abbey. He was in 1633 elected president of the court; but, on the triumph of presbytery in 1637, he ceased to exercise that office. He joined the marquis of Montrose; and was apprehended near Philiphaugh, in August 1645. He was tried for treason, by a committee of parliament, and found guilty. He was beheaded at the market cross of St. Andrews, 20th January 1646. (*Memoirs of his Life*, prefixed to his *Practices of the Law of Scotland*, edited in 1706, by his grandson, Mr John Spottiswood, advocate.") MURRAY.

by the General Assembly, on account of his ardent attachment to Popery and exertions in its behalf. The people of the country rose in his defence. He was first sent to Blackness, but, in a few days, he was conveyed to Edinburgh castle, and liberally supported there at the King's expense until he could be conveniently removed from the kingdom.

The contumacious ministers were brought to trial before the High Court of Justiciary. Six of their number were found guilty of treason, but instead of being condemned to suffer death, they had their punishment commuted into banishment from Scotland for life. John Welsh, at one time minister of Kirkcudbright, but now of Ayr, was among the number of the prosecuted. He suffered a long imprisonment at Blackness before he was sent into banishment. The fate of these undaunted and conscientious ministers excited the sympathy of the people, and a great multitude resorted to the shore at Leith, at the unseasonable hour of two in the morning, to witness their departure, and bid them a final and affectionate adieu. Welsh offered up a most fervent and impressive prayer on the melancholy occasion; and after singing the 23d Psalm, the ministers tore themselves away from their sorrowing friends, many of whom they were destined never again to meet in this world. The people became much affected, and ardently implored a blessing on the heads of their faithful pastors.

While Mr Welsh was in Kirkcudbright, he married the daughter of John Knox, the celebrated reformer. This woman seems to have possessed much of her father's unflinching firmness and ardent spirit. Instead of abandoning herself

to useless sorrow or unavailing despair, she attended her husband on every trying occasion, animating him on the day of his trial, and often cheering him during his tedious confinement. She blessed God that her husband had both acted and suffered in the cause of Christ.¹

So much had the hands of Government been now strengthened, that these proceedings against the clergy raised no commotion in the nation.—By this bold stroke the King's authority over the refractory Church was considerably augmented.—

¹ Life of Welsh.—Murray.

“There is a life of Mr John Welsh, printed in 4to, 1703, from which we learn that ‘he was born a gentleman, his father being Laird of Collieston, in Nithisdale.’ When a stripling, he frequently eloped from school, and joined the thieves on the English border; but at college he became a sincere convert to piety. He was first of all minister at Selkirk; he married Elizabeth Knox, daughter of the Reformer, and heiress to no small share of her father's spirit, by whom he had three sons. The eldest, a doctor of medicine, was killed in the Low Countries, the second perished at sea, and the third was Josias, minister at Temple Patrick, in Ireland, commonly called the Cock of the Conscience by the people of that country, because of his extraordinary awakening and rousing gift.”

So miraculous a person was Welsh, that he is said to have been seen, while at prayer, surrounded by a heavenly light; but as this was at night, and in a garden, it is probable that there were glow worms on the bushes. ‘He would many times retire to the church of Ayr, which was at some distance from the town, and there spend the whole night in prayer; for he used to allow his affections full expressions, and prayed not only with an audible, but sometimes a loud voice; nor did he irk in that society [tire of that place,] all night over, which hath, it may be, occasioned the contemptible slander of some malicious enemies, who were so bold as to call him no less than a wizard. Mr Welsh's preaching,” continues his biographer, ‘was spiritual and searching; his utterance tender and moving; he did not much insist upon scholastick purposes; he made no show of his learning. I heard one of his hearers, who was afterwards minister of Moorkirk, in Kyle, say that no man could hardly hear him, and forbear weeping, his conveyance was so affecting.”—(Note to Kirkton's History of the Church of Scotland.)

He perceived the advantage he had gained, and determined to proceed in his favourite undertaking. Eight of the most zealous ministers were summoned to London, for the ostensible purpose of assisting at a conference to establish the peace of the Church,¹ but in reality that he might take advantage of their absence for accomplishing those measures which their activity and interference would otherwise be sure to thwart. In a Parliament afterwards assembled at Perth, it was ordained that the bishops should be restored to their former Episcopal estates,—so far as these were yet belonging to the crown,—to their ancient honours and jurisdiction, to their seats in Parliament, and to their rights of rank and precedence.² Chapters, which had been abolished, were again erected.³—In vain did the ministers who were most hostile to prelacy oppose these enactments by every means

1 Calderwood.

2 “The second Act of this Parliament concerneth the restitution of the State of Bishops to their ancient, and accustomed Honours, Dignities Prerogatives, Privileges, Livings, Lands, Tithes, Rents, Thirds, and Estates, as the samine was in this reformed Kirk most amply and free, at any time before the Act of Annexation, that the persons, provided to the Bishoprics, may freely and peaceably enjoy and possesse the Honours, Dignities, Prerogatives, Privileges competent to them or to their Estate, since the Reformation, and all Towers, Fortalices, Lands, Kirks, Tithes, Rents, two part Thirds, Patronages, and rights whatsoever, belonging to the Bishoprics; they alwayes intertaining the Ministers, serving the cure at the Kirks of their Bishoprics, upon the readiest of their thirds, according to the ordinarie Assignations made, or reasonably to be made thereanent.”

CALDERWOOD.

3 Calderwood.—After the re-establishment of Episcopacy, the parson of Penninghame was constituted archdeacon of Galloway and first member of the Bishop's Chapter. In the Chapter were likewise the Parsons of Crossmichael, Twynholm, Kirkcudbright, Dalry, and Borgue. The church of the priory at Whitehorn was the cathedral and chapter-house.

in their power. The barons, afraid of offending their powerful Sovereign, became either luke-warm, or obedient to his wishes. Even the new honours and emoluments which were to be distributed among the clergy, had a powerful effect in silencing the remonstrances, and swaying the judgment of many members of the Presbyterian Church, who might otherwise have steadily opposed every innovation, which the monarch desired to introduce. The bishops endeavoured by their superior influence and wealth, gradually to reduce the Presbyteries to the subordinate relation of chapters in the Episcopal Church. A party of firm Presbyterians withstood the pretensions of the prelates, but flattery, promises, or fear, at last prevailed; and before the termination of the year 1610, the Presbyterian constitution of the Church of Scotland was subverted or completely changed.¹

In the year 1606, the King promoted Gavin Hamilton to the Bishopric of Galloway after it had been vacant for thirty years. Before this period the revenues of the see had been almost ruined by alienations, grants for life, and pensions. Spottiswood states that the revenue of the Bishopric of Galloway “was so dilapidated, that it scarcely was remembered to have been.” James, therefore, from

¹ The Assembly which sat at Glasgow in 1610 conferred additional powers upon the bishops, and declared the King to be the Supreme Governor and head of the Church. The Earl of Wigtown, the Bishop of Galloway, the Barons of Drumlanrig and Bombie, with the following ministers from the Stewartry: John Aikman, William Hamilton, Robert Glendinning, and James Donaldson; and from Wigtownshire, James Adamson, John Watson, and George Kinnaird, sat in this assembly. Its acts were subsequently ratified in Parliament with some omissions suggested by the King.

his zeal for upholding the dignity of the bishops, in the course of a few years conferred upon Hamilton, the Abbey of Dundrennan,¹ the Abbey of Tongland,² the Priory of Whithorn,³ and the monastery of Glenluce,⁴ with all their churches, property, and revenues.⁵

Three prelates were summoned to London by James, in 1610, to accept of ordination by the English bishops. Two of them were Hamilton of Galloway, and Lamb of Brechin, afterwards likewise Bishop of Galloway. Having thus received consecration in England, they were qualified to impart

1 "The King acquired the whole property of this abbey, by the act of general annexation, 1587. Gavin Hamilton, who was consecrated bishop of Galloway, in 1606, obtained a grant under the privy seal, of the abbey of Dundrennan, with the property and revenues."

CALEDONIA.

2 "When the bishopric of Galloway was re-established, and Gavin Hamilton was appointed bishop, in 1606, the King granted to him, and his successors, the abbey of Tongland, with all its kirks, and revenues; reserving to Melville, the commendator, the benefit of the grants before stated, during his life: He died, in 1613, when the abbey, and its revenues, went to the bishop of Galloway, who continued to enjoy the whole till episcopacy was overthrown."

CALEDONIA.

3 In 1604, Alexander Stewart was served heir to his father as bailie of Whithorn. "The whole property of this priory was vested in the king by the General Annexation Act, in 1587; and it was afterwards granted, by king James, to the bishop of Galloway, in 1606, when it was annexed to the revenues of that see. It was transferred to the university of Glasgow, in 1641; but was restored to the bishopric of Galloway, in 1661; and it continued to belong to that see till the final abolition of episcopacy, in 1689."

CALEDONIA.

4 "The whole property of the monastery of Glenluce was vested in the king, by the general Annexation Act, in 1587; and it was granted by King James, in 1602, to Mr Lawrence Gordon, the Commendator of Glenluce, a son of Alexander Gordon, the bishop of Galloway."

CALEDONIA.

5 "At the epoch of the Revolution, which is, also, the epoch of the abolition of episcopacy, the amount of the rental of the bishopric of Galloway, including the priory of Whithorn, and

suitable ordination to such Scottish ministers, as should be advanced to vacant sees. When the faithful Presbyterian clergy saw individuals, whom they considered as apostates and inferiors in every thing that exalts the human character, loaded with honours and emoluments, their indignation became

the abbey of Tongland and Glenluce, stood thus:

				Scots Money*.
				£62 4 8 4
The deductions	-	-	-	629 13 4
The net rent	-	-	-	£5634 15 0

This was larger than any other bishopric in Scotland at that epoch, and was only exceeded by the two archbishoprics of Saint-Andrews, and Glasgow.

By the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, the whole of this revenue was vested in the crown, with the patronage of more than twenty churches. Besides all these, there, formerly belonged to the bishopric of Galloway, the patronage and teinds, of two parishes in the Isle of Man; but these were lost, when the bishopric was suppressed by the grand rebellion, and were not recovered at the restoration."

The churches which belonged to the see, were,—“ 1. Whit-horn; 2. Sorbie, with the kirks of Kirkmaiden, and of Cruggleton, which had been annexed thereto; 3. Glasserton, with the church of Kirkmaiden, annexed thereto; 4. Mochrum; 5. Glenluce; 6. Inch; 7. Stranraer; 8. Leswalt; 9. the churches of Toskerton, and Coshant, annexed to Stony Kirk; and which were all in Wigtownshire; 10. Minnigaff; 11. Tongland; 12. Carsphairn; 13. Borgue, with the churches of Senwick, and Kirkandrews annexed thereto; 14. Girthon; 15. Troqueer, these are in the Stewartry of Kirkcubright; 16. Kilmadan, alias Glendarnel, in Argyllshire; 17. Kirkmichael, in Carrick, Ayrshire; 18. Dumfries; 19. Closeburn; 20. Trailhat, annexed to Tinwald; 21. Drumtree, annexed to Johnston; 22. Staple-gordon, annexed to Langholm; these last five are, in Dumfriesshire.”

CALEDONIA.

* “For the information of the English reader it may not be improper to mention that Scotch was to sterling money in the proportion of 1 to 12. A penny Scots was the twelfth part of a penny sterling. A penny sterling was a shilling Scots, and one shilling and eightpence sterling, made a Scotch pound.”

(See Ruddiman's Preface to Andersons Diplomata.)

fierce and ungovernable. The new bishops, besides, soon began to provoke both the clergy and laity by their haughtiness, insolence, and tyranny; and they alarmed many powerful families by hinting at the resumption of the alienated possessions of the Church. These circumstances afforded some check to James's ecclesiastical innovations, and became the germs of potent agencies—the seeds of mighty events which were destined one day to overshadow the land with their blighting influence.

During the same year, two Courts of High-Commission were instituted by James, which struck at the foundation of liberty. They were composed chiefly of bishops or their friends; and an Archbishop presided, five members being a quorum of each court. They were authorised to call before them all persons who had been offenders either in life or religion, and to proceed to their trial. These arbitrary tribunals had power to excommunicate, to fine, or to imprison all such as subjected themselves to their displeasure. In cases of contumacy the Privy Council was commanded to employ the whole force of its authority—all the engines of government,—in executing their sentences. By these detestable courts, a system of tyrannical and jealous inspection was maintained, which powerfully tended to annihilate all confidence among men,—all the comforts and pleasures of social intercourse. The Earls of Cassillis and Wigtown, the Bishop of Galloway, James Halliday, commissary of Dumfries, and Thomas Ramsay, minister there, with several others, were commissioners in the province of Glasgow, or southern division of Scotland. The two Commission-Courts were subsequently united, and

Cowper Bishop of Galloway was appointed one of the members of this judicatory.¹

In the year 1613, an event took place which created some sensation both in Galloway and Dumfries-shire. After the battle of Dryfe-Sands, the Johnstons and the Maxwells, with their dependents, had lived in a state of bloody feud and mortal enmity. The friends of the parties, for their own personal comfort, had frequently endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between them, and suggested, or rather urged, the propriety of an amicable meeting of the chiefs, for the purpose of fully adjusting their private differences. At length Lord John Maxwell, son of the nobleman who had fallen at Dryfe Sands,² and Sir James Johnston, with Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardton, as a common friend, and two attendants, met near Sheildhill in the parish of Tinwald. During their conversation the attendants quarrelled; and whilst Sir James was in the act of separating them, Lord Maxwell came behind him, and shot him in the back with two bullets. The offender, being at length apprehended, was committed to the castle of Edinburgh, from which he succeeded in making his escape. His Lordship now took refuge abroad³

¹ Calderwood.

² Young Maxwell had been in the battle.

³ "He escaped," says Mr Cunningham, "to France, and as he set his foot on shipboard, the old minstrel supposes that he uttered his memorable Goodnight."

"Adieu, Dumfries, my proper place,
But and Caerlaverock fair;
Adieu, my castle of the Thrieve,
Wi' a' my buildings there:
Adieu, Lochmaben's gates sae fair,
And Langholm holm, where birks there be;
Adieu, my ladye and only joy!
For, trust me, I may not stay with thee."

where he remained until 1612, when he ventured to return home. But having found himself exposed to many dangers in Scotland, he resolved to repair to Sweden as a place of safety. Immediately before his embarkation, his kinsman, the Earl of Caithness, prevailed upon him to abandon his purpose, and take shelter in Castle-Sinclair. The Earl, however, basely violated the laws of hospitality, by causing his servants to seize the unfortunate nobleman, and deliver him into the hands of his enemies. By this treacherous act, Lord Caithness expected to ingratiate himself with the Sovereign. Lord Maxwell was brought to trial, condemned, and, on the 11th of May, beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh.

Thus perished upon the scaffold, the hereditary sheriff of the Stewartry. He died in the profession of the Roman Catholic faith, and exhibited much piety and penitence before his death. He expressed an earnest hope that the King would not punish his family for his individual offences; and, after entreating forgiveness from the "Laird of Johnstone, his mother, grandmother, and freindis, and acknowledging the wrong and harm done to them," we are told "that he retired by himself near the block, and made his prayers to God, which being ended, he took leave of his friendis and of the bailies of the town, and suffering his eyes to be covered with an handkerchief, offered his head to the axe, and suffered death on the 21st of May at four o'clock in the afternoon."¹

¹ Continuation of Buchanan's History.—Scott,—Historical Tales of the Scottish Wars, &c.

Bishop Hamilton¹ died in 1614 and was succeeded in the bishopric of Galloway by William Couper,² Minister of Perth, who for many years had been a zealous Presbyterian and a determined enemy to Episcopacy, in every form. But he seems not to

1 Of Gavin Hamilton Calderwood thus speaks.

Mr Gawin Hamiltoun, forsaking his Pastoral Charge at the Kirk of Hammiltoun, was not content with the Bishopric of Galloway, as it had of old annexed unto it the Abbacie of Tungland; but procured also a new annexation of other two Benefices, the Abbacie of Glenluce, and Priorie of Whittherne. Sceldome did he preach. It was requested by the Ministers, in the last Diocesan Synod, which he had before his death, to betake him to a particular charge and Preach. He confessed his offence in not preaching, but refused to undertake a particular Charge. When some regrated to him the grosse corruptions, which proceeded from their Estate, and the fear of grosser. He acknowledged there was just cause to fear, saying, ye count these corruptions great, but who liveth, shall see grosser than these. When Mr Gilbert Pouer, a brother of the Ministry in Galloway, modestly refused a carouse offered by him, he abused him in presence of other Ministers, plucking his hat from his head in his furie, and casting it upon the ground. He dispensed with the marriage of a Gentleman in Galloway, named Niven Agnew of Mai-, having his first Wife alive; notwithstanding that the Brethren of the Ministry in open Synod opposed unto it, as a perillous preparative, tending to the overthrow of Discipline, in that rude Diocie, and to open a door to Adulterers. When the marriage of his daughter upon Campbel Bishop of Argile, was solemnized in the Abbay of Glenluce, where he kepted his residence for the time, he vomited like a beast at the banquet.— He died with little sense.”

2 “Mr William Couper who succeeded to him, was not content with that clustering together of Benefices, which his predecessors had purchased, but laboured for an annexation of the Chappel Royal to his former Benefices. After he had accepted the Bishopric, he set forth an Apologie in print, to purge himself of Covetousness and Ambition, and gave Reasons wherefore he changed his minde. But he was so vexed with answers, that he cast some of them in the fire, and would not look upon them. Yet Mr David Home of Godscroft pressed him with a reply to his answer. Whereupon Mr Couper set forth his Dicalologie, answering only to such Passages as pleased him. Whereupon Mr David wrote an ample rejoinder; which was never printed, Because the Gentleman wanted the commoditie of the Presse.—

have been fortified against the attacks of temptation; and accordingly, in 1608, we find him sitting as a member of a packed assembly, and also concurring with the Episcopal party in all the measures that were agitated by the Government.¹

An act was passed by the Assembly which met at Aberdeen, in 1616, for drawing up and perfecting, or reviving and publishing a Liturgy and new Confession of Faith for the Episcopal Church of Scotland. Several learned divines, the chief of whom was the Bishop of Galloway, were selected to accomplish this important work.²

Though Assemblies were still sometimes called under the royal sanction; yet the bishops, having succeeded in establishing a High Commission-Court, intended ultimately to suppress this supreme judicatory of the Church, in which Scotland seemed to delight.³

In 1617, James “out of his salmond-like desire,”⁴ resolved to visit Scotland, after an absence

None was more forward in the purer times against the state of Bishops: None now more frank for the corruptions of the time. After he had gotten the Bishopric, he maketh not residence in Galloway, but in the foot of the Cannongate, that he might be near to the Chappel Royal, where he preached as Dean, neglecting his Diocie, where he ought to have preached as a Bishop, if his office had been lawful.” CALDERWOOD.

1 Calderwood.

2 See Dr T. Murray's Literary History of Galloway, 2nd Ed. p. 44.

3 “It was enacted by the secret council which met at Edinburgh on 10th December 1616: “That the bishops in their several visitations should, with the consent of the heritors and majority of the parishioners have the power of *planting* a school in each parish, and stenting every ploughland for the maintenance of the same, which was ratified by the Act Charles I. Parl 1. chap. v.

4 These were his own words. It is well known that the salmon pays a periodical visit to its native river.

of fourteen years. He accordingly issued orders, that every preparation should be made for the due reception of himself and his court at the palace of Holyrood-house; and that the solemn service of the Church of England might be properly performed, he sent down carpenters from London, to repair the royal chapel, and erect in it gilt statues of the apostles.¹ A report that images were to be introduced was widely circulated and believed; and the people, viewing this as the first step towards the re-establishment of Popery, became uneasy or alarmed. The Bishop of Galloway, dean of the chapel royal, being deeply interested in the tranquillity of the country, wrote to the Sovereign, and succeeded in dissuading him from his obnoxious design. James returned to England by the way of Dumfries, where he attended Divine service, and heard a sermon preached by the Bishop of Galloway.²

Before this period, Stranraer had been a burgh of barony, but it was now created a royal burgh by a charter,³ dated the 27th of July, 1617. Owing, however, to the hostility of the town of Wigtown, it was not enrolled among the royal burghs of Scotland until a much later period. In the beginning

1 Calderwood.—Aikman's Continuation of Buchanan.

2 Caledonia.

3 "There is a copy of this charter in the Parl. Report, 1793, which was reprinted, in 1819. The parliament of 1633 refused to confirm that charter, owing to the solicitations of the burgh of Wigtown. Acta Parl. v. 53. They had not representatives in parliament, during Charles I.'s reign, nor in that of Charles II. It is not among the royal burghs assessed, in 1667, 1678; or in 1690: Yet, was it enrolled as a Royal burgh, before Symson wrote his account of Galloway in 1684: when he said "Stranraer is a royal burgh lately enrolled." It is but a little town, yet, is it indifferently well built." CALEDONIA.

of the reign of Charles I., the town of Stranraer was formed into a distinct parish.

On the arbitrary mandate of the King, the bishops celebrated the festival of Christmas in their respective cathedrals. The Bishop of Galloway, however, officiated, as dean, in the Royal chapel of Holyrood-house ; and the walls of that ancient building once more re-echoed to the sound of both vocal and instrumental music. Orders were given, that all the servants of the crown, at the following Easter, should receive the sacrament kneeling ; and the ordinance was administered to them in that posture by the Bishop of Galloway, who, before his elevation to the honour of a mitre, as Calderwood informs us, was displeased if requested to partake of a “ Christmas pie.”¹

The bishops, aware of the reverence with which the General Assembly was beheld, and consequently sensible of the influence which the sanction of this judicatory of the Church would impart to their measures, strenuously urged the King to permit one to be called. With some hesitation and reluctance, his consent was given, and the Assembly met at Perth on the 25th of August 1618. This venerable court was required by his Majesty to authorise and adopt certain innovations, afterwards known by the name of “ The five articles of Perth.” As they were particularly disagreeable to the people of Galloway we shall insert them.—

1. Kneeling at the Sacrament, 2. Private Communion, 3. Private Baptism, 4. Confirmation of Children, 5. Observation of holidays. The Assembly felt overawed by the satellites of the court,

¹ Calderwood.

and the articles were carried by a considerable majority. Some of the hostile ministers were threatened in private by their bishops with deposition. The Bishop of Galloway severely reprimanded Mr James Simpson, minister of Tongland, and Mr Thomas Provan, minister of Leswalt, for voting according to the dictates of their conscience, and the instructions of their presbyteries.¹

The articles of Perth were sanctioned in Parliament by a majority of twenty-seven.² So enraged were the people of Edinburgh, that they would not view the Parliamentary procession; and the outcry against the articles through the south of Scotland was tremendous.

Cowper, Bishop of Galloway, died in Edinburgh, on the 15th of February, 1619, at the age of fifty-one. The calumny heaped upon him by his enemies, it is thought, proved the primary cause of his death.³

¹ Calderwood.

² The Earls of Wigtown and Nithsdale, Lords Garlies and Sanquhar, John Carsar, commissioner for Dumfries, and John Turner for Wigtown, voted in support of the articles. David Arnot of Barcaple, commissioner for Kirkcudbright, voted against them. (Calderwood.)

³ Calderwood, who entertained strong prejudices against the bishops, and whose observations respecting individuals must be received with caution, thus speaks.

“ Upon the sixteenth of Februarie, Mr William Couper Bishop of Galloway departed this life, in the Canongate. He had never abilitie to go up to the pulpit after his Christmas Sermon. His ordinar residence was in the Canongate near the Chapel Royal, whereof he was Dean. When he went to his Diocie, and that was once in two years, he behaved himself very imperiously. He abused and upbraided that reverend preacher Mr Robert Glendinning, Minister at Kirkcudbright, for opposing to the exacting of the Kirk penalties by his Commissaries. He exceeded all bounds, in abusing Mr David Pollock Minister at Glenluce. He thrust in upon the Parish of Girthon Mr Alexander Frissel, the Parishioners and all the Ministers of the Diocie opposing. The man was so ignorant, that he proceeded to

He was buried in the new Greyfriars' church-yard, where his monument is still to be seen. His funeral was attended by the members of the privy council and the magistrates of Edinburgh, besides a great number of other individuals in public stations,

That Cowper was both an amiable and pious man can hardly be denied; for, though he changed his

the Ministration of the Sacrament without a blessing, whereby many of the people absented themselves from the table, as profained by him, and yet he carried a grudge at some of the Brethren for opposing. He desired the Presbyterie of Kirkcudbright, to grant a dispensation to James Lidderdail of Ile, to detain in his companie the woman, with whom he had lyen in fornication. He set a tack of the Parsonage and Vicarage of the Abbacie of Glenluce to his brother Andrew Couper, who disposed the right of the tack to John Crawford of Skeldoun, son in law to the said Bishop. It is thought, that if just calculation were made of the Commoditie extorted by him through his Diocie, by advice of his two covetous counsellors, Andrew Couper his Brother and John Gilmour writer in Edinburgh, for his use and theirs, by racking of rents, getting of grassoms setting of Tacks of tithes, and other like means it would surmount the summe of an hundreth thousand merks if not an hundreth thousand pounds. The people there curse his memorie, and for his sake view all the new start-up Bishops as hurtful to the country and serving only to suck out the substance of mens Estates. He disposed two Kirks of the Chappel Royal, Kirk-kinner and Kirkcowan both benefices of cure, to his Brother Andrew.— So the Pastors serving the cure were debarred from their stipends, the possessors refusing to make payment because of the said Andrew his Arrestments. He was not content with the benefices his predecessors had clustered, till he got the Deanrie of the Chappell Royal annexed to them before or at his entrie. Not long before his departure he admitted to the Ministry his servant Mr Scot in his bed chamber at his bed side. It is reported that he cried often before his death, when his Conscience was stirring, a fallen star, a fallen star: But he became more senselesse, would follow or answer the word of others, and then fall off incontinent from any spiritual purpose. If his end had been gracious and comfortable, there had been a loud report made of it. His corps was carried to Gray friers, with sound of trumpets, upon the eighteenth of Februar. The Bishop of St Andrews made the funeral Sermon in Gray frier Kirk of Edinburgh.”—

CALDERWOOD.

opinions on religious subjects, and espoused the cause of Episcopacy, yet, he is said by impartial observers, always to have exhibited a laudable moderation, and an undeviating attachment to the best interests of Christianity. In alluding, on his death bed, to his ministrations in Galloway, he thus expresses himself. "In this my calling how I have walked and what my care was to advance the gospel there, I trust I shall not, nor yet do want witnesses."

Andrew Lamb, Bishop of Brechin, was now translated to the see of Galloway. He had accompanied James to London, when taking possession of the English throne, and, also, as previously noticed, had received consecration there some years afterwards. Immoderately hostile to the cause of Presbytery, and destitute of toleration, he was a fit member of the High Commission-Court: never was this man known to show mercy to the suffering Presbyterians.

Robert, Lord Maxwell, in 1620, was created Earl of Nithsdale, with the precedence of his father's rank as of Earl of Morton; and he took his place accordingly in the Parliament of 1621. Having been in great favour with his Sovereign, he had been rehabilitated and put in possession of his brother's estates in 1618, and had obtained charters under the great seal of additional lands, both in that and the following year.¹

Welsh, after fourteen years exile in France, lost his health; and his native air was recommended

¹ He got charters under the Great Seal. "*Roberto Comiti de Nithsdale, Eskdale, et Earliel, of the lands and earldom of Nithsdale, the Lands, Lordships, and Baronies of Mearns, and many others in the years 1621 and 1622.*"

as affording the only chance of recovery. By powerful intercession he was allowed to come to London, but to every solicitation for permission to visit Scotland, James remained inexorable.¹ He expired in the English capital in 1622, after having languished for a short time.

Sir Alexander Stewart, who had been created Lord Garlies,—on the 2nd of September, 1607, was, in 1623, raised to the dignity of Earl of Galloway, his descent from the illustrious family of Lennox being assigned as the principal reason for raising him to the peerage.²

James, whose inattention to the feelings and wishes of the people of the Lowlands of Scotland, had created so much religious contention, died on the 29th of March, 1625, in the fifty-ninth year

1 "Mrs. Welsh, by means of some of her mother's relations at court, obtained access to James, and petitioned him to grant this liberty to her husband. The following singular conversation took place on that occasion. His majesty asked her who was her father, she replied, 'Mr Knox.' 'Knox and Welsh,' exclaimed he, 'the devil never made such a match as that.' 'It's right like, Sir,' said she, 'for we never spiered [asked] his advice.' He asked her how many children her father had left, and if they were lads or lasses. She said three, and they were all lasses. 'God be thanked!' cried the king, lifting up both his hands, 'for an they had been three lads, I had never bruiked, [possessed] my three kingdoms in peace.' She again urged her request, that he would give her husband his native air. 'Give him his native air! Give him the devil,' replied the king 'Give that to your hungry courtiers,' said she, offended at his profaneness. He told her at last, that if she would persuade her husband to submit to the bishops, he would allow him to return to Scotland. Mrs Welsh, lifting up her apron, and holding it towards the king, replied, in the true spirit of her father, 'Please your majesty, I'd rather kep his head there.'" *M'Crie's Life of Knox*, vol. ii. p. 274.

2 Crawford.

* I would rather receive his head there, when severed from his body by the executioner.

of his age. His character displayed a strange combination of extreme contrarieties, as may be easily perceived from the whole tenor of his life. In him were strikingly blended, wisdom and folly¹ learning and ignorance, pride and meanness, prodigality and parsimony,² severity and lenity, piety and profanity,³ obstinacy and facility, virtue and vice. His manners were coarse and un-

1 Sully called him "the wisest fool in Christendom."

2 The following is a copy of one of the royal invitation cards to his daughters's baptism, the entertainment appears to have been a *pic nic*. "Right trusty friend, we greet you well. Having appointed the baptism of our dearest daughter to be here at Halyrood-house, upon Sunday, the fifteenth day of April next. in such honourable manner as that action craveth, we have therefore thought good right effectually to request and desire you to send us such offerings and presents against that day *as is best then in season*, and convenient for that action, as you regard our honour, and will merit our special thanks. So not doubting to find your greater willingness to pleasure us herein, since you are to be invited to take part of your own good cheer; we commit you to God. From Halyrood house, this tenth day of February, 1593."

JAMES R.

Right trusty Friend. the Laird of } Arnot's Hist. of Edinb.
Balfour, Bethune Elder." } chap. ii. p. 15.

3 Notwithstanding James, during the latter period of his reign, inculcated the maxim "No bishop no King," and declared that "presbytery and monarchy agreed as well as God and the devil." (Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History); yet "in a General Assembly held at Edinburgh, in the year 1590, this prince is known to have made the following public declaration: "I praise God that I was born in the time of the light of the gospel, and in such a place as to be the king of the sincerest (i. e. purest) kirk in the world. The kirk of Geneva keep pasche and yule (i. e. Easter and Christmas.) What have they for them? They have no institution. As for our neighbour kirk of England, their service is an evil said mass in English; they want nothing of the mass but the liftings (i. e. the elevation of the host.) I charge you, my good ministers, doctors, elders, nobles, gentlemen, and barons, to stand to your purity, and to exhort your people to do the same; and I, forsooth as long as I brook my life, shall do the same. (Calderwood's History of the Church of Scotland, p. 256.

dignified. His person was of the middle size, and when not deformed by dress, not unhandsome.¹ His eyes being large and rolling, often put strangers out of countenance by their uncouth gaze.—The extreme size of his tongue made him speak as if his mouth were full, and when he drank, he looked as if he were eating, and the liquid always ran into the vessel from both sides of his tongue.² He lived unrespected and died unlamented.

1 His doublets being quilted that they might be stiletto proof, gave him the appearance of great rotundity.

2 Balfour.—Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*.—Aikman's Continuation of Buchanan.

CHARTERS GRANTED BY JAMES DURING HIS REIGN IN ENGLAND.

"Sir Robert Maclellan was served heir to his father, Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, on 5th July 1608, had charters of the lands of Culcaigries, &c, 4th August 1610, of Twiname, 28th June and of Cross, 11th September 1616. He was one of the gentlemen of the Bedchamber to King James VI."

"John Bothwell whose father had been Bishop of Orkney, obtained a "Charter and Patent bearing date at Whitehall 20th of December 1607, erecting Totas et integras terras et Baroniam de Dunrod, nec non Terras de Mikle et Little Kirklands jacent in Seneschallatu de Kirkcudbright, in unam liberam Baroniam et Regalitem."

CRAWFURD'S PEERAGE.

Lord Herries got several charters "inter 1608 et 1612."

Sir Robert Gordon, son and heir of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, had "charters of Wester Barcapill, Kirkconnell, and Blackmark, 2d June 1615, and of the barony of Earlstoun, 27th July 1620, all these lands lying in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. He had a grant of the barony of Galloway in Nova Scotia in America, 8th November 1621." HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE HOUSE OF KENMURE.

"On the 13th December, 1613, Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar obtained a Remission under the Great Seal, for the slaughter of Richard Irving, and for burning the houses of Gratneyhill, Wamphray, Lockerbie, Reidhall, and Lanriggs, confining contrary to Law sundry gentlemen, murder of James Gordon, his servant,* adultery with Janet M'Adam, deforcing the King's

* Balfour states in allusion to this event, "In Junij, this zeire, the King commands his advocat criminalley to persew Sr

CHARLES I.

JAMES left no children but Charles who succeeded him, and one daughter. Charles ascended the British throne in a season of difficulty. Many of his subjects were puritans,¹ and a large proportion of the people of England still continued catholics, all of whom were anxious to subvert the established religion. England, besides, through the narrow policy of James, had lost much of her influence with foreign powers. The ancient revenues of the crown had been almost entirely alienated and were no longer adequate to defray the ordinary expenses of a court, or maintain the magnificence of the English government even in the eyes of foreign powers.

From the first, Charles was unpopular in England; but the Scots had heard some vague reports concerning his piety and moderation, which emboldened them to send Mr Robert Scott, minister

messenger who summoned him for these crimes, and obliging him to eat and swallow his warrant." (Records of the family of Kenmure.

At this time Minnigaff was the Burgh of the barony of Larg, and belonged to the Gordons of Lochinvar.

For a more particular account of the state of crime in the district see Appendix (Q.)

¹ See Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History.

Robert Gordon of Lochinwarre, for killing off hes auen seruant, of quhom he was too jelous, as being too familiar with his ladey, (wich by all was esteimed a most wicked calumney,) and only by him forged to staine the honor of his auen ladey, to the end he might empte y his auen bed, to giue ane other rounge, of lesse worthe then her, of quhom he wold haue beine most willingly reed offe.

BALFOUR.

Lady Lochinvar obtained a divorce and married Lord Lowdon. (Records of the family of Kenmure.)

at Glasgow, to supplicate for a redress of ecclesiastical grievances, and particularly for relief from the observance of the Five Articles of Perth. He gave an unfavourable answer; for the youthful monarch was determined to maintain, in religious affairs, whatever regulations, policy had urged his father to introduce; and, lest any misunderstanding should exist, he issued a proclamation ordering all persons to be severely punished, who had the audacity to disturb the peace of the country, by circulating false reports, that his Majesty intended to make any alterations in the government of the Church. In England he became involved in disputes with his Parliament, which had shewn no very compliant spirit in his father's reign.

The Earl of Nithsdale was subsequently sent down to Scotland to hold a meeting of the Estates, and obtain their consent to the resumption of the property of the Church, which had been divided among the leading nobles of the land, during the two last reigns. Though many of the greater barons had offered no resistance to the re-introduction of ceremonies, yet they became alarmed and refractory when they understood the King's intention of depriving them of possessions, to which they considered they had even a prescriptive right. A formidable opposition immediately presented itself, and a dissolution of the convention became indispensable to dispel the gathering storm. The measure was abandoned, but a modified arrangement respecting Church property, was soon effected by royal commissioners. The King also fostered a spirit of discontent amongst the nobility, by removing from official situations, a number of the old servants of the crown, and elevating the

bishops to civil dignities. Many of the judges of the Court of Session were dismissed to make room for others; and, for the purpose of augmenting the splendour of the Church, several of the bishops were admitted into the new Privy Council and other offices of honour and importance.

Charles, after having reigned nearly ten years on no very amicable terms with his English Parliament and subjects, resolved to visit Scotland, the land of his fathers; and magnificent preparations were made for his reception. He entered Edinburgh by the West Port, on the 15th of June, 1633, amidst much show and pomp. A few days after his arrival in the Scottish metropolis, he was crowned by the Archbishop of St. Andrews; but the effect of this august ceremony was destroyed by the introduction of observances, which the people abhorred as absurd imitations of Romish superstitions. The bishops were splendidly arrayed in blue silk embroidered robes. The Archbishop of Glasgow, who refused to exhibit himself in the theatrical apparel assigned to him, was unceremoniously pushed from his station near the King, and the obsequious John Maxwell,¹ Bishop of Ross, put in his place, by the intolerant Laud, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

¹ Cook — "John Maxwell, Bishop of Ross, was a son of the Laird of Cavens in Nithsdale, [parish of Kirkbean and Stewartry of Kirkcubright.] He studied at St. Andrews, and, being bred to the church, first obtained the parish of Murthlack, and was afterwards appointed to be one of the ministers of Edinburgh. Having entered warmly into the designs of Charles I. and Archbishop Laud with regard to the church government of Scotland, he was appointed a privy councillor, and promoted to the bishoprick of Ross in 1633. On the 4th December that year he took his seat as an extraordinary Lord in place of the Earl of Menteith. He was afterwards appointed a commission-

The introduction of an altar gave great offence, and called forth some severe remarks even from the friends of the court. On the altar were placed two books, or objects resembling books, with two chandeliers, two unlighted wax tapers, and an

er of the exchequer, and aimed, although unsuccessfully, at the office of treasurer, then in the possession of the Earl of Traquair. The Bishop of Ross was one of the chief promoters of the Service-Book and Scottish Liturgy, in the composition of which he had also a considerable share. During the tumults which ensued on the promulgation of that obnoxious ritual, although not actually maltreated, he was greatly alarmed, and repairing to London gave his advice there in favour of coercive measures. The king having been forced to permit the meeting of the General Assembly in October 1633, the bishop was again sent to London on the part of his fellow prelates, to devise measures for their common safety; and he is supposed to have drawn up the declinator of the Assembly's authority, which was afterwards lodged on the part of the bishops. This pleading however proved unavailing, and like the rest of his brethren of the episcopal bench, the Bishop of Ross, was on the 10th December 1638, deposed and excommunicated on the ground, "that beside the breach of the caveats, he was a public reader of the liturgy in his house and cathedral; that he was a bower at the altar, a wearer of the cap and rochet, a deposer of godly ministers, an admitter of fornicators to the communion, a companion to papists, an usual player of cards on sabbath, and once, on communion day: that he had often given absolution to persons in distress, consecrated deacons, robbed his vassals of above 40,000 merks, kept fasts each Friday, journeyed ordinarily on Sabbath, and that he had been a chief decliner of the Assembly, and a prime instrument of all the troubles which befel both church and state.' He was in the following year declared an incendiary and an enemy to his country by the estates, but was notwithstanding this promoted by Charles to the bishoprick of Killala in Ireland on the 12th October 1640 — On the breaking out of the Irish rebellion in the following year, Bishop Maxwell was turned out of his house, plundered of his goods, and left by the rebels naked and wounded. The kindness of the Earl of Thomond, however, enabled him to reach Dublin, where he preached for some time. He joined Charles I. at Oxford in 1643, and according to Baillie, was the King's ordinary preacher there. He had formerly attempted to support the royal cause by a pamphlet entitled, *Sacro-sancta Regia Majestas*, and this he now followed up by a violent attack

empty silver basin. At the back of the altar hung a piece of rich tapestry on which a crucifix was embroidered; and as often as the officiating bishops passed it, they bent the knee, and made obeisance to this "symbol of idolatry."¹ The coronation sermon was preached by Laud; and it strongly inculcated complete conformity between the Churches of England and Scotland in their rites and government.

Soon after the coronation, Charles assembled a Parliament, and, by his presence alone, possessed a powerful influence over its deliberations. The enactments of this Parliament contributed in no small degree to obliterate the line of demarcation between the two Churches of Scotland and England, and to impart the full sanction of law to Prelacy, with all those formalities of worship which had been gradually introduced.

In this Parliament the whole proceedings respecting the ancient property of the Church, and the stipends of the clergy were confirmed. A memorable and salutary law was also passed securing the erection of a Parochial School in each of the parishes of Scotland. This beneficial project had been agitated, as already mentioned, by the framers of the First Book of Discipline; and amidst

upon presbytery in another pamphlet called *Issacher's Burden*. He was appointed to the episcopal see of Tuam on the 30th August 1645, but did not enjoy his preferment long, having been found dead in his study on the 14th February 1646, a few hours after he had received intelligence of some disaster to the royal cause, grief for which was supposed to have occasioned his death. *Gunter* states him to have been a man very extraordinary, if an unmeasured ambition had not much defaced his other great abilities and excellent qualities." COLLEGE OF JUSTICE.

¹ Spalding's Travels in Scotland.—Aikman's Continuation of Buchanan.

all the severe ecclesiastical struggles that had taken place, both the General Assembly and the Privy Council had laudably endeavoured with unwearied activity to promote a proper system of education.¹

To conciliate the favour of his northern subjects, the King, about this time, dealt out honours with a liberal hand. Fifty four knights were dubbed on various occasions, during his residence in Scotland; and to perpetuate the remembrance of his visit to the place of his birth, or do honour to his coronation, he created one marquis, ten earls, two viscounts, and eight lords. Sir John Gordon was created Viscount of Kenmure and Lord Lochinvar,² Sir Robert Maclellan was raised to the peerage, by the title of Lord Kirkeudbright,³ Viscount Sanguhar was advanced to the honour of Earl of Dumfries, Viscount Drumlaurig was created Earl of Queensberry, and Sir James Johnston was raised to the dignity of Lord Johnston.⁴ The King also erected a number of royal burghs.

In 1629, Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar had obtained a charter from Charles, dated the 15th of January, erecting a part of his lands, with the houses and buildings thereon,⁵ into a royal burgh.

1 Murray's Collections of Acts of Parliament.—Cook.

2 Sir John Gordon was created Viscount of Kenmure, on the 8th of May, 1633; the title being granted to him and his heirs male. See Appendix (R.)

3 Sir Robert Maclellan of Bombie, having been made a knight by James VI., was, as a farther mark of his Sovereign's peculiar favour, appointed one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber.—King Charles continued Sir Robert in the same office, and raised him to the rank of Baronet. By letters patent, dated 26th May 1633, he preferred him to the peerage by the title of Lord Kirkeudbright.

4 Balfour.

5 Thought to have been St. John's Clauhan, Dalry.

to be called the Burgh of Galloway. He had also obtained another charter under the great seal, dated the 19th November, 1630, for changing the site of the intended new burgh, and fixing the lands of Roddings as a more convenient situation. This charter was ratified by act of Parliament in June 1633. Against its ratification a protest being taken by the Magistrates of Kirkeudbright, their rights were reserved. The Corporation of the new town was to consist of a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve councillors. Its patron, however, died before his design of building the Burgh of Galloway could be fully carried into execution; and New Galloway, as it was afterwards popularly called, has continued since that period, but an inconsiderable village.¹

Before leaving Scotland, Charles granted a new charter to the town of Kirkeudbright. This deed, which is dated the 20th of July, 1633, created the present Corporation, consisting of a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and thirteen councillors.

The King, about the same period, to shew his attachment to Episcopacy, founded the bishopric of Edinburgh, and appointed the church of St. Giles, to be the cathedral. Forbes, a man of considerable learning, but suspected of partiality to the Popish religion was nominated to the new see.² He ob-

¹ See Appendix (S.)

² The Abbey of New-Abbey, with its revenues, which had been vested in the King, by the annexation act, was granted by him to Sir Robert Spottiswood and Sir John Hay, in 1624. They were prevailed upon to resign the Abbey in 1633, and Charles granted it to the new Bishop of Edinburgh. The Bishop also received the churches of Buitile, Crossmichael Kirkpatrick-Durham, Urr, New-Abbey, and Balmaghie.

Though the church of Balmaghie, with all its lands and reve-

tained precedence of the Bishop of Galloway who previously ranked next to the Archbishops.

Charles returned to England, not particularly gratified with his journey. He had failed to model the Church according to the ideas of Archbishop Laud; and though he had obtained from Parliament¹ an unusually large supply, yet he had

rupees, was granted to the Bishop of the see of Edinburgh, yet the M'Ghies of Balmaghie maintained their right to the patronage of it, under a charter obtained from James VI., in 1606; (Keith. Acta Parl.)

1 Viscount Kenmure at first attended this Parliament, but not wishing to disoblige the King, who had raised him to high honours, by voting according to the dictates of his conscience, he feigned indisposition and returned home. He died about a year afterwards, and on his death bed felt the most pungent remorse for this dereliction of duty. "I have found," he said "the weight of the wrath of God for not giving testimony for the Lord my God, when I had occasion once in my life at the last Parliament, for which fault how fierce have I found the wrath of the Lord! my soul hath raged and roared; I have been grieved at the remembrance of it. * * For all the world, I would not do as I have done."

"The circumstances connected with the death of this nobleman," says Dr. Murray, "must not be passed over in silence, both as they are illustrative of the triumph of faith in an eminent Christian, and throw light on the character of the subject of this narrative."

"Rutherford had accidentally come to Kenmure Castle at the time his Lordship's disease was beginning to assume an alarming aspect; and, on being entreated to remain, attended him till his death, which took place about a fortnight afterwards. (12th Sept. 1634.) Kenmure rejoiced at the arrival, at so interesting a conjuncture, of a clergyman whom he loved so much, and in whose religious services and conferences he had formerly taken such delight; and he immediately introduced the subject of his apprehended dissolution. 'I never dreamt,' says he, 'that death had such a terrible, austere, and gloomy countenance. I dare not die; howbeit, I know I must die.'" The minister proceeded with great earnestness and judgment, to show him the sources whence his fear of death took its rise, and to unfold to him the principles and views which, under such circumstances, the Gospel inculcates and requires. And notwithstanding some doubts and misgivings, which Rutherford succeeded

encountered a firm and unflinching opposition in the accomplishment of some of his designs, and hence he perceived that the nobles were still actuated by a vigorous patriotism.

Every new appointment in the Scottish Church was made with a view to exalt Episcopacy and degrade Presbytery. Nothing but a perfect conformity between the two Churches, would satisfy Laud, who had gained a complete mastery over the King's mind in ecclesiastical affairs. To prevent religious discussion, or detect disguised hostility, the bishops obtained a warrant from the King, to erect in each diocese an inquisitorial court, subordinate, but similar to that of the High-Commission, and possessing the same fatal power of prac-

most effectually in removing, and the interference of a clergyman of less sound views, he accomplished such a happy reformation in the sentiments and hopes of this nobleman, that his death has ever been regarded as conspicuously that of the righteous."

"A few minutes before his departure, Rutherford asked him if he should pray. He turned his eyes to the pastor, not being able to speak. In the time of that last prayer, he was observed joyfully smiling, and looking up with a glorious look. * * * The expiring of his breath, the ceasing of the motion of his pulse, corresponded exactly with the Amen of the prayer,—and so he died sweetly and holily, and his end was peace."

"Rutherford lamented the death of his patron in an elegiac poem written in Latin; and, in 1649, he published *The Last and Heavenly Speeches, and Glorious Departure, of John Viscount Kenmure*;* a work from which the foregoing particulars are obtained, and which contains a minute and interesting detail of the conferences which Rutherford held with that nobleman, on the most important of all subjects,—death and salvation. The narrative is in every point of view most striking; it is given in language distinguished alike for simplicity and pathos; and the discussions which it embraces, are allied more to heaven than to earth, exciting emotions of a character peculiarly solemn and sacred."

MURRAY.

* See Dr. Murray's Edition of this little work.

tising tyranny, injustice, and oppression. Thomas Sydserff, Bishop of Brechin, who had been promoted to the see of Galloway on the death of Bishop Lamb, which took place in 1634, in virtue of the King's warrant, now, exercised his authority within the diocese with unrelenting severity.¹

Alexander Gordon of Earlston, having opposed the settlement of a minister, who was peculiarly unacceptable to the people of the parish, received a summons from the Bishop of Galloway to appear before the diocesan Commission-Court; and failing to obey, he was fined in absence by this oppressive tribunal, and banished to Montrose. Although he had the superintendence of Lord Kenmure's estates, and Lord Lorn, one of Kenmure's tutors, requested a remission of the sentence of banishment, yet the Bishop remained inexorable.

Nearly at the same time, Robert Glendinning, minister of Kirkcudbright, was deprived of his living by the same oppressive court, because he would not conform to recent innovation, nor admit into his pulpit, one of the minions of the Bishop. The Magistrates of the burgh, adhering to their minister, continued to attend his church and listen to his sermons. The Bishop issued a warrant for his incarceration; but his own son, who was one of the bailies, refused to imprison his venerable father, who had reached the advanced age of 79 years. This conduct gave great offence; and both he and the rest of the Magistrates were ordered to be confined in Wigtown jail; the warrant of this ecclesiastical dignitary being sufficient for the purpose.²

¹ Burnet's History of his own times, p. 31.

² Aikman.—It is said in the Life of Mr John Welsh, that while he was minister of Kirkcudbright, he met a young man as

This act of oppression was speedily followed by the deposition of William Dalgleish, minister of the parish of Kirkmabreck, also for non-conformity.

While the King was in Scotland, the subject of a Liturgy was agitated; and to make the conformity between the two nations complete, the introduction of the English Prayer-book was proposed; but the Scottish prelates, sufficiently accommodating in every other respect, opposed its adoption, because they considered that it would be acknowledging the superiority of the English hierarchy. Observing their firmness, the King and Laud conceded their request of having a national Prayer-book; and to the Bishops of Dunblane and Ross was committed the task of composing it.

Preparatory to the introduction of the Liturgy, the Canons were issued, in 1606, by an order under the great seal from his Majesty, enjoining their strict observance by all the dignitaries of the Church of Scotland. They were compiled by Sydserff, Bishop of Galloway, with the Bishops of Ross, Dunblane, and Aberdeen, and printed at Aberdeen. Afterwards they were circulated among the clergy for their information and direction.

The Canons themselves were not less repugnant to the principles of the true Presbyterians, than the mode of their promulgation. Since the Reformation, no form of church polity had been per-

tentatiously decorated with gold and silver lace. The young man's name was Robert Glendinning, and he had but recently come home from his travels. Mr Welsh desired him to go home and change his apparel and betake himself to study, for he was destined to be his successor in the ministry at Kirkcudbright.—When Mr Welsh got a call to Ayr, Mr Glendinning was appointed to the vacant church. Perhaps the prediction itself produced its fulfilment.

manently introduced without the concurrence of at least a nominal General Assembly; but in this instance, the King alone, by his royal supremacy, and without even the shadow of authority from the supreme ecclesiastical court, confirmed the Book of Canons and commanded its universal adoption.—The Canons affirmed the King's supremacy, to impugn which was to incur the penalty of excommunication—a penalty that involved in its civil consequences confiscation and outlawry. The office of bishop was protected from challenge by a similar penalty. The same severe punishment was attached to the condemnation of the Book of Common-prayer, although not yet published.—The Canons prohibited extemporary prayer.—The ceremonies to be observed at the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, and during Divine Worship, were minutely described. Ministers were to hold no private meetings for expounding the scriptures, and no ecclesiastical business was to be discussed except in bishops' courts. No preacher, without leave of the Bishop, was to condemn the doctrines taught by another in the same, or any adjacent church; the Canons also ordained that no person should teach either a public or private school, without Episcopal licence. Nor did they allow any sentence of excommunication to be pronounced, or absolution given by any presbytery. In short, they consigned the whole command of the Church into the hands of the bishops, and laid the religion of the country prostrate at the foot of the throne.¹

In June 1636, Samuel Rutherford, minister of

¹ Cook.

Anwoth,¹ was summoned by Sydschiff, Bishop of Galloway, before the High Court of Commission, and

¹ This celebrated individual was born in the year 1600, in the parish of Nisbet, now annexed to Crailing. From the New Statistical Account of the parish of Crailing, we learn "that the old people in Nisbet remember the gable end of the house in which Samuel Rutherford was born and brought up. It was regarded with peculiar honour as associated with the memory of so great and good a man, and was permitted to stand as long as it could hang together. Nor is it long since there were living in the village, two old women, Jane and Isabella Rutherford, who claimed relationship to their eminent ancestor. Rutherford is one of the most ancient names in the barony."

His father is supposed to have been a respectable farmer. He had at least two brothers, one a schoolmaster in Kirkcudbright, and another an officer in the Dutch service. In 1621, he took the degree of Master of Arts, and two years afterwards was appointed by comparative trial professor of Humanity in the university of Edinburgh. He, however, soon resigned his office, and, sometime afterwards, through the influence of Gordon of Kenmure, who with his pious lady, sister to the famous Marquis of Argyll, resided at Ruseo, was appointed minister of Anwoth.—As Anwoth was not until this time a separate parish, a new church was erected for him. Both the church and the house in which he lived remained entire until 1823. The house has been completely removed, but the walls of the church still exist, and the pulpit in which he preached has been preserved, and continues to be viewed with much interest. A place in the vicinity of the old habitation is still designated "Rutherford's Walk." His stipend in Anwoth amounted to 200 marks Scots, or about £11 sterling annually.

Rutherford whilst in Anwoth discharged the duties of his sacred office with almost incredible zeal and industry. His people, as he tells us, were the objects of his "tears, cares, fears, and prayers."

Nor were his labours confined to his own flock, for many from adjoining parishes waited upon his ministrations; and he was often called upon to preach, and sometimes to dispense the sacrament in the neighbouring churches; some of the sermons preached on such occasions are yet extant. But his services were not confined to the lower orders of Society. An intimate Christian connection subsisted between him and people of the highest rank, with whom he kept up a constant friendly intercourse. Many of his letters to Viscountess Kenmure, Marion McKnight, wife of William Fullerton, provost of Kirkcudbright, &c., have been preserved and evince his ardour and piety.

accused of non-conformity, of preaching against the Five Articles of Perth, and of writing a book against the Jesuits and Armenians. He appeared before the tribunal, but refused to recognise the titles of the bishops, or acknowledge their right and competency to judge of his professional conduct or religious principles. The result of his trial was unfavourable, although Lord Lorn, afterwards the celebrated Marquis of Argyle, used every exertion in his behalf. Rutherford was on the 27th of July deposed and prohibited, under pain of rebellion, from exercising his clerical functions in any part of Scotland. Being also ordained to confine himself during the King's pleasure, within the limits of the town of Aberdeen, he was thus altogether separated from his admiring flock. Mr Rutherford proceeded to his place of banishment ; and, on the 7th of September, 1637, he wrote thus to his old friend Marion M'Knaught, wife of the Provost of Kirkcudbright.—“ I know the Lord will do for your town. I hear the bishop (Sydserff) is afraid to come amongst you, for so it is spoken in this town, and many here rejoice now to pen a supplication to the council for bringing me home to my place (Anwoth,) * * * See if you can procure three or four hundred in the country (Galloway) noblemen, gentlemen, countrymen, and citizens to subscribe it; the more the better. *It may affright the Bishop*, but by law no advantage can be taken against you for it; I have not time to write to Carletoun and Knockbrex, but I would you did speak to them in it. * * * There are some blossomings of Christ's Kingdom in this town ; (Aberdeen,) the smoke is rising and the ministers are raging, *but I like a rumbling and a roaring devil best.* * * * We have been all over-

feared, and that gave the *lowns* the confidence to shut me out of Galloway.¹

In November, 1636 Mr Rutherford's brother, Schoolmaster of Kirkeudbright, being a non-conformist, and, as bishop Sydserff alleged, a great fomenter of opposition to conformity in that place, was summoned before the High Commission, and commanded to resign his charge immediately, and to remove from Kirkeudbright betwixt and the term of Whitsunday.²

James VI. had extorted from one Assembly its reluctant acquiescence in the introduction of a Liturgy, though, owing to the fears of the bishops, and the perturbed state of the kingdom, the measure was relinquished.³ But now a new Liturgy, or book of the form of prayers and lessons from the scriptures to be used in public worship, having been completed and revised by Laud and some of the English prelates, it was finally determined that it should be enforced, at every hazard, upon the people of Scotland.

The King, accordingly, issued a proclamation,⁴ by which he required all his subjects, both ecclesiastical and civil, "to conform themselves to the said form of public worship," and he commanded all in authority to take particular care that his orders were duly obeyed. He also concluded the proclamation with an injunction that every parish should be furnished with two copies of the Liturgy before Easter.⁵ Although there occurred no open tumult

1 Rutherford's Letters, Part III, Epistle xxxix

2 Row ap. Stevenson, vol. 1, p. 151.

3 Cook.

4 The proclamation was brought from court by the Bishop of Ross.

5 Cook, &c.

after the publication of this proclamation, yet there existed much secret irritation, for in the estimation of many, the new service was only Popery in disguise. A powerful faction was immediately formed to resist the mandate of the Sovereign; and a report, which roused the people almost to a state of madness, became current, that the Liturgy was nothing but a translation of the mass, which Laud and the bishops had conspired to introduce.

The bishops now took steps to enforce the proclamation, and to fulfil, in particular, that part of it which required each parish to purchase two copies of the Service-book.¹ Galloway had long been peculiarly the arena of religious animosities, and the Bishop, on this occasion, again resorted to his diocesan court. Its violent and tyrannical proceedings increased the popular fermentation which they were intended to suppress. Though most of the other bishops did not employ the same means to effect the desired object, yet they showed a firm determination that it should be accomplished.

The opposition, however, to the new ritual daily increased. Its contents were made the subject of both much public and private discussion; publications well suited to rouse the people to a state of furious resistance being widely circulated and judiciously diffused. The day fixed for commencing the new mode of worship was allowed to pass, and some of the more sanguine began to hope that the design might be abandoned. But they were soon undeceived, for a positive order was is-

¹ The Bishop of Galloway purchased the number of these books required for his diocese, "but the most part would have none of them." (Stevenson, vol. 1 p. 177.)

sued by the court, that the Scottish Liturgy was to be read in all the churches on the 23d of July.¹ The mandate was announced from the pulpits on the previous Sabbath; only one minister, Mr Andrew Ramsay, steadily refusing to publish it.

During the week, the town was kept in a state of perpetual agitation; and, on Sunday, the 23d of July, 1637, the dangerous,—the memorable experiment was really made. Vast numbers of the inhabitants resorted to the cathedral church of St. Giles, where the Lord Chancellor, Lords of the Privy Council, Lords of Session, Magistrates of the city, and several of the Bishops had taken their seats. The congregation remained quiet until the Dean opened the Liturgy and began to read, when an old woman, named *Jenny Geddes*, moved by a sudden impulse of pious indignation, exclaimed with much vehemence,—“Villain, daurst thou say mass at my lug?” and threw the stool on which she had been sitting at his head. The women who sat near her followed her example, and a universal confusion ensued. The Bishop of Edinburgh, hoping to appease the fury of the congregation, ascended the pulpit, and entreated them to reflect on the sanctity of the place, and their duty to their Sovereign; but his address only tended to stimulate their fury and enhance the outrage. The Magistrates succeeded in establishing temporary order; and the Dean resumed his ungracious duty; but the rioters who had been excluded from the church, raised loud cries of “A Pope! A Pope! Antichrist! Pull him down! Stone him!” At the same time they broke the win-

¹ Cook.

dows and knocked at the doors, evidently with the intention of proceeding to the utmost extremity. The service terminated amidst uproar and consternation. The bishops left the church, and were followed by the people, who, in the most insulting language, accused them of being the promulgators of Popery and slavery. Different parts of the city exhibited scenes nearly similar; and, wherever the Liturgy was attempted to be read, the clergymen who officiated on the occasion were forced to desist.

Next day Edinburgh continued in a state of commotion, and, in consequence of the tumults, was laid under an Episcopal interdict, and no preaching or prayer allowed in it by the mighty ecclesiastics of Scotland; as if it were better to have no public worship, than have a species of worship which was not consonant to their clerical notions: thus the form of religious service appeared in their eyes of more importance than the service itself.

Remonstrances against the use of the Liturgy or Service-book, were presented to the council; and, to appease the supplicants, an order was given to suspend the reading of it until new instructions should be received from his Majesty, or the royal will farther ascertained on the subject.

The King had still an opportunity of retracing his steps without dishonour, but he lost it for ever. He returned a haughty and reproachful answer to the representations of the council, and ordered the new service to be immediately resumed. Regardless of the chartered privileges of the burghs of Scotland, he commanded them to elect no persons as their magistrates, who would not strictly conform to the prescribed mode of worship.

When the import of this injudicious letter to the

council was made public, the people were still far from desponding. They embodied their numerous petitions into one joint supplication, praying that they might have an opportunity of stating their complaints, and assigning their reasons for disapproving of the obnoxious service before it was finally enforced. The general supplication was transmitted by the Duke of Lennox, who was requested by the council to explain to his Majesty the difficulties with which they were surrounded, and to request particular instructions for their direction.

The King's answer being expected on the 18th of October, the leaders of the supplicants requested a full attendance of their friends in Edinburgh, on the day which the Privy Council had appointed to meet for its reception. The call was attended to, and deputations of gentlemen, ministers, and burghers, assembled in the capital from all the southern counties of Scotland. Commissioners likewise from the different parishes attended to deliberate on the measures now to be adopted for the welfare of the people. The malcontents met in three separate bodies, namely, the noblemen, gentlemen, and ministers; but they all joined in passing a strong declaration against the obnoxious books.

To prevent division, a paper was also prepared and industriously circulated through the kingdom, that all who were averse to the late innovations might sign it, and pledge themselves to assist in such measures as the leaders should consider necessary for advancing the cause of religious liberty.¹

During these proceedings, Edinburgh continued

¹ Cook, &c.

the scene of most disgraceful violence. The populace besieged the council chamber where the Magistrates had assembled, and with much vehemence demanded that they should join in a petition against the hated Service-book. Resistance would have been fatal; and they made the concessions required. Elated with success, the crowd were dispersing, when their attention was attracted by Sydserff, Bishop of Galloway. This individual had rendered himself peculiarly obnoxious to popular vengeance by unmitigated severity and ecclesiastical tyranny in his own diocese. It was, besides, currently reported, and indeed it had been publicly asserted several years before by the Earl of Dumfries, that he wore a crucifix of gold below his coat.—As soon as he was recognised, the crowd saluted him with loud and appalling execrations; and the women, from verbal abuse, proceeded to lay violent hands upon the terrified object of their resentment. They were proceeding to tear off his coat, that they might detect, if possible, the concealed image, when some gentlemen, partly by expostulation, and partly by force, effected his rescue; or rather, by occupying the attention of his assailants, allowed him to escape to the hall where the Privy Council had assembled. The fury of the mob now became unbounded; and blockading the council-house, they demanded, with the most alarming menaces, that he should be delivered up to their vengeance. The Earls of Wigtown and Traquair, with their followers, hastened to his relief, but having gained admission into the room, they soon found themselves in a perilous situation, for both the number and fury of the mob soon alarmingly increased. In this critical emergency, the Privy

Council determined to send for some of the noblemen who had shewn a decided hostility to the Service-book, and requested them to use their influence in appeasing the people. The popular Lords immediately despatched some of their number to escort the imprisoned council safely to their homes; and these beloved noblemen were received by the people with the most unequivocal marks of respect: nor was the slightest insult offered to any of the hated individuals while under their protection. At their solicitation the people quietly retired to their houses.¹ In the meantime, the Bishop of Galloway escaped privately to Dalkeith the seat of the Lord Treasurer, but was soon afterwards assailed in another quarter.

After attending a meeting of the secret council at Stirling, on the 20th of February, 1638, Sydserff was so hotly attacked by the populace of Stirling, that the Magistrates found it difficult to relieve him. On his return through Falkirk, the wives railed against him, and pelted him with stones, for which conduct some of them were punished; and when he again reached Dalkeith he met with the like hard usage; so that the poor bishop was glad to become a kind of recluse, and shewed but little desire of martyrdom.²

The Presbyterians, after various proceedings, permanently formed what was denominated *Tables*, representing the different classes of individuals, who were united in defence of the Church. The first Table consisted of nobility; the second, of gentlemen; the third, of ministers; and the fourth, of

¹ Aikman — Cock. — Guthrie, &c.

² Stevenson's History of Church and State, v. ii b. iii.

burgesses. In these bodies, which consisted of the most respected and most influential persons of their orders, every measure for the general welfare was discussed. A general Table, comprising representatives from the four subordinate Tables, received their suggestions, and ultimately decided upon necessary measures.¹

The power of this body almost superseded the royal authority ; for, being possessed of the entire confidence of a great majority of the people, and venerated as the champions and guardians of pure religion and civil liberty, they were implicitly obeyed.

The great object of the leaders of the disaffected was to keep alive the flame of religious enthusiasm, which had been so successfully kindled, and so widely spread. The means which they devised for this purpose, were admirably conceived and extensively efficacious.

The preceding reign had exhibited the precedent of a covenant or bond, entered into by the people of Scotland, for the maintenance of the true religion. James himself had signed this obligation. Similar bonds had been executed, at earlier periods, by particular nobles for their mutual protection and the advancement of their views. In imitation, therefore, of these and other examples, the Tables resolved that the people should engage in a SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT, steadfastly to adhere to each other, and to persevere in their endeavours at every risk, until their religious freedom should be achieved.

¹ Baillies Letters and Journals, &c.—Burnet's Memoirs.—Cook.

A new Covenant was no sooner suggested than it was prepared and eagerly signed, by vast numbers of all classes of the community. The original copy of this Bond, or Covenant, subscribed at Edinburgh on the 28th of February, 1638, was written on a large sheet of parchment, measuring four feet in length, and three feet eight inches in breadth. So crowded were the names on both sides, that no space was left even on the margin for a single signature; and, it appears, so eager had the Presbyterians been to affix their names, that when little room remained, they shortened the signatures; some inserting only the initial letters, and those so close, as to render it a difficult task to ascertain the number of subscribers.¹ Many signed it with their own blood, whilst tears bedewed their cheeks. This me-

¹ Maitland's History of Edinburgh.

"After much deliberation," says a recent historian, "and the reconcilement of many scruples of conscience and difficulties among the various classes of Presbyterians, this elaborate and solemn compact and vow was publicly promulgated, and, for the first time, sworn in Edinburgh, on the 28th of February, 1638 * An immense concourse of spectators assembled in the Greyfriars' church and church-yard, at an early hour, on the morning of that day; and at two o'clock, Rothes and Loudon of the nobility, Henderson and Dickson of the clergy, and Johnston, their legal adviser, arrived with the Covenant ready for signatures. Henderson began the solemnities of the day with prayer, and Loudon followed in an oration of great courage and power; after which, about four

* "Both Mr Laing and Dr Cook say it was the 1st of March, (on the authority, perhaps of Guthrie and Stevenson,) but Rothes' Relation, and the minutes of the subsequent Assembly, shew that it was in February. It is much to be regretted that Burnet, Baillie, and other chroniclers, and even later historians, are not sufficiently attentive to dates; and this carelessness in chronology often occasions great perplexity, and leads to much confusion of events in their narratives."

morable deed¹ was drawn by Alexander Henderson, a clergyman, and Archibald Johnston,—afterwards Lord Warriston—an advocate. The people of Galloway emulated the piety and ardour of the inhabitants of the metropolis, and rejoiced to appear in the character of Covenanters.

o'clock, the Earl of Sutherland was the first to step forward and inscribe his name on the Covenant; and he was immediately followed by Sir Andrew Murray, a minister at Abdy in Fife, and all who were within the church; after which it was laid out on a flat gravestone in the church-yard, and signed, till the parchment was full, by persons of all ranks, sexes, and ages, with uplifted hands, and consecrated by solemn invocations to heaven, and with such demonstrations of enthusiasm as it is difficult, in these latter times, to imagine. It was a day, as piously and eloquently described by Henderson, in which the people in multitudes offered themselves to the service of Heaven ‘like the dew drops in the morning’—‘wherein the arm of the Lord was revealed’—and ‘the Princes of the people assembled to swear allegiance to the King of kings.’ (Records of the Kirk of Scotland.)

1 To exhibit the contradictory opinions which succeeding authors have formed of this great instrument of Scottish independence, we shall give a quotation from a work entitled *Montrose and the Covenanters*, by Mark Napier, Esq., Advocate.

“The Covenant, that bond of faction and banner of rebellion, is inseparable from the name of Montrose, not only because eventually he fell a sacrifice in the vain attempt to save his King and country from its desolating effects, but because he was amongst the foremost to sign it, and, for a brief space, supported it in council and enforced it in the field. Some of the original editions of the Covenants are yet preserved in the Advocates’ Library, among the crowded signatures attached to these sad memorials of national turbulence, and human vanity and folly, appears the name of Montrose, conspicuous both from its foremost place, and the characteristic boldness of the autograph.—Were this bond what some would have imagined it to be, a patriotic and holy expression of unanimous feeling in all who signed it,—a feeling for the preservation of their Religion and Liberties,—had Charles I. really entertained the determined purpose, against the “Independency” of Scotland, which the Covenant is by some supposed to have met, then, however illegal in itself, and though leading to worse evils than it professed to cure, all who signed it in that good faith and feeling might well be excused.”

At this time Mr John Livingston,¹ afterwards one of the ministers of Galloway, was despatched to London with several copies of the Covenant and letters to some of the principal courtiers belonging to both Scotland and England. He had not been

¹ John Livingston was born in 1603, in the parish of Monybrack, or Kilsyth, of which his father was minister. Having become a probationer of the Church of Scotland, he preached his first sermon in his father's pulpit in 1625. In April 1626, he visited Galloway at the request of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, "in reference" he says himself "to a call to the parish of Anwoth, which at that time was not a parish by itself, but a part of another parish; neither had it a church builded; they offered before August next, to have it disjoined, and a church builded, and a stipend settled, and desired that I would stay there in the meantime; I was not willing to stay at that time, there being no appearance that I could preach in the mean time; therefore they desired, that if they got these things performed before August, that upon a call I would return thereunto; I condescended, but some difficulties coming in the way, they got not these things so soon done, and therefore in harvest first I harkened to a call of Tirpichen; but thereafter the Lord provided a great deal better for them, for they got that worthy servant of Jesus Christ, Mr Samuel Rutherford, whose praise is in all the Reformed Churches; and I observed afterwards, that several parishes whereunto I had a motion of a call and was hindered, either by obstruction from the Bishops, or thereafter refused to be transported by the General Assembly, yet these parishes were far better provided; For Leith got Mr David Forrest, again Kirkcaldy got Mr Robert Douglas, Glasgow got precious Mr James Durham, Antrum in Ireland got Mr Archibald Fergusson, Newtoun there got Mr John Greg, and Killinchie there got Mr Michael Bruce. But at that short time I was in Galloway I got acquaintance with my Lord Kenmure and his religious Lady, and several worthy experienced Christians as Alexander Gordon of Earlston, Alexander Gordon of Knockgray, Alexander Gordon of Knockbriex, John his brother, and Alexander Gordon of Garlurk, John Gordon of Baiskeoch, the Laird of Carleton, Fullerton,* John M'Adam and Christian

* John Fullerton of Carleton, Borgue, published a religious book, partly prose and partly verse, entitled the *Turtle Dove*. For a specimen see Appendix (T.)

long in the metropolis until the Marquis of Hamilton, sent him information, that he had heard the King say, "he [Livingston] was come, but he would put a pair of fetters about his feet." Alarmed at this intelligence, Livingston bought a horse and

M^r Adam of Waterhead, Marion McNaught† in Kirkcudbright, and several others, for I preached at a Communion in Borge, where were many good people that came out of Kirkcudbright, and was at some private meetings with some of the forementioned in Carlark, and in Airds, where Earlstoun then dwelt."—Despairing of a living in Scotland, in 1630, through the kindness of Viscount Clanniboy, he obtained the charge of the parish of Killinchie in the north of Ireland. Among his clerical brethren in this district, were Josias Welsh, son of John Welsh, and John Maclellan, afterwards the well known and indefatigable minister of Kirkcudbright. From Ireland he was compelled to remove, owing to the hostility of the Bishop of Down. Whilst on a visit to the Earl of Cassillis in Ayrshire, he received a call to Stranraer, and was inducted minister of that parish on the 5th of July, 1638. Of Stranraer, he thus speaks; "When I came first to Stranraer, some of the folks of this town desired to come to our house, to be present at our family exercise; thereafter I propounded that I would rather choose every morning to go to the church, and so each morning the bell ringing we conveyed, and after two or three verses of a psalm sung, and a short prayer, some portion of scripture was read and explained, only so long as an half hour glass ran, and then closed with prayer. The whole parish was within the bounds of a little town. The people were very tractable and respectful, and no doubt had I taken pains, and believed as I ought to have done, more fruit would have appeared among them. I was sometimes well satisfied and refreshed, being with some of them on their death-bed." He was married to the sister of John Maclellan's wife. Of his marriage he gives the following curious account. "In June 1633, the Lord was graciously pleased to bless me with my wife, who how well accomplished every way

† This lady, much celebrated for her piety, was the daughter of the Lord of Kilduffrady, and wife of William Fullerton, Provost of Kirkcudbright. Her mother was Margaret Gordon, sister to Lord Kenmure. Her father, John McNaught, must have been the individual slain at Carlingwark, by Thomas and John Maxwell, in 1612.

The particulars of this assassination may be found in the Appendix (V.)

hastened home. Lest he should be taken, he avoided the main thoroughfare, and travelled by St. Albans and the western road. At Lanark and other places, he happened to be present when the

and how faithful a yoke-fellow, I desire to leave to the memory of others. She was the eldest daughter of Bartholomew Fleeming, merchant in Edinburgh, of most worthy memory. I had seen her before several times in Scotland, and heard the testimony of many, of her gracious dispositions, yet I was for nine months seeking, as I could, direction from God anent that business, during which time, I did not offer to speak to her, who I believed had not yet heard any thing of the matter, only for want of clearness in my mind, although I was twice or thrice in the house, and saw her frequently at communions and public meetings, and it is like I might have been longer in such darkness, except the Lord had presented me an occasion of our conferring together; for in November 1634, when I was going to the Friday meeting at Antrum, I met with her and some others going thither, and propounded to them by the way, to confer on a text whereupon I was to preach the day after at Antrum, where in I found her conference so judicious and spiritual, that I took that for some answer of my prayer to have my mind cleared, and blamed myself that I had not before taken occasion to confer with her. Four or five days after I propounded the matter to her, and desired her to think upon it; and after a week or two I went to her mother's house, and being alone with her desiring her answer I went to prayer, and urged her to pray, which at last she did; and in that time, I got abundance of clearness, that it was the Lord's mind, that I should marry her, and then propounded the matter more fully to her mother. And albeit I was fully cleared, I may truly say it was above a month before I got marriage affection to her, although she was for personal induements beyond many of her equals, and I got it not till I obtained it by prayer. But thereafter I had great difficulty to moderate it. In summer 1635, her mother and she went to Scotland, and I followed, because on both sides we were to have consent of friends in Scotland. We were married by my father in the West Kirk of Edinburgh, June 23d, 1635, and although some tell me some days before, that Spottiswood, who was then Chancellor of Scotland, had given orders to a maceur to apprehend me, our marriage was very solemn and countenanced with the presence of a good number of Religious friends, among whom was also the Earl of Wigton and his son my Lord Fleeming, in the house of her uncle John Fleming, who did as great a duty as if she had been his own daughter."

Covenant was read and sworn to : and he asserted, that he never, except on one occasion,¹ witnessed so much fervent piety and enthusiastic unanimity. He beheld, he declared, thousands of people lifting up their hands to heaven, whilst the tears fell from their eyes, and blessing God for this manifestation of his favour, this harbinger of the triumph of his cause²

The Covenanters, now confident in their own strength, began to make strenuous preparations to accomplish their designs, even by force of arms. The King,—who was already surrounded by a host of difficulties, arising from his extravagant notion of the royal prerogative, and the unreasonable demands of his English subjects—empowered the Marquis of Hamilton to make numerous and important concessions. These he anxiously pressed the Covenanters to accept; but his efforts were vain. Dissension had proceeded too far to be at once allayed; irritation had vegetated too long to be easily eradicated: and, though Hamilton communicated to his Sovereign, that negotiation was almost hopeless; yet he advised him, in the interim, to withhold the sword; and he hastened to London to acquaint Charles with the true temper and views of his covenanting subjects.

When Hamilton was about to return to Scotland, the King directed him, for the present, to grant any thing rather than hasten the crisis of a civil war.³

¹ Perhaps during his sermon at the Kirk of Shots, on the Monday after a communion Sabbath, when 500 people are said to have been converted.

² The Scots Worthies.

³ Burnet's Memoirs of the Duke of Hamilton.

In the meantime, the Covenanters were maturing their plans, and pursuing their designs with a wisdom and an energy well suited to insure success. They invited their friends home from foreign military service to fight their own country's battles; and every expedient was artfully employed to procure money and arms.

After an absence of a year and a half, Mr Ruthenford returned to his charge at Anwoth, and several ministers who had come over from Ireland were settled in vacant congregations. Mr John Livingston was appointed to Stranraer, Mr James Hamilton was settled at Dumfries, and Mr John Maclellan at Kirkcudbright. Mr Robert Blair also was nominated colleague to Mr William Annan at Ayr.¹

On Hamilton's arrival in Scotland, the Covenanters, from the prosperous state of their affairs, rose in their demands. The perplexed Marquis again had recourse to the Sovereign for new instructions, and was desired to make new concessions.—He, accordingly, as a most valuable boon to the votaries of the Covenant, summoned an Assembly of the Church to meet at Glasgow, on the 21st of November, 1638.

The Covenanters looked forward to the meeting of the Assembly with the utmost anxiety, and were unremitting in their exertions to obtain the election of men, in whose zeal and integrity they could place implicit trust. Secret instructions were issued from the Tables to the several presbyteries how they should act; and a decided

¹ Stevenson's History of the Church and State of Scotland. Edit. Edinburgh, 1754, v. ii. b. 11. chap. i.

majority friendly to their schemes was returned.¹

Their next step was to proceed against the bishops, and to insist that the Commissioner, immediately after the meeting of the Assembly, should bring them to the bar. Hamilton refused to accede to this request; and the Covenanters presented a complaint against the “pretended archbishops and bishops within the realm,” to the presbytery of Edinburgh, who referred the accusation to the General Assembly.

This conduct cannot be too severely reprobated; for the bishops had been lawfully constituted the rulers of the Church; and their office and titles had been recognised by successive Assemblies. Besides, all of them could not have been guilty of exercising over the clergy unwarrantable and tyrannical authority; nor had all of them promulgated erroneous doctrines, or indulged in degrading vices.—We cannot justify the conduct of their accusers, except upon the ground that “*might is right.*”

The bishops, as an ultimate expedient, resolved to decline the jurisdiction of the Assembly and to maintain that it had been illegally convened.

For some days after its meeting, the Marquis of Hamilton, his Majesty’s Commissioner, sanctioned the transactions of the reverend court by his presence; but at length, displeased with its proceedings, he, in his Sovereign’s name, dissolved this unsubmissive ecclesiastical body and ordered the members to disperse. Notwithstanding this peremptory command of the King’s representative, they declared that, as a legally constituted Assembly, they would continue to meet until they had ac-

¹ Burnet’s Memoirs.—Guthrie’s Memoirs.—Cook, &c.

completed such an arrangement of the affairs of the Church as circumstances imperiously required.

In consequence of this determination, the contumacious members regularly continued their sittings; and they passed a number of acts, by which they restored the Church to the state in which it was when James made his first attempts to subvert the Presbyterian form of ecclesiastical government. Condemning the Assemblies by which Episcopacy had been sanctioned, they annulled their proceedings: reprobated the Liturgy, the Canons, and the High-Court of Commission; and degraded the archbishops and bishops, deposing, and even excommunicating a great majority of their number. The obnoxious Articles of Perth were also rescinded and expunged.¹ A few days after the meeting of the Assembly, Mr Samuel Rutherford and the Laird of Earlston were objected to, as being under the censure of the High Commission-court; but having proved the injustice of the proceedings which had been instituted against them, and their own innocence, they were acknowledged as properly qualified members.²

The same day, the Bishop of Galloway's accusation was read before the Assembly, but he failed to attend. His procurator, D. Hamilton, was thrice called, but he likewise did not appear. The Bishop was accused of Popery, &c., and, upon the 7th of December, deposed and excommunicated by the unceremonious decision of the Assembly.³ Max-

¹ Balfour.—Laing's Scotland.

² Records of the Kirk of Scotland.

³ "Then were the Articles that were approven against Mr Thomas Sydseiff, pretendit Bishop of Galloway, given in; and it was sufficiently proven and notour to the whole Assembly that he was guiltie of the breach of the Caveats, besyde many

well, Bishop of Ross, was also deposed and excommunicated.¹ Commissions were granted by the Assembly for holding courts at Kirkcudbright and some other places. A supplication was presented by the people of Carsephairn, for assistance to enable them to pay their minister. The application being referred to a committee, of which the Earl of Cassillis was a member,² they made their report

payntes of Poprie and Arminianisme, and many grosse personall faults."

RECORDS OF THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND.

Stevenson mentions, that after the Service Book and the Book of Canons had been formally condemned, Lord Montgomery, in name of the complainers against the bishops, urged that their accusations might be heard. Whereupon it was agreed that the complaint against Mr Thomas Sydserrf, Bishop of Galloway, should be first considered, and he having been called by an officer, the libel against him was read. The charges against him were, "That he had taught Arminian tenets; that he kept a crucifix in his closet, and defended the use of it by his own example; that he, at his own hand, had indicted two anniversary fasts in his diocesan Synod; that he had compelled the ministers to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper kneeling; that he had deposed, and procured the banishment of some of the most eminent of the ministry for nonconformity; that he had fined and confined several gentlemen for no better reason; that he had embraced excommunicated Papists and preferred more love to them than to puritans; that he had condemned the exercise of family prayer; and that he was an open profaner of the Sabbath, by buying horses on that day and doing other secular affairs. All which having been proven against him he was deposed and excommunicated." (Stevenson, vol. ii. b. 2. cap. iii.)

1 "The provost of Dumfries said—That when he was in their tounne on the Sabbath day, they expected his coming to the kirk, and layd cushions for him; yet he came not, but went to an excommunicat Papist's house, and stayed all day." RECORDS OF THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND.

2 "Then there was a Supplication presentit in name of the Kirk of Carsfairne, which church lyes in a very desolat wilderness, containing 500 communicants. It was builded by some gentlemen to their great expenses, only out of love to the salvation of the soules of a number of barbarous ignorant people, who heretofore had lived without the knowledge of God, their children unbaptized, their deid unburied, and could find no way for getting mentainance to a minister but to betake them to the synopa-

on the following day, and recommended that aid should be afforded,¹ by a collection at every church south of the Tay, to provide a stipend for the minister.

On the last day of this Assembly's sitting, a request was made by the Commissioner for Aberdeen, that the famous Mr Rutherford might be

thizing of zealousness as the Assembly would think expedient.

My Lord Cassiles said—Their case is verie considerable, and deserves helpe. The case of their soules is verie dangerous, being 15 or 16 myles from a church; and now, since God hes given them the benefite of a kirk, I think verilie a very little helpe of the Presbyteries of the kingdom would give them a competent meanes for a minister, especiallie seeing they have already provydit something themselves. RECORDS OF THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND.

1 "Dec. 17th. After calling upon the name of God, those who were appoynted to meet about the Kirk of Carsfairne, declared that they had mett and taken consideration of the estate of the kirk; and, finding that the parties that possesses the teynds cannot be moved to give provision, we thinke it expedient they be helped another way, and becaus we thinke it expedient that the whole kingdome be not troubled with it; therefore we thinke the bounds of this syde of Tay, including Fyfe and Forthe, will be sufficient." RECORDS OF THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND.

"The parish of Carsefairn comprehends an extensive tract of rugged country, in the northern part of the Stewartry. It was only formed, about the innovating times of 1640, by detaching from Dalry, the district lying between the Ken and the Deugh, and from the parish of Kells, the district lying westward, from the Deugh to the shire of Ayr, and to Polwaddyburn on the south. It obtained the singular name of Carsefairn, from the site of the church upon an extensive flat, lying on the east bank of the Deugh. This had long been the name of the place; Carsefairn, signifying, in the Celtic language, the swampy ground, where alders grow."

"In 1639, the General Assembly made a reference to the parliament, desiring that the kirk of Carsefairn might be erected into a parish kirk, and dismembered, from Dalry; and this was referred by the parliament, to the commission to be granted, for augmentation of stipends, and plantation of kirks."

"By a charter granted, to Robert Grierson of Lag, in 1671, and ratified in parliament in 1672, the village near the church

translated from Anwoth to the chair of Divinity in the new college of that town. In answer to this application, Mr Rutherford made the following remarks. "My ministrie and the exercise of it is subject in the Lord to this Honourable Assemblie. But I trust in God this Assemblie will never take from me my pastorall charge; for there is a woe unto me if I preach not the Gospell, and I know not who can gee betwixt me and that woe. If I do not preach the Gospell, I verilie thinke the High Commission did not nor could not doe no worse nor that unto me; and therefore, he desyrit if there were any such thing as that in their myndes, they would not intertaine such thoughts; for he said he would be content to suffer prisonment, banishment, &c., but never lay downe his ministrie."

"The Moderatour answered—'He was glad that his reasons were so weake'; and after much reasoning to and fro, it was referred to the Commission at Edinburgh."

This Assembly also made 'a new and more convenient arrangement of presbyteries and synods.—The river Urr was fixed as the line of demarcation between the two presbyteries of Kirkeudbright and Dumfries, and the synods of Galloway and Dumfries. The eight parishes in the east of Wigtownshire, with the parishes of Minnigaff and Kirkmaebreck, in the Stewartry of Kirkeudbright, were formed into a presbytery, the town of Wigtown to

of Carsefairn was created a free burgh of the barony to be called the Kirktoon, with power to elect bailies and other officers, to build a tolbooth, and a cross, to create burgesses, and to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs. Acta Parl. viii. 159."

CALEDONIA.

be its seat. The nine parishes in the west of Wigtown-shire, with the parishes of Colmonell and Ballantrae, were formed into the presbytery of Stranraer. These two presbyteries, with that of Kirkcudbright, comprised the synod of Galloway: this arrangement still continues. Having in this manner effaced almost every vestige of Episcopacy, the court dissolved itself.¹

Among the clergymen from Galloway² who attended this famous Assembly, were Samuel Rutherford of Anwoth, and John Livingston of Stranraer. Both Rutherford and Livingston zealously acquiesced in the bold measures then adopted, Rutherford being one of the select committee for

1 Printed Acts of General Assembly, 1638. Burnets Memoirs, &c.

2 Ministers of Assembly. Presbytery of Dumfries.

“ Mr James Hamiltoun minister of Dumfries.

M. William Makjore minister at Caerlaverock.

M. Alexander Tran minister at Lochroytoun.

John Charteris younger of Amesfield, Elder.

John Irving, late Provost of Dumfries.

Presb. of Kirkcudbright.

M. Samuel Rutherford minister at Anweth.

M. William Dalglish minister at Kirkmabreck.

M. John Maclelland minister at Kirkcudbright.

Alexander Gordoun of Earlstoun, Elder.

William Glendinning, Provost of Kirkcudbright.

Robert Gordoun of Knockbrex, Burgess of New-Galloway.

Presb. of Wigtoun.

M. Andrew Anderson minister at Kirkinner.

M. Andrew Lawder minister at Whithorne.

Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, Elder.

Alexander Makghie, Burgess of Wigtoun.

Presb. of Stranraer.

M. John Levingstoun minister at Stranraer.

M. James Blair minister at Portmontgomerie. [Portpatrick.]

M. Alexander Turnbull minister at Kirkmaden.

Robert Adair of Kinkilt, Elder.

James Glover, Clerk of Stranraer.”

RECORDS OF THE

KIRK OF SCOTLAND.

the consideration of ecclesiastical grievances.—The Earls of Galloway, Wigtown, and Dumfries, sat in this Assembly, as long as the commissioners attended. The King's authority having been thus set at open defiance, no alternative remained, but to decide the contest by a recourse to arms. A Presbyterian convention of deputies that assembled at Edinburgh chose a committee vigorously to prepare for war. Levies were ordered from every county and burgh, and martial expeditions undertaken against all who prepared to rise in arms in support of the royal authority. The committee also ordered that every fourth man should be levied; that every company should consist of one hundred men, whereof forty were to be pike-men and the rest musqueteers; that each parish should provide such a number of warlike implements as the committee might direct for the service: and, that no shire might want due notice of danger, it was thought fit that beacons should be set up in all public places.

The portentous clouds of civil commotion had now gathered thick in the south where the Papists were lifting their heads. The Lords Nithsdale and Herries, with their followers and a party of English from Carlisle, were expected to join the Marquis of Douglas, who was arming his friends in the south of Scotland. The Earls of Galloway, Dumfries, and Queensberry, being also suspected of indulging a wish to join the opposition, Lord Johnston attacked the castle of Caerlaverock, but did not succeed: the mansion was strong and well supplied, and lay so near England, that it could be easily relieved. To repair this repulse, he went to Dumfries and seized the houses of such as were not friendly

to the Presbyterian cause; so that all the inhabitants either submitted or fled to England.¹ The Covenanters likewise seized the castles of Edinburgh and Dumbarton, the town of Dalkeith, and some other places.²

Many unpropitious circumstances conspired to retard or enfeeble Charles's warlike preparations. At last in the month of April, 1639, with an army of about twenty thousand men, he proceeded to the confines of Scotland. The vacillating Marquis of Hamilton, had already entered the Frith of Forth with a fleet of more than twenty ships of war; but, lured by the falacious hopes of effecting a pacification without bloodshed, and paralysed by his constitutional indecision, he employed the armament under his command in no bold or efficient enterprise.

Alexander Leslie, afterwards Earl of Leven, commander in chief of the Scottish forces, encamped his whole army, consisting of about twenty-five thousand men in a strong position on Dunse-Law,³ for the purpose of intercepting the English, under the King in person, when they should make any attempt to advance. Charles soon lost confidence in his troops, for he observed their hearts were es-

¹ Stevenson, vol. iii. b. 2. cap. iv.

² Baillie.—Laing.

³ " Their camp was a spectacle not less interesting to the military, than edifying to the devout. Their colours were inscribed with the crown and covenant of Christ; the soldiers were summoned by drums to sermon, and their tents resounded at dawn and sunset, with psalms and prayers. But the clergy were instrumental in preserving discipline, and the dangerous emulation of the nobility was repressed by the discretion of Lesly their general, an upstart soldier of fortune, of an advanced age, a diminutive size, and a distorted person, but prudent, vigilant, enterprising, and expert in war." LAING'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

tranged from his cause, and that they were careless of success:¹ he was, therefore, disposed to negotiate. The Presbyterian army being undisciplined and presumptuous, their leaders were afraid lest the effervescence of their ardour might subside after the first onset, and felt not unwilling to listen to terms. Commissioners were immediately appointed on both sides to negotiate a treaty. The business was soon accomplished, and they agreed that an Assembly should be called, and a Parliament summoned for adjusting a final settlement of the affairs of Scotland. The days on which they were to meet for the despatch of business were expressly fixed, and both parties dispersed their armies. For this enterprise Galloway furnished more than its proportionate number of combatants.

The Assembly, as originally fixed, met on the 12th of August, 1639, the Earl of Traquair being deputed as King's commissioner. By it the Solemn League and Covenant was renewed; the abolition of Episcopacy sanctioned; all the acts of the Covenanters justified; and, in short, the whole proceedings of the late Assembly virtually ratified.² To this Assembly applications were made both by Edinburgh and St. Andrews, that Mr Rutherford might be removed from the parish of Anwoth, and settled in the ministry in one of these towns.—After much reasoning, the court, by a very considerable plurality of votes, ordained him to go to St. Andrews, as colleague to Mr Robert Blair, and to give such assistance in the University as his time would allow.³

1 Laing.

2 Acts of Assembly.—Burnet's Memoirs.—Hume.

3 "The Towne of Edinburgh, and the Towne and Colledge

On the 31st of the same month, Parliament assembled. In it were the Earls of Wigtown, Galloway, Cassillis, Queensberry, and Annandale; the Lords Kirkcudbright and Johnston; the Lairds of Larg and Kinbult, as representatives of Wigtownshire; William Glendinning, Commissioner of the burgh of Kirkcudbright, Robert Gordon, Commissioner of New Galloway, Patrick Ahanay, or Hannay, Commissioner of Wigtown, and John Irving, Commissioner of Dumfries. Traquair presided as the representative of royalty.—Like the General Assembly it was composed almost entirely of the zealous friends of the Covenant, who soon exhibited the fixed determination of considerably diminishing the royal authority, and placing the civil, as well as the ecclesiastical government of the country entirely in the hands of their own party. Charles and his friends perceived, as they thought, the dangerous tendency of their aims, and gave Traquair orders to prorogue the Parliament. The flame of discontent was instantly re-kindled, and raged with encreasing violence. A momentous civil war appeared inevitable, and the Covenanters lost no time in preparing for it. They called all the noblemen, gentlemen, and popular ministers, to assemble in Edinburgh, and decide upon the measures that

of St. Andrewes having presented supplications for the transportation of Mr Samuëll Rutherford from Anwith to each of them, after many contestations and altercations, and the reading of the reasons of Aberdeene and Edinburgh, and answers to each of them from other, and the reading of Mr Samuëlls owne reasons for not transportation at all from Anwith, the said Mr Samuëll, by the farr greatest of the voices of the Assembly was ordained to go to St. Andrewes to serve in the ministerie, and make such helps in the Colledge as God shall affoord him abilitie for.”—

RECORDS OF THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND

were necessary for its vigorous prosecution. At this meeting it was resolved to raise an army, collect contributions, and fortify all the places of strength, which could possibly be obtained. In the gaining of supplies they were particularly successful. Ladies surrendered their money, their precious ornaments, and their plate; the nobility granted bonds on their lands; and merchants, who had accumulated wealth, willingly expended it in the cause of religion.¹ Agreeably to the orders of the 18th of May, 1639, Colonel Monro, who had been sent to Dumfries with a part of the first raised levy to train the militia in that country, and to suppress the insurrection of the malcontents, collected as many forces in the shires of Dumfries, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright, as could be spared, and marching eastward through Annandale, Liddisdale, and Tiviotdale, joined the army which had assembled at Dunse.² This army did not wait until the King invaded Scotland; they boldly entered England, gained the battle of Newburn, on the 28th of August, and took Newcastle, when Charles yielded to the terms proposed by the Covenanters. The troops commanded by Sir Patrick M'Ghie of Galloway, were particularly distinguished. They pursued the English with great success, and made every man a prisoner who had the courage to abide at his post; but in this engagement Sir Thomas lost his only son, a brave aspiring youth.³

Many noblemen had raised soldiers for the defence of their country. The Earl of Cassillis commanded an entire regiment of his dependants in

1 Cook.

2 Stevenson, vol. ii b. 2. cap. iv.

3 Stevenson, vol. iii. b. 3. cap. v.

this battle. By the appointment of the presbytery, Mr Livingston of Stranraer, officiated as its chaplain, and was present with the army at Newburn.¹

I We shall give Mr Livingston's own account of the expedition. " I was sent out by the Presbytrie in the year 1640, to go with the Earl of Cassels regiment, when our army went to Newcastle. Our army lay a while at Chusely-wood, a mile or two from Dunce, till the rest of the army came up. I had there a little trench tent, and a bed hung between two Leager-Chists, and having lain several nights with my cloaths on; I being wearied with want of sleep, lay by one night with my cloaths off, that night was very cold, and so I slept all the cloaths went off me; so that in the morning I was not able to stir any part of my body, and I had much ado, with the help of my man and my baggage-man to get on my cloaths. I caused them to put me on my horse, and went to Dunce, and lay down in a bed, and caused them to give me into the bed, a big tin-stoup full of water, whereby a sweat was procured; so that before night I was able to rise and put on my cloaths. When the whole army was come up, it was found that there was want of powder and of bread. The biskat being spoyled, and the cloath to be luts to the souldiers, this produced some fears that the expedition might be delayed for that year. One day when the committee of Estates and General officers, and some ministers were met in the castle of Dunce, and were at prayer, and consulting what to do, an officer of the Guards comes and knocks rudely at the door of the room where we were; and told there was treachery discovered, for he going to a big cellar in the bottom of the house seeking for some other thing, had found a great many barrels of powder which he apprehended was intended to blow us all up. After search, it was found that the powder had been laid in there the year before, when the army departed from Dunce-Law after the pacification, and had been forgotten; therefore having found powder, the Earls of Rothes and Lowdon, Mr Alexander Henderson, and Mr Archibald Johnstone, were sent to Edinburgh, and within a few days, brought as much meal and cloath to the souldiers, by the gift of well-affected people there, as sufficed the whole Army. The 20th of August 1640, the army marched into England, and eight days thereafter, some little opposition being made by the English army, they passed the Tine at Newburn, and had Newcastle rendered to them, and after two petitions to the King, followed the treaty at Ripon, and thereafter the Parliament of England in November following, where the large treaty was concluded. It was laid upon me by the Presbytrie of the army, to draw up a Narration of what happened in that skirmish, when we passed at Newburn, which I did in a paper

Charles visited Scotland in 1641, and held a Parliament. The business proceeded with much rapidity, but he felt himself compelled to look helplessly on while his authority was contemned, his prerogatives annihilated, his wishes slighted, his sovereignty denied, the monarchial constitution almost destroyed, and all the proceedings of the late insurrection sanctioned by the stamp of law. The King at this time made a grant of the

out of that I saw or heard from others, by the help of the Lieutenant General: it was very refreshful to remark, that after we came to a quarter at night, there was nothing to be heard almost through the whole army, but singing of Psalms, Prayer, and reading of Scripture, by the Souldiers in their several huts, and as I was informed, there was much more the year before, when the army lay at Dunce-Law. And indeed in all our meetings and consultings, both within doors and without in the fields, always the nearer the beginning, there was so much the more dependance upon God, and more tenderness in worship and walking, but through process of time we still declined more and more. That day we came to Newburn, the General and some others stepped aside to Haddon on the wall; where old Mistress Finnik came out and met us, and burst out and said, And is it so that Jesus Christ will not come to England for reforming of Abuses, but with an Army of 22000 men at his back? In November 1640, I returned back to Stranrawer, all the rest of the parishes of the country had before that, contributed Money to send to buy cloaths for the soldiers whom they sent out. This was not done in Stranrawer, by reason of my absence. We had sent out our 4th fensible men, viz. 15 men; the town was but little and poor: all the yearly rent was estimated to 2000 merks Scots out of which a part of the ministers stipend was to be paid, but the Earl of Cassels paid a great part of it. On the Sunday morning after I came home one came to me to enquire if I had any word to the army, he being to go the Monday or Tuesday following. Therefore at our meeting in the Church on that Saturday I propounded unto them the condition of the army, and desired that they would prepare their Contribution to be given to morrow after Sermon, at which time we got 45 pound sterling, whereof we sent 15 pound sterling to our own souldiers, and 15 to Captain Ellis company who were all Ireland men, and so had no parish in Scotland to provide for them, and 15 to the Commissar General to be distributed by publick order.

LIFE OF LIVINGSTON.

bishopric of Galloway, with its whole property, to the University of Glasgow, deducting a stipend for its Cathedral; and the grant was ratified by Parliament, the Bishop of Galloway protesting in vain.¹ The Earls of Galloway, Wigtown, and Cassillis, Viscount Kenmure, and Lord Kirkcudbright; with Gordon, Laird of Earlston, from the Stewarty of Kirkcudbright; the Laids of Kinkilt, and Merton, from Wigtownshire; and Sir Robert Grier, or Grierson, of Lagg, and Sir John Charters of Enisfield from Dumfries, attended this Parliament. Commissioners from the burghs of Kirkcudbright, Wigtown, Whithorn, and New Galloway, were also present. Lord Kirkcudbright obtained permission from the House to return home for eight days, on account of his lady's indisposition. The King submitted to the Estates a list of those whom he had nominated Privy Councillors. This roll comprised the names of the Earls of Cassillis, Wigtown, Galloway, and Dumfries; but the names of the two latter noblemen were expunged by Parliament.²

¹ By this grant the Abbeys of Tongland and Glenluce, and the Priory of Whithorn, went to the University, with the Churches of Cruggleton, Whithorn, Glasserton, Kirkmaiden, Mochrum, Pannincharne, Inch, Clashant, Toskerton, or Kirkmaiden, Old and New Luce, and Leswalt.

² *Rolls*.—The following are some of the less important proceedings of the Parliament.

"The presbytery of Wigtown supplicatioun to the generall assembly recommendit to the house this day, 5th August, anent the roytts and villanies done by Thomas Mack-Gie, an infamous banished notarey."

"The house on good groundes ordaines the Earle of Galloway to apprehend and produce him before the parl: against the 17th day of Agust instant, as he will be unsuerable to the house."

"This day, (19th August,) in face of parliament, the Duke of Lennox and Earl of Armandall did subscribe the con-

After the return of Charles to England, he felt himself under the disagreeable necessity of calling another English Parliament; and from that hour, it may be said, he was no longer King of Britain.—The enemies of royalty wrenched from him con-

nant, land, and othe, and the Earles of Galloway and Drumfries, the othe."

"August 24th. The president, in name of the housse, thanks the Earle of Galloway, for producing the false notarey Mack-Gie, quhom they sent to the common jayle."

"Sept. 10th. The toune of Vigtons bill against the Earle of Galloway, containing one poynt of treisone and 8 of oppression, read in the house."

"The Earle of Galloways anssuers to their complaint read."

"The toune of Vigtons replays to the Earles anssuers read."

"The house ordaines the toune of Vigtons replays to be giuen to the Earle of Galloway to be adwyssed with; and he to giue in his dayles to them one Thursday nixt; and the house ordaines both parties to citt ther wittnes, hinc inde, the one to proue ther lybell, and the other his exceptione, against the 23d day of this instant."

"McCulloche of Myrtone and diuers others, ther bill of complaint against the Earle of Galloway to the King and parl: containing diuers poynts of oppression, bloodshed and depredatione."

"The Earle of Gallowayes anssuers to the bill read, and Myrtone hes gottene them to anssuer; and the King and parl: ordaines Myrtone to sumond his wittnes for probatione of hes complaint, against the 23d day of this instant."

"Sept. 16th. The Earle of Annandail, Lordes Jhonstone and Kincubright, with the Lairdes of Lage and Enisfeild, are enacted in the bookes of parl: this day, to saue the countrey skathless of the garisone of Carleill; and Colonell Cochrans regiment, which lay at Drumfreis, is this day ordained by the housse to retire thither, and the countrey ordained to giue them 4 days prauiant for ther march thitherward."

"Sept. 24th. Petitione of William Cuninghame of Pottone, against the Earle of Galloway, for imprisoning of him till he almost starued, being the Kinges free leige, and for vther poynts of oppression, humblie crauing the housses varrant for citatioue of vittnes."

The E. of Gallowayes anssuers to this complaint read in the house, and a varrant granted to the petitioner for citatioue of his wittnes against the 7 of October.

The housse ordaines a committee of 4 of each estait, and 3 of

cession after concession, without leaving him even the semblance of authority. While Charles was reduced to a state of helpless prostration, they extruded the English bishops from their seats in parliament, and sent the primate Laud to perish on the scaffold. The pitiable condition of the King called around him his faithful subjects; and he reared the royal standard at Nottingham. The contest proceeded and final victory hung in suspense.

During the progress of this unnatural struggle, the Scots remained but inactive spectators of the storm, which, by their example and exhortations, they had been instrumental in raising. The Parliamentary party, however, in the year 1643, sent down an embassy to Scotland, to demand a supply of troops according to a former treaty between the two Parliaments.¹

A Scottish army was sent to Ireland for the ostensible purpose of subduing the Irish Catholics; but in reality for preventing Charles from drawing assistance from that country; and Munro, its commander, frustrated some schemes which had been formed for bringing a large Irish force into Britain to aid the royal cause.²

each to be a coram, for examinatione of the toune of Vigtones wittnes aganist the Earle of Galloway."

"Oct. 1. The toune of Vigtons complaint aganist the Earle of Galloway debait this afternoone, and both parties admitted to haue ther aduocates aganist Tuesday nixt, in the afternoone, wich day the housse appoynts for this bussines."

"All the ten seuerall bills of complaint, exhibit to the house aganist Alexander, Earle of Galloway, ar submitted by his Ma. iesties mediatione to tuo of each estate; and the Lord Chancelour or president of the parliament to be ouersman." BALFOUR,

1 Laing.

2 Chambers History of the Irish Rebellion, &c.

Divines now met at Westminster under the authority of the refractory Parliament, for the purpose of settling the form of worship, and system of doctrines by which the Churches of south and north Britain were to be moulded to a complete uniformity. Eight Commissioners from the General Assembly of Scotland, of whom the Earl of Cassilis was one, attended to assist in their deliberations. Mr Rutherford, professor of theology at St. Andrews was also one of the Commissioners; and the share which he took in the various discussions raised his reputation and extended his celebrity.—“Sundry times” says Mr Baillie, “Mr Rutherford spoke exceedingly well.” “Mr Rutherford in particular,” says Mr Reid, “took his full share in the debates which were carried on there, displaying much learning and knowledge, even of the Rabbinical writers, and combating on some occasions the eminently learned Lightfoot with vigour and success.” When the business was finished in 1647, the thanks of the Assembly were given to the Scottish Commissioners for their valuable assistance. During his residence in London, Mr Rutherford preached a sermon before the Lords on a day appointed for solemn humiliation, and received the thanks of the House. The sermon was printed.¹ Robert M’Ward, a native of Glen-

¹ The sermon was preached before the House of Lords on Wednesday the 25th of June, 1645, “being a day appointed for solemn and public humiliation.” To give such of our readers as may not have seen any of Mr Rutherford’s works, some idea of his mode of preaching, we insert a short extract from it.

“Fourthly, all of us generally faile in the bad huslanding of time, wee are a dying ere wee know for what end we live; imagine a master sent his servant to a great citie with a written paper containing businesses of great concernment, having allotted to him the space of ten sand glasses to dispatch them all, should

luce,¹ who subsequently attained some celebrity,

hee for the space of the first nine hours fall a drinking with his drunken companions, and goe up and downe to behold all the novelties of the citie, he should break trust; Alas! is not this world like a great Exchange? our paper containeth the businesse of a great kingdome up above, the honour and glory of our Lord, our redemption through Christ, a treaty for everlasting peace; the time of infancy and childhood slippeth over, and wee know not the end of our creation. * * * Wee goe through the Exchange to buy frothy honour, rotten pleasure, and when the last hour is come, wee scarce read our masters paper, we barter one nothing-creature with another: alas! it is but a poore reckoning that a naturall man can make, who can say no more at his death, but I have eaten, drunken, slept, waked, dreamed and sinned, for the space of sixtie or seventie yeares, and that is all. * * * Within a few generations there shall bee a Parliament of other faces, a new generation of other men in the Cities, Houses, Assemblies, wee are now in, and wee a company of night visions shall flie away, and our places shall know us no more. * * * Imagine that our spirit once entered within the line of eternitie could but stay up beside the Moone, and looke downe and behold us children sweating and running for our beloved shadowes of Lands, Fields, Flocks, Castles, Towers, Crownes, Sceptres, Gold, Money, hee should wonder that reason is so blear-eyed as to hunt dreames and toys. Judge righteously, give faire justice to Christ, doe good while it is to day, consider the afternoone of a declining sunne, within few houres wee are plunged in the bosome and wombe of eternitie, and cannot returne lacke againe. Lord teach us to number our dayes."

Die Iovis 26. Iunii, 1645.

"It is this day ordered by the Lords in Parliament assembled, That Mr Rutherford who preached yesterday before the Lords in Parliament, in the Abbey church Westminster, is hereby thanked for the great paines he tooke in his said sermon; and is desired to print and publish the same, which is to bee printed onely by authority under his owne hand.

*To the Gentlemen Usher or his
Deputie to be delivered to the
said Mr Rutherford.*

*John Brown Cler.
Parliamentorum.*

I appoint Andrew Crooke, to print this Sermon.

Samuel Rutherford."

1 "Old Luce, and New Luce parishes were formerly comprehended in one extensive parish, called, Glenluce. The parish church, and the abbey of Glenluce stood on the eastern bank of the river Luce, in a pleasant valley, called Glenluce, from the river and vale. The church, with all its revenues, belonged to

attended him as his private secretary and amanuensis.¹

The same General Assembly that had exhibited so much sound judgment in their choice of able Commissioners to repair to England, displayed a melancholy instance of the deplorable superstition and prejudice which then prevailed among all ranks of the community. Several overtures with respect to witchcraft and charming were presented and gravely approved of.² Ministers had been or-

the abbot and monks of Glenluce, who were proprietors of this extensive district, over which they had a regality jurisdiction.— In the parish of Glenluce, there were formerly two chapels, which also belonged to the same abbot and monks. One of them was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was called our Lady's Chapel; the other, which was dedicated to Jesus Christ, was called, Christ's Chapel, and Kirk-Christ. This last was ruinous, when Symson wrote, in 1684. It stood near to the sea coast, between Balcarrie and Schinnerness; which is now called Sunnyness; and the adjacent creek is still called the bay of Kirk Christ."

CALEDONIA.

1 "The Rev. Robert M'Ward, an eminent clergyman, and theological and controversial writer during the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II., was a native of this parish. He studied at St Andrews; and afterwards acted as amanuensis and private secretary to the celebrated Samuel Rutherford, while the latter was in London as a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. M'Ward successively held several high offices. He was elected, Professor of humanity in Salvator's college, St Andrews, in 1650; Professor of Philosophy in the University of Glasgow in 1653; and one of the ministers of that city in 1656. He was the editor of Rutherford's Letters, which were first published in Rotterdam in 1664. His other works were, 'The poor Man's Cup of Cold Water;' 'The True Non-Conformist;' 'Banders Disbanded;' 'A Testimony against paying of Cess to the Persecutors;' 'Earnest Contendings for the Faith,' and other publications, all of which were long popular in this country. About seventy of his letters, addressed to friends in Scotland, chiefly against the *Indulgence*, have been preserved by Wodrow, and contain much biographical and other curious information."

MURRAY'S LIT. HIST. 2D EDIT,

For more information respecting Mr M'Ward, we beg leave to refer the reader to the Literary History of Galloway.

2 "Upon the regret of the extraordinary multiplying of

clained by previous Assemblies to be careful in detecting "charmers, witches, and other such abusers of the people," and to urge that the acts against them should be put in force. An act was also passed against meetings of persons at night for the purpose of reading the scriptures and joining in prayer, particularly in the south and west of Scotland, where the practice had become very general, and had given so much offence to many of the clergy, that in some presbyteries prayer meetings had been totally suppressed, particularly in that of Stirling, where Mr Henry Guthrie, afterwards Bishop of Dunkeld, was minister. In the Assembly, he spoke against such meetings with great vehemence, and was joined by several other ministers who all denounced those who countenanced them, "whereupon one of the Commissioners from Galloway, vented himself particularly against Mr Samuel Rutherford of Anwoth, Mr John Livingston of Stranraer, and Mr Maclellan of Kirkeudbright, as great encouragers of these meetings within their bounds. Upon this, a great heat, noise, and confusion arose in the assembly. The Earl of Seaforth, an eloquent man, took part with the accusers; but many of the rest could not bear to hear good people run down at that rate without trial."

Mr John Maclellan craved that a committee might be appointed to inquire into the disorders complained of. At this the clamour and noise became shameful and unbounded; the moderator had neither weight in his discourse, nor dexterity in

witches, above thirty being burnt in Fife in a few months, a committee was appointed to think on that sin, the way to search and cure it. The Scots of Ireland did petition for supply of ministers, and were well heard."

RECORDS OF THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND

guiding the argument, so every one was allowed to say what he chose. Neither side was favourable to Mr Maclellan's motion. Most of his friends were afraid of marring the peace of the Church by too strict a scrutiny; and the opposers of private meetings were disposed to be content if they could obtain a resolution condemning them in general.

Mr Guthrie, however, succeeded in getting an act passed respecting family worship, ordaining:

1st. "That Family worship be performed by those of one family only, and not of different families."

2d. "That reading prayers is lawful where none in the family can express themselves properly extempore."

3d. "That none be permitted to explain the scriptures, but ministers and expectants approved of by the presbytery."¹

Much assiduous zeal was at this time displayed by many of the clergy in the discharge of the inhuman duty of bringing witches to condign punishment.²

¹ Stevenson, vol. iii. b. 3. cap. v.

² Mr Semple was some time Minister of Carsephairn.— Being present when a neighbouring clergyman was distributing tokens to his congregation, before the administration of the sacrament, he suddenly exclaimed, while the minister was reaching one to a woman; "Hold your hand, she hath gotten too many tokens already; she is a witch." It is said the woman was not suspected, though she afterwards confessed her guilt, and was put to death. Another instance of gross superstition, mental aberration, or arrogant imposition, was displayed about the same time by the same clergyman. It is mentioned in his life, that he was particularly successful with his people on sacramental occasions, and that the devil envied his success very much.— On one occasion, in particular, before administering the Lord's Supper, when he had been peculiarly fortunate in rousing their devotional feelings, he informed them that the devil was particu-

At this superstitious period, the reality of sorcery, or witchcraft was never for a moment called in question. Those who had the misfortune to be viewed as guilty of it, were accounted the votaries of Satan ; and the means by which he had gained an ascendancy over them were seriously narrated in evidence. To be suspected was generally sufficient to subject the object of suspicion to punishment ; and even the unhappy beings themselves, sometimes from mental delusion, temporary derangement, or permanent insanity, owned their imaginary crimes, and acknowledged the justice of the sentence which hurried them to a painful, a cruel, and an unpitied death. Completely to secure the destined victims of a lamentable superstition, laws were gravely enacted, that, after their apprehension,

larly irritated on account of their "good work," and that he was afraid Satan would be permitted to raise a storm, or "*speat of rain*," with the intention of drowning some of them : "but," said he, "it shall not be in his power to drown any of you." On Monday, accordingly, the river was very large, and when the congregation were dispersing, they beheld with amazement a man dressed in black, enter the water a little above them. This rash individual soon lost his footing and was carried away by the stream, floating upon his back, and waving his hands apparently for assistance. The people, having procured a rope, ran and threw it to him, and he seized it ; but though ten or twelve men were holding it ; yet, it is said, they were in danger of being all drawn into the river and drowned. Mr Semple, who was looking on, cried out immediately ; "Quit the rope, and let him go : I see who he is ; it is the devil." It is added, that every inquiry was made to discover if any person in that quarter had been drowned, but none was heard of ; and the deluded people were therefore more and more convinced that the person whom they had seen in the water was the devil. Thus through the superstitions and pernicious influence of one man, did a congregation of Christian worshippers, with the means of assistance within their power, look calmly on, while a fellow creature, who was perishing in the flood, solicited their aid. What blind infatuation, what intellectual degradation ! (Life of John Semple,—Scott, Worthies, &c.)

they were to be carefully watched by "discreet persons;" for they often endeavoured to escape by suicide, from the brutal insult, the unrelenting torture, and the excruciating death, which no proofs of innocence could enable them to avert.¹ It is pleasant to reflect that the benign rays of genuine religion and rational education have dispelled from the human mind those dark mists which concealed the existence of errors so prolific of enormities, so productive of horrors, so diffusive of wretchedness.

The Earl of Montrose had at first espoused the cause of the Covenant, but, afterwards becoming dissatisfied with the conduct of its adherents, he was gained over by the King. He, therefore, now prepared, by some bold and irresistible enterprise, to reduce Scotland to a state of obedience to its lawful Sovereign; but the timid counsels of Hamilton prevailed with Charles, and the bold proposals of Montrose were rejected.

Upon the promise of the English Parliament to reduce Episcopacy, to receive the Covenant, and to maintain, or pay the Scottish forces, an auxiliary army of eighteen thousand infantry and three thousand cavalry was sent into England in 1644,² to raise the drooping cause of the Parliamentary faction: the Scots thus became parties in the war.

¹ Printed Acts of Assembly.

² In the Scottish Parliament which assembled in 1644, were the Earl of Cassillis and Lord Kirkcudbright; Sir Robert Grierson of Lagg, and James Douglas of Mousewald from Dumfries shire; William Grierson of Bargatton from the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; James M'Dowall of Garthland and Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, from Wigtownshire; John Crosbie from the town of Kirkcudbright, and Patrick Hannay from the burgh of Wigtown: Whithorn, and New Galloway had no commissioners.—Its proceedings throw some light on the condition of Galloway,

When General Leslie, (now Earl of Leven,) its commander, had reached Morpeth, he remained five days in that place in order to refresh his troops. He then advanced upon Newcastle, which he summoned to surrender. The Marquis, of Newcastle, one of the King's friends, had thrown himself into the town, and by his presence and language invigorated the minds of the defenders. A resolute defiance was returned to the summons, and the suburbs were set on fire as a proof of their determination. After the flames had raged for two days, a sortie was made on two regiments commanded by Lord Kirkeudbright and Lord Balgonie. The Scots at first were thrown into some confusion and began to give

On Tuesday the 2 of July; "The housse ordained commissions and letters of intercomuning to be directed against them that are fugitiues, and wer cited to the committee of Drumfreis, in the rebellione of the southe.

The housse ordaines Jardine, the Lord Harries seruant, to be proceidit aganist by way of dittay.

The housse ordaines David Wallace to be sett at liberty, and Thomas Brune lykwayes.

Roger Lindesayes man to be proceidit aganist, by way of dittay.

The housse ordaines a committee of 3 of each estate, to tray the Earle of Hartfell, the Laird of Hempsefeld, and prouest of Drumfreis."—

On Monday 22nd July; "The housse, in respecte of the rebellione of Robert, Earle of Nidisdaill and hes deputtes, quho are Steuarts of Kircubright, none being ther nou to administer justice to hes Maiesties leidges; auisandum till to morrow."

On Thursday 25th July; "The housse makes and crettes [creates] the Lord Kircubright, steuart of that steuartrey, and grantes him a commissione to indure till the nixt triennial parliament wotted [voted] and past."

Saturday the 27th July; "The prouest of Dumfreis enlarged under the paine of 5,000 merkes, and he ordained to pay hes synne of 10,000 merkes befor hes enlargement."

The Maxswolls that wer comitted 2 dayes befor war also enlarged, and confynnd one catione."

BALFOUR.

way. Some English forces were despatched to intercept their retreat, or attack them in the rear; but they were suddenly checked, by finding that the Scottish regiments had countermarched, and were presenting a firm and determined front.—When Colonel Brandling, the English commander, observed this, he rode out in front of his soldiers, and, in the attitude of defiance flourished his pistol. Lieutenant Elliot accepted the challenge. Both fired and missed, and they were preparing to encounter sword in hand, when Brandling's horse stumbled, and ere he could recover his seat, his antagonist pushed him to the ground and made him prisoner. His men, discouraged by the fate of their commander, took to flight, and left the Scots the honour of the victory.¹

Charles at last empowered the Earl of Montrose to take up arms against the Scottish Covenanters; and he raised the royal standard at Dumfries.²

This heroic chief hurried on from victory to victory, until he had defeated his enemies in no fewer than six battles. Being, however, suddenly attacked at Philiphaugh, near Selkirk, on the 13th of September, 1645, by Major General David Leslie, with a superior force, he was totally routed, but effected his escape, with about one hundred and fifty followers, to Athole.³ In this battle, John, third Lord Kirkcudbright, commanded a regiment which he had raised at his own expense, chiefly among his numerous tenants in Galloway. James Agnew was Licu-

¹ Aikman.

² Clarendon's History of the Irish Rebellion, &c.—Laing.

³ Some years afterwards he was taken prisoner and executed in a mean, vindictive, and cruel manner, (Napier, &c.)

tenant Colonel; and Sir Andrew Agnew afterwards obtained an order of the Scottish Parliament for payment of 3750 marks as his brother's share of 15,000 marks, which were awarded out of the forfeited estate of Lord Herries, to Lord Kirkcudbright's regiment for their bravery and valuable services at the victory of Philiphaugh.¹ Several of the most distinguished prisoners taken in this battle, were ordered by Parliament to be executed.²

1 In 1618, John MacLellan of Borne, succeeded to the title of Lord Kirkcudbright. He possessed property to a vast extent in Galloway. He was a zealous Presbyterian and a violent opponent of Cromwell and the Independents. He raised at his own expense, from among his vassals and tenants a regiment of foot,* who fought so bravely at the battle of Philiphaugh, on 13th September, 1645, that as a reward for their good services on that day, the Scottish Parliament awarded them 15,000 marks, out of the forfeited estate of Lord Herries.† Lord Kirkcudbright proceeded subsequently with his regiment to Ireland, but at Lissnagarry in Ulster, on 6th December, 1649, they were attacked by the Parliamentary forces and nearly cut off.‡ Mr John Goyens was chaplain to the regiment. The expense incurred by his Lordship during the civil wars, involved him in much debt. For the sum then expended he was never remunerated, and his estates being seized by his creditors, he was reduced to a state of comparative indigence.

John Fleming eldest son of the Earl of Wigtown, was likewise in this battle. Having joined Montrose when he first took up arms in behalf of Charles, he never deserted his cause until the defeat at Philiphaugh, after which he was obliged to flee to the Highlands, and there concealed himself until his friends could compound for his delinquency.

2 Parliament according to adjournment, had met on the 7th of January 1645. The Duke of Cassilis and Galloway, Lord Kirkcudbright, Provost Glendinning of Kirkcudbright, the Laird of Cardross, commissioner for the Stewartry, Agnew, sheriff of Wigtown, and Patrick Hume, were members.

In the Records are the following entries.

Monday the 27th day of January "The house, befor they did

* Forsyth's Beauties of Scotland vol. ii. p. 381.

† Acts of Parliament, vi. p. 53.

‡ Sir James Wares Gesta Hibernorum, Dublin Edit. 1705, p. 183.

The result of this battle produced in the minds of the people of Galloway the most lively emotions of gratitude and delight.¹

enter to the reading of Sir Robert Spottiswoods processe, did repell the defenses giuen in by him anent quarters, quoad eum; only the Earles of Cassillis and Dumfermline craued pardon of the house, that they were not cleir in that poynt."

Saturday the 15th Feb; "Acte ratifying seuerall donations and mortifications of hes Maiesties, of certaine bischopricks and churchelaudes, to the vniversities of St. Andrewes, Edinbrughe, Aberdeine and Glasgow, wotted and past."

Friday 21st February; "Mr Johne Fletcher remitted to furd-er trayell, and hes depositions wer imediately therafter read in the housse, and Ogilueyes eschape. In thesse depositions he attacked the Lordes Carnegy, St. Claire, and Kircubright.—Item, That the Laird of Hemsfyll and the Prouest of Dumfreis, ther process to be examined and report therof made to the housse.

"The petitione exhibitt to the housse by James Maxswoll, sone to the forefalted Erle of Nidisdeall, desyring to be set at libertie and to have the arays for his mentinence payed."

"The housse ordaned him to be sett at libertie, on catione for hes good behaviour in tymes coming."

"The housse lykwayes ordaines the farenamd persones fyned, and ordained to find caution by the committee of process, to doe the same befor the first of March, utherwayes to enter their bodie within the toubuth of Edinbrughe, and ther first surties to stand till this be don; as also the housse aloues the comitee of process."

Saturday the 1st of March; "The housse remits Mr Jo: Corser of Drumfreis backe againe to the committe of proces to be furdur trayed."

Item. "That the Laird of Garthland be sent with instructions to Generall Maior Munro to Irland."

On the 8th of March, Parliament was prorogued until the second Tuesday of July.

Parliament met at the time appointed, and, having sat a few days at Stirling, it adjourned. It again met at Perth on the 24th of July.

Monday the 4th August; "A draught of a letter read in the housse to the Engliche commissioners, desyring them to stay at Beruick till they did heir from the parl: in respecte of the raging plauge of pestilence in Edinbrughe, and diuers places elsqher in the countrey, and the present adorning of the parliament.

1 Acta, Parl.—Caledonia.—Heron.

In the summer of 1645, a grievous pestilence desolated the south of Scotland and prevented the Estates from assembling in Edinburgh.¹

1 The housse ordanes, since that it pleased God to call the Laird of Craigies off of the pest: quho was lodged in the shriffe clercks housse, Mr Patrick Maxswoll, that thesse that are with in the said housse shall interre him in a remott place of the ordinarey buriall place of the toune."

Owing to the prevalence of the plague the house soon adjourned.

Parliament again met at St Andrews on 26th November.

The following are some of its proceedings. Monday the 1st of December; "One of eache essait this day sent by the housse to the commissioners of the kirke, to craue that eache day in the parl: housse they may haue at prayers at 8 in the morning, a portione of scripture expounded, wich exercise is to indure the space of halffe ane houre."

The Members sent were

Nob:

Earle of Cassiles.

Bar:

Laird of Garthland.

Bur:

Mr Ro: Barclay.

Friday 5th December; "A remonstrance from the commissioners of the generall assembly to the heigh courte of parl: for justice vpon delinquents and malignants, quho hes shed the blood of ther brethren, &c. read.

Four petitions and remonstrances of the same nature, and for justice to be execut one malignants, delinquents, &c. exhibit to the housse this afternoone, from the prowinciall assemblies and shyres of Fyffe, Drumfreis, Mers, Teuiotdaile, and Galloway."

Monday 8th December; "The estaits ordanes Commissarey Leuingstone to give to the Ladey Harries for this zeir, in re-specte of her necessities, 2000 merkes."

Monday 15th; "The housse orders Colonell Steuarts regiment to marche to Arbrothe.

Orders to Vis: Kenmures regiment to marche to Montrosse.

20th December; "The estates grants a comissione of justiciarey to certane persons, to tray the behauior of the comissarey of Kircubright, and some others insolent persons quho had imprissoned the magistrats of the said toune."

Tuesday 23d December; "The housse ordanes the Irische prissoners takin at and after Philiphaughe, in all the prissons of the kingdome, espacially in the prissons of Selkirke, Jedbrughe, Glasgou, Dumbartane, and Perth, to be execut without aney assyse or processe, conforme to the trettey betuix both kingdomes, past in acte."

Friday 26th of December; "The Earle of Cassiles chossen pre-

These transactions had extended over a space of nearly four years, during which period the war had been carried on so successfully for the English Parliament, and so disastrously for Charles, that at last he was left with scarcely an army to protect his person.

The clouds of adversity at length completely closed around the unfortunate Charles; and, in the midst of his misfortunes, he formed the desperate resolution of delivering himself into the hands of the Scottish army. The Scots received the fallen Sovereign—who came disguised as a postilion,—with much outward respect; and it is not improbable, if he had agreed to accept the Solemn League and Covenant, all Scotland would have espoused his cause; but this course neither his conscience nor his honour would allow him to pursue. The Scottish forces had a long arrear of pay due to them by the English Government. Upon receiving two hundred thousand pounds, the person of Charles was delivered up by the Scots to Commissioners from the English Parliament, and they marched home. Discontent now began to prevail among the English soldiers, and Cromwell, Ireton, and Fleetwood, officers of high rank and influence, secretly encouraged their mutinous disposition. The army at last determined to shake off the power of the Parliament, and to gain possession of the King's

sident this day, in respecte of the absence of the Earle of Craufurd and Lindsay."

Friday, 30th Jan. 1646; "The housse this day agane assumes the debait anent the electione of the committee of estaits during the interuall betuix sessions of parl: and by voyces makes choyse of 12 of eache estait."

This committee included Lord Kirkcudbright, the Laird of Garthland, and William Glendinning, Provost of Kirkcudbright.

person. These objects were accordingly effected, and Charles endeavoured to gratify the principal officers by liberal promises. To Cromwell he offered the garter, a peerage, and the chief command of the army; to Ireton, the lieutenancy of Ireland.¹ Concessions and promises were now too late. The unfortunate monarch was accused of treason² against the people of England, before a court consisting of a hundred and fifty-three persons, chosen from the army, the Parliament, and such of the citizens of London as were friendly to a change of government from a monarchy to a republic. Charles disowned the authority of this self constituted tribunal. All his efforts were vain; he was in the hands of his enemies. Sentence of death being

¹ Russel's *Modern Europe*.

² "While the solicitor, Mr Cooke, was commencing to read the accusation, the king wishing to stop him, tapped him on the shoulder with his staff, the silver head of which fell off; and one of his attendants having stooped to lift it, it rolled away to the place where the king stood, and he had to lift it himself. This was considered as a fatal omen; so apt are superstitious minds to predict fatal consequences from trifles, and to overlook their own misconduct, the surest augury of all misfortune. This ridiculous propensity to receive as oracles accidental circumstances, which could have no rational connexion with future events, was very prevalent in Charles' court, and their love for the marvellous produced or invented many strange coincidences. Among those of apocryphal authority, is the story of a large cake of wax which Charles had always set in a silver basin to burn in his chamber during the night; it went out, and the Earl of Lindsay, who slept in the chamber as his attendant, observed it, but durst not rise to re-light it, lest he should awaken his majesty; he then fell asleep; but when he awoke, to his astonishment the lamp was burning brightly! He mentioned the circumstance to the king, who told him he also had observed it, and considered it as a prognostic of God's power and mercy towards him or his, that although he was at that time so eclipsed, he or they might shine out bright again! Alas! for the omen!—the taper of his family was re-lighted; but it was only to blaze for a moment, and then be extinguished for ever"

AIKMAN.

pronounced, he was executed in front of his own palace.¹ At the tragic spectacle the populace burst

1 Some months previous to the execution of Charles, an abortive attempt was made by the moderate party in Scotland, to effect his release, or an amelioration of his condition. The Duke of Hamilton eagerly exerted himself in the cause of the unfortunate Sovereign, by endeavouring to revive loyalty in the breasts of the people. He so far prevailed as to gain a majority of Parliament to coincide in his views. Commissioners were appointed to treat with the King, who bound himself to confirm by act of Parliament the Covenant, and to establish the Presbyterian polity. This treaty is known by the name of the "Engagement;" it met with violent opposition from the clergy, who were extravagant in their demands, and thought that Charles should acknowledge himself their abject slave. At length, however, Parliament decided to raise an army, and the command of it was given to the Duke of Hamilton. It proceeded to England, but was defeated at Preston, and the Duke made prisoner. A curious account is given in Patrick Walker's *Life of John Semple*, of the proceedings of some of the depraved soldiers, on their march through Carsephairn to join it, and the prophetic visions of this *gifted* minister.

"The soldiers of some Scots Regiments in the year 1648, in their March through Carsephern for Preston in England, to the Duke's Engagement (as it was called) being informed, that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was to be administered there the next Lord's Day, went and put their horses in the Kirk, and also went to the Manse, and destroyed the Communion Elements in a very profane manner. Mr Semple being from home at that time, complained next day to the commanding officer.—In his complaint he represented the vileness of such an action so pathetically, that it made a great impression on the foresaid person, who not only regretted what was done, but punished the most guilty, and gave money liberally for furnishing the elements again. After which Mr Semple said with great concern of spirit to the foresaid officer, he was sorry for the errand he was going, for he would not prosper, the profanity of their Army would ruin them. And all may see, that many were the complaints of the General Assembly, in their faithful warnings in these times, of the sins and snares of that unlawful Engagement, and great wickedness of that army going to England; their great Profanity of the Sabbath, and abusing women coming from ordinances, and many other ways. After the news came to Carsephern, that the duke's army was near Preston, Mr Semple being in company with several Gentlemen, went out of their company for about the space of an hour. When he returned they asked him where he had been; he took up the lap of his night-gown,

into tears, while the soldiers shouted in triumph. Thus perished Charles I., on the 30th of January 1649.¹

and said I have gotten the Duke's Head there, ye will hear that the cavaliers are routed and that their General will lose his head; all which came to pass, as the history of these times declare."

1 Parliament sat down on the 4th of January this year. On the first day of the Session, Mr John Livingston preached before the House. His text was I. Chronicles, xxix. chapter, and last clause of the 5th verse.

"And who then is willing to consecrate his service this day unto the Lord."

Friday, 5th January; "This day a letter from the Scotts commissioners, D. Lothian, Chisley, Glendining, from London, red in the house, shewing the grate attentione of affaires ther, and how that about 100 members of the House of Comons were extrudit the house by the blasphemous army; as also how the comittee of the army had resolved to putt the Kings Maiestie to the tryall of a counsaill of warre, and ther to judge him as a prisoner of warre: Lykwayes they desyred the parliament wold giue them spiedey instructions how to carey themselves in so difficult a bussines, not knowing to quhome to apply themselves."

Fourteen instructions were prepared by a committee of Parliament, assisted by six ministers, including Mr Rutherford. The following are a few of the instructions.

"That your applications be so conceaued, that they giue no occasion of offence."

"That nothinge proceed from you justifying the Kinges proceedinges and actiones."

"Nothinge wich may import ane breache, ore giue, or be a ground, or seide of a new varre."

"If they proceed and pronounce sentence against the King, that you enter your dissent and protest; that this kingdome may be free of all the desolatione, misery and bloodshed, that inevitable vill follow therwpon, without offring in your resson, that princes are eximed from triall of Justice."

"To prosecute your last instructions, anent the couenant, and aganist tolleracione."

"To shew that the Kinges last concessions are not satisfactory to us in poynt of religion."

9th March, 1649; "The parliament," (says Balfour, who lived at the time,) "passed a most strange acte this mounthe, abolishing the patronages of kirkes, wich pertined to laymen since ouer Christianity was planted in Scotland. Francis, Earle of

CHAP. II.

FROM THE DEATH OF CHARLES I., UNTIL THE RESTORATION.

THE Scottish people had almost unanimously protested against the fatal proceedings respecting the captive King; and the Commissioners from Scotland, the Earl of Lothian, Sir John Cheisley,

Balcleuche, and soem others, protested aganist this acte as vrangous, and all togider derogatorey to the just rights of the nobility and gentrey of the kingdome of Scotland, and so departed the parl: housse."

Farther, to exhibit the state of Galloway and the rest of Scotland at this period, we give the following extract from Balfour's Annals.

"Many witches were apprehendit, and commissions being giuen by Parliament and the counsell for their tryell, they were execut. in the shyres of Fyffe, Perth, Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburghe, Haddintone, Mersse, and Peibles, &c.—I Mayselue did see, on the 20 of Julij, this zeire, in one afternoon, commissions seuerally directed by the parliament, for traying and burning of 27 witches, women, and three men and boyes; ther depositions wer publickly read in face of parliament, before the house would wotte to the presidents subscriuing of the acte for the clerke issewing of these commissions; Lykwayes diuers commissions wer giuen by the Lordes of Counsell, in Nouember and December, this same zeire, for traying and burning of witches; ther depositions wer read amongst the wich ther was one that confessed that she had bein of lait at a meitting with the deuill, at wich ther wer aboute 500 witches present. So far had that wicked enemy of mankind prewailed, by his illussions and practisses, one these poore wretched miserable soules.

BALFOUR.

Members of this Parliament connected with Galloway; the Earl of Cassilis, Lord Kirkcudbright, William Grierson of Barngatton, Sir Robert Adair of Kishalt, Andrew Agnew of Lochnew, William Glendinning, Provost of Kirkcudbright.

and William Glendinning had been instructed strenuously to interpose their influence with Fairfax and Cromwell to avert the impending stroke ; but their efforts were vain.

The Covenanters, feeling indignant that the English, had disregarded their remonstrances in behalf of their Sovereign, and that the independents, now in possession of the Government, had been faithless to the Solemn League and Covenant, declared for young Charles, and were disposed to take up arms in support of their own ideas of loyalty.

Charles, II., accordingly, was proclaimed King of Scotland with the usual formalities ; but it was declared, before he could be admitted to the exercise of royal authority, he should satisfy the nation regarding his religious principles and guarantee the safety of the Presbyterian Church. A deputation from the Estates and the Church was despatched to the Hague, to lay before him the conditions upon which he would be admitted to the royal office.¹ The Earl of Cassillis was one of the Commissioners.²

Upon their arrival in Holland, they waited upon the King, and communicated to him their instructions. He received them politely, and though willing to catch at any twig, for the support of his falling fortunes, he, for a while, hesitated to acqui-

¹ Cook.

² " At this tyme, the Earle of Lothean, Sr Jo: Chisley, Villiam Glendining, and Mr Robert Blare, minister of St Andrews, commissioners for the kingdome of Scotland, in England, hauing receiued orders to goe for Holland to the King, and being at Grauesend to embarcke, they wer arrested by a troupe of Cromwells hoisse, by warrant from that blasphemous armye, and vicked parliament."

BALFOUR.

They were afterwards sent to Berwick, in the custody of a troop of cavalry, and left upon the road.

esce in their proposal. The same high ideas of prerogative that had ruined the father were cherished by the son. He disliked the rigid morals of his Scottish subjects; and their Presbyterian principles ill agreed with his licentious notions, or with that partiality to the Popish faith which the influence of his mother had imperceptibly induced him to entertain. Charles, therefore, determined not to commit himself; and the deputation returned from the Hague, without being able to communicate any satisfactory information respecting the intentions of the young King.¹

Charles, afterwards perceiving that Scotland was the only part of all his dominions in which he could hope for success in regaining his lost crown, sent a messenger to Parliament, stating his readiness to consent to every reasonable proposition, and fixing Breda as the place of meeting, for conducting the proposed treaty. The Earls of Cassillis and Lothian, with several other persons, among whom was Mr Livingston, were sent to Breda.² Charles reluctantly agreed to the terms proposed, after having vainly endeavoured to obtain some relaxation of the demands of the Commissioners. Livingston did not fail to discover his oscillating principles and dissolute levity. When at last the King agreed to subscribe the Solemn League and Covenant, which he was requested to do before they suffered him to land,³ Livingston presided and delivered a sermon on the occasion. But, being previously

¹ Cook.—Baillie's Letters.—Scott.

² 'The commissioners had a warrant with them, under the grate seall of Scotland, to borrow three hundredth thousand pound, to giue the King, if so it wer he and they accorded, wherwayes to giue him no money at all,' BALFOUR.

³ Laing, &c.

convinced of Charles's insincerity, he had consented to officiate with much reluctance, strenuously insisting that the solemn obligation should not be administered, until the Prince should exhibit at least some manifestation of a change of principles and conduct. That this clergyman's suspicions were correct, appeared afterwards from the whole tenor of Charles's life.¹

Charles II., who had set sail for Scotland to take possession of a tottering throne, and reign over an uncongenial people, arrived in his northern dominions on the 16th of June, 1650.

The English had not been inattentive spectators of the negotiation with the exiled Sovereign; and the Scots watched the proceedings of their neighbours with unceasing assiduity.—Both prepared for hostilities, but the Scots were the more reluctant to begin the war. The English council of state, however, to anticipate the possibility of an attack, determined to march an army into Scotland, and Cromwell was appointed to the chief command. With sixteen thousand veteran soldiers, he soon penetrated into the heart of the country. The ministers of religion endeavoured to rouse the people against the Sec-taries, as they were called; but notwithstanding the impending danger, the Government continued actively engaged in searching after witches, whole villages being proscribed.²

¹ Cook.—Murray. - Crookshanks' Church History.

² Wednesday 22nd May; "The house appoynts a committee to tray the depositions of 54 witches, with pouer to the said committee to giue out comissions for the further trayell, examinatione, and executione; as also to thinke vpone a constant coursse and commissione for that effecte heirafter, and to report."

BALFOUR.

The military strength of the Lowlands now assembled round the capital.¹ The King himself having joined the army, issued a degrading proclamation, or declaration, which had been put into his hands. In this declaration, he acknowledged the sins of his father, his own wicked life, and the crime of sending Montrose against his subjects in Scotland. Light and thoughtless as the King was, he read it with horror, and fervently implored that some of the harshest expressions might be expunged or softened.²

Cromwell at length used every endeavour to bring the Scottish army to battle, but without success, and he was forced to retreat. The situation of the English forces now became critical, and their general determined to withdraw into England. Leslie,³ the Scottish commander, left his encampment for the purpose of intercepting the English army. Moving by a shorter line than

1 "Parliament ordains the Committee of Dispatches to consider of the General of the Artillirizes papers, and to giue orders to Thomas Macbirney for transporting of the grate canon [probably Mons Meg,] and amunitione from Drumfreis thither."

"A list of the proportions of horse and footte to be sent cut by eache shyre ; to the first leuie."

	Footte.	Horsse.
Drumfreis,	450	146
Wigton and Kirkcudbright, [Galloway]	450	130
2 Cook.		

3 "The Lord Generall Lesley, in a shorte discoursse, for his age and other reasons, layes doune his place at the parlaments feette ; and so remoued himselue out of the housse.

The housse hauing takin to ther serious consideration the Lord Generalls proposition and dimissione, ordanes the L. President to tell his Excellence, that they gratly blissed God, with all thankfulness to his diwyne Maiestie, for his happy carriage in his former conducte of ther armies, and intreatts him still to continew in his charge ; and since he had so able a deput, (meaning the L. Generall Dauid Lesley) they wold haue a caire to lay no more vpon him then he should be able to wndergoe, and his

Cromwell, who was obliged to keep near his fleet, he took possession of the skirts of Lammermoor, a ridge of hills terminating in the sea, near the town of Dunbar. These hills abounded with difficult passes, which he strongly occupied, and determined to wait the attack of the enemy.—Cromwell was reduced to a state of much perplexity. He began to think of shipping his infantry, and endeavouring to cut his way, with his cavalry, through the enemies line. At this critical period, the prudence of the Scottish general was counteracted by the rashness of the army. Urged on by the preachers who attended it in great numbers, the soldiers became importunate for battle, and Leslie, unable to withstand the outcry of the fanatics, descended into the plain. When Cromwell was first informed of the movement of the Scottish forces, he exclaimed, “Now hath God delivered them into my hands.” The English general was not deceived; his charges were irresistible: the Scottish army lately so confident and presumptuous, was soon scattered in unutterable confusion; and the victorious troops, having seized the baggage and artillery of their enemies, advanced and took possession of Edinburgh and Leith without resistance. In this battle, which was fought on the 3d of September, 1650, three thousand were slain, and nine thousand made prisoners: the rest fled and were dispersed through the country. The levies from the southern and eastern counties suffered much in this destructive defeat; and in those parts a general

grate are might comport with. In this not a contrarey wotte. Lot Glendining of Gelston, one of the commissioners of Vinton shyre, [Kirkcudbright] a phanatick fellow, made from the dung hill by meddling with the publickes service.” Balfour.

consternation prevailed. A new Scottish army, however, was soon mustered, which sat down in a strongly fortified camp at Torwood, and Cromwell found their position too strong to be attacked.

Immediately after the defeat at Dunbar, the gentlemen of Galloway, Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, and Dumfries-shire, entered into an association for the defence of their religious principles, and engaged to raise a body of horse. Strachan and Kerr, who had distinguished themselves in the north against Montrose, were invited to take the command. The ministers zealously supported the exertions of the heritors, and a body of effective cavalry amounting to nearly four thousand men, was assembled in a very short time. Strachan, who had been reclaimed by the independents in his youth from dissolute habits, possessed still a strong bias in favour of his old friends. He had, likewise, served in the Parliamentary army in England, and his principles were rather hostile to monarchy. He had, therefore, early joined with the more rigid party of the Presbyterians, who were averse to the recall of Charles, until they saw, at least some substantial tokens of his honesty, sincerity, and firmness, or some probability of maintaining peace with England or being able to contend with that country on grounds purely national and intrinsically just. When he went to the west country he found the clergy more ready to sacrifice the cause of the King,—in whom they could not place any confidence,—than the welfare and stability of the Church. Though they viewed the independents with no friendly eye, yet they dreaded the malignants, as the royalists were called, and were ready to abandon the claims of Charles upon the

crown, provided the English commonwealth would engage not to interfere in their domestic concerns.¹

Cromwell advanced towards Glasgow with the greater part of his force, and the gathering army in the west retired to Dumfries.² The five associated counties gave in a remonstrance³ to the committee of Estates, in which they represented the treaty that had been entered into with the King, as highly criminal; enumerated the frequent and flagrant instances of his Majesty's duplicity since his commission to the Marquis of Montrose; enjoined the dismissal of his ministers,—Argyle and Lowden; urged the new modelling of the state; and demanded that the King ought to be suspended from the government until he should exhibit more sincere proofs of repentance. This remonstrance, after some hesitation, was condemned by the committee

¹ Aikman. &c.

² Laing.

³ The following is the preamble of the remonstrance.

“To the Rt Honorable the committee of Estaitis, the humble Remonstrance of the Gentlemen, Commanders, and Ministers, attending the forces in the west.

17 October, 1650.

Although we do not judge of the undertakings of the Lords people by the successes, and be not shaken by the dissipating of our army, nor brought in question our cause, yet we think ourselves, and all the people of this land, called by these late dispensations to search and try our ways; we do therefore esteem it our duty (quhill we are about to adventure our lives against the enemy, as providence shall give opportunity) freely and faithfully to make our thoughts known to your Lops; concerning the causes and remedies of the Lords indignation which hath gone out against his people, wherein we suppose we need not insist upon the late sins contained in the late causes of the fast, published by the Commissioners of the Kirke, relating to the conduct and carriage of our army and other things, but we shall speak to that which most directly concerns your Lops.”

BALFOUR.

of Parliament.¹ The western army was afterwards defeated and dispersed.

At this time a division took place in the Church, which produced an unfavourable effect on the welfare of the country. The King had often expressed his regret, that his own particular friends were incapacitated from serving in his armies, and had often urged the necessity, or, at least the propriety of repealing the act which disqualified "malignants" from defending their country.² The prevailing party at last adopted his suggestions, and an act of indemnity was passed.³ But in a matter of so much importance, the concurrence of the Church was absolutely necessary. The Commission of the General Assembly, being solicited to express its approbation, after much discussion and opposition, entered into a resolution that all who gave evidence of repentance of that part of their conduct which had excluded them from places of power and trust, might now be employed. Against this temperate resolution, as well as against

1 "The Kinges Maiestie and estaits of parliament declars the associatione in the west to be woyde, and discharges aney suche associatione in tyme coming." BALFOUR.

2 Balfour when speaking of this act, states that "the Comittee of Parliament for purging the army, did meitt this 2, 3 and 5 dayes of Agust; they acted nothing against the enemy, bot purged out the armye aboue 80 commanders. The ministers in all places preched incessantly for this purging, sheuing if that comittee did not proceed, the consequences that wold follow wold certainly proue lamentable and destructive, and wold vndoubtedly multiplie Gods judgments vpon the land and armye."

3 "Ordred that the severall bodies meitt at 3 in the afternoon, to consider of the remonstrance giuen in by the commissioners of the General Assemb: and also how farre incapacities that disables men may be taken offe, and men admitted to fight for defence of the countrey aganist the comon enemy; and to treat anent the prowious adwysses concerning England, and for this effecte to haue a conference with the Commissioners of the General Assewibly at 9 houres to morrow." BALFOUR.

the repeal of the Act of Classes,¹ many of the most violent or rigid of the ministers loudly exclaimed. The General Assembly confirmed the resolution, and a protest was taken against the lawfulness of the Assembly.² All who joined in this protest were called Protesters, and the others, who adhered to the resolution and were by far the most numerous party, received the appellation of Resolutioners, or Resolutionists. The list of Protesters included the following names; Lord Kirkcudbright, Samuel Rutherford, John Livingston, John Maclellan,² Adam Kae, [Borgue,], Thomas Wylie, [Kirkcudbright,] John Semple, Quentin M'Adam, Alexander Gordon, Captain Andrew Arnot. The people of Galloway in general warmly concurred in the protest.—Samuel Rutherford, John Livingston, Thomas Wylie, and some other ministers, with Lord Kirkcudbright and Alexander Gordon of Knockgray, elders, were appointed to present it.³

1 The Act of Classes was particularly subversive of the king's personal independence.

2 John Maclellan, who wrote an account of Galloway, died soon after this event; he had continued minister at Kirkcudbright, for nearly twelve years. A little before his death he composed the subjoined epitaph on himself.

“Come, stingless death, have o'er, lo! here's my pass,
In blood character'd, by his hand who was,
And is, and shall be. Jordan, cut thy stream,
Make channels dry. I bear my Father's name
Stamp'd on my brow. I'm ravish'd with my crown:
I shine so bright, down with all glory, down,
That world can give. I see the peerless port,
The golden street, the blessed soul's resort;
The tree of life, floods gushing from the throne,
Call me to joys. Begone, short woes, begone,
I lived to die, but now I die to live,
I do enjoy more than I did believe.
The promise me unto possession sends,
Faith in fruition, hope in having, ends.”

3 Whig Pamphlets.

The situation of the main Scottish army under Charles, now became precarious in the extreme; and he formed the bold resolution of marching into England, where he hoped to find adherents. The English militia under Lambert, formed in his front, and Cromwell followed closely in his rear. A battle ensued, and the Scots were totally defeated at Worcester in September 1651. Charles after beholding the ruin of his cause fled from the field, and subsequently escaped from England, having passed through a part of the hostile army in disguise. For the space of eight years, he wandered from court to court, a poor, despised, and often insulted adventurer, in pursuit of kingdoms, which in all probability he was never to obtain.

Oliver Cromwell now obtained the supreme power of the state under the title of Lord Protector of the Republics of Great Britain and Ireland: and he appointed judges for Scotland, who administered the law with much impartiality; but the taxation imposed by his government upon the impoverished country was extremely oppressive.

An insurrection against the authority of the usurper, took place in 1653. The Earls of Glencairn and Balcarrais retired into the Highlands, and induced several of the clans to take up arms in the royal cause. They were joined by Lord Kenmure,—whose castle had been seized by the independents,¹—and some other noblemen, with a con-

1 “ The Viscounts of Kenmure have been compelled to leave their romantic residence on more occasions than one.

North from the Peak of ‘Lowran,’ a mountain torrent descends from the heights. Here the masonry of nature has formed two walls of rock; and between these walls of rock sweeps the mountain stream. That to the south is nearly thirty feet high, and overhung with mountain-ash, eglantine, and

siderable number of young and spirited gentlemen, who were anxious to shake off a foreign yoke.— Their numbers amounted to upwards of 5,000 men, but Glencairn wanted ability and energy for con-

prickly evergreens. That on the north is somewhat lower but more overhung with birches, eglantine, and spreading ash. And much more wood, at one time, had spread thickly around.

Betwixt the north rock and the torrent there is space for a rustic seat; and on an oaken chair in this dell have 'Kenmure's lords' sat down!

Here did Robert, the fourth Viscount Kenmure, conceal himself from his enemies. From his attachment to the Stuart family, after the death of Charles the First, his estates were forfeited by the parliament, and a price was set on his head by Oliver Cromwell.

When the Viscount heard of the troops of Cromwell being on their way to his castle, he took horse and rode away through the rocky hills to the west. He wandered, for some time among the rocks which overhang the Dee; but being informed that English scouts were in pursuit of him, he deemed it safest to resort to some place of hiding; and the glen of 'Lowran' he chose for his retreat.

A massive oak grew at hand. He caused the trunk to be sawn into the shape of a *chair*. The bottom was of one solid piece. The back was solid also. He set it in this sequestered ravine, and the brawling torrent swept by his feet!

On the third day, the Viscount ventured to steal out from his hiding place. He stepped backwards a few paces; and, Blessed Heaven! what did he behold? He saw his beautiful castle all wrapt in flames! The sight was distracting. He threw himself on the heath. He prayed to God—'that the rule of Cromwell might be short.'

His romantic residence was indeed in flames. The troops of Oliver, after plundering and carousing, were so irritated at not being able to apprehend the baron, that, in wantonness and wickedness, they set fire to his castle!

What could Lord Robert now achieve? His residence was burnt—his lands were forfeited—and even a reward was offered for his head! Some menials, who knew of his retreat, provided him victuals, and kept watch around. He returned to his melancholy den, and he continued there, till he was certain that the troops of Cromwell had evacuated his roofless walls!

But these roofless walls had now no refuge for him. After wandering for some time in sight of the ruins, he went farther to the south. For he had lands in the neighbourhood of the castle of Threave.

ducting the enterprise, and their situation became desperate. The Protector, still insecure in his domination, felt alarmed lest the insurrection might prove the prelude of commotions in England, and proposed an indemnity to the hostile chiefs. The offer being accepted by Kenmure¹ and several of the rebellious Lords, the army became so much weak-

Thus, in about 20 years after the attainment of the peerage, the *predicted** burning of Kenmure Castle took place.

Lord Robert, however, outlived the vengeful usurper. And one year after the restoration of Charles the Second, he died at Greenlaw, in 1661, near the fort of the Threave.

The 'oaken chair' remained, however, in the 'Lowran Glen.' It remained, indeed, till a succeeding Viscount sat down upon it again in solitary concealment!" UNIQUE TRADITIONS, chiefly connected with the West and South of Scotland.

Such is the traditionary account of the capture of Kenmure castle; and, like traditions in general, it is partly true and partly false. By a paper containing the articles of capitulation, kindly furnished to us by the Rev. James Maitland, minister of Kells, a gentleman who is intimately connected with the noble family of Kenmure, it appears that the Viscount himself was in the castle when attacked, and that the agreement made concerning it was signed by his Lordship. It is probable that the castle held out for some time, and did not surrender until it became untenable. Grose in his *Antiquities* mentions that; "in digging lately near the foot of the mount on which the castle stands, a great number of cannon balls were discovered, some forty-eight, and others six pounders." It is likewise probable that Cromwell's men held the castle for a considerable period, and perhaps, at last, incensed by Kenmure's hostile proceedings, set it on fire and left it. (See Appendix W.)

1 "Viscount Kenmure was very conspicuous as a loyalist in the great civil war; he commanded a party of horse, and it was looked upon as not the worst point of his military character or rather discipline, that he constantly carried a large cask of brandy at the head of the corps for the use of his men, which cask, says an old historian, was well known to the whole army, by the merry appellation of Kenmure's Drum."

CHAMBERS *Picture of Scotland*, vol. i, p. 266.

* See *Life of John Semple*.

ened by the defection, that it was easily dispersed on the 26th of July, 1654. At this time Cromwell's forces in Scotland amounted to 18,000 men; but, subsequently, his military establishment was reduced to 9,000, twenty-eight garrisons being maintained in the forts which he had constructed, or in the castles which he had seized.

The celebrated Monk having succeeded in reducing the ancient kingdom of Scotland to the mean state of an English province, the country enjoyed peace, if not freedom. Divisions, however, still pervaded the Church; and Cromwell prohibited General Assemblies.¹ But though he set bounds to the licence which the clergy had taken in interfering with the affairs of state, he encouraged them in the discharge of their sacred duties. Acting on maxims of complete toleration, he allowed none to molest the people in the performance of their religious services.²

1 "The people of Scotland were now governed by English laws, and their kirk and kirkmen entirely subdued to the obedience of the state, with reference to their Synods and Assemblies. The Highlanders, however, by the advantage of their situation, and the hardness of that people, made frequent incursions, in the night, into the English quarters and killed many of the soldiers, but stole more of their horses; and, where there was most appearance of peace and subjection, if any of the soldiers went singly, in the night or in the day, they were usually knocked on the head, and no inquiry could discover the malefactors"—CLARENDON'S History of the Civil Wars of England. vol. vii. Book xiv.

2 Cook, &c. —It is stated by Mr George Sinclair, Professor of Philosophy in the College of Glasgow, that a strong sensation was created in Glenluce and its neighbourhood, in 1655, by a supernatural visitant (called the Devil of Glenluce,) that frequented the house of Gilbert Campbell, a weaver. It sometimes threw stones with much violence and in considerable quantities, into the doors, windows, and down the chimney of the house. This malicious spirit often destroyed his work during the night,

The protesting ministers now became more rigid in their conduct and more morose in their devotions. The manner in which they performed public worship was adapted to convey the impression, that they were peculiarly favoured with communications from the Spirit, and were the chosen depositories of the Divine will. To inspire religious awe or horror, they even changed the natural tone of the human voice, and declaimed with much fervour against the corruptions of the judicatories of the Church.¹ Their enmity to Charles formed a bond of union between the Protesters and the commonwealth; and the friends of the Protector listened to their representations, and granted their requests. When a few Scotch clergymen were called by Cromwell to London, Mr Livingston, one of their number, requested that the Protector would relieve some of his countrymen from the heavy fines which had been imposed upon them, and which they were unable to pay. Cromwell himself would have yielded to his solicitations; but the council refused to accede to the proposal.²

and prevented his family from sleeping, by removing the blankets, &c. The "foul fiend" also displayed its learning in spouting Latin; and, in arguing with the minister, it quoted many texts of scripture. On some occasions it set the house on fire and beat the inmates. Gilbert at last applied to the synod, which met in October, 1655; but "the Devil of Glenluce" was too powerful or too cunning for the clerical phalanx; for it still carried on its mischievous pranks. At last, however, it disappeared and left the weaver a quiet habitation.

1 Cook.

2 While at London, Mr Livingston preached before the Protector. In his prayer he mentioned the King, which highly incensed some of his hearers; but Cromwell, who knew Mr Livingston's great influence in Scotland, said; "Let him alone, he is a good man, and what are we poor men in comparison of the Kings of England."

The Protesters interfered also with the nomination of clergymen, and objected to all who were not of their party. Indeed, they ultimately obtained the patronage of a majority of livings. But they went farther than mere interference with the appointment of pastors; they also ejected incumbents whose moral conduct was beyond suspicion.

The Protector died on the 3d of September, 1658, in the 60th year of his age.

During this period of religious distraction the trade of Galloway seems to have been in a deplorable state. The fine wool of the district, one of its principal productions, was bought up by strangers, and yielded great profit to them, when sold abroad.¹ Swine, which once ran wild in the woods, and afterwards were reared with considerable care by the inhabitants, had now much decreased in number. The whole excise of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown, in 1656, was let to Andrew Houston for £570.² At this period, the Custom-house port of Ayr, included the whole coast of Galloway, Kyle, and Carrick, "places," as Tucker says in his report to the English government "fuller of moors and mosses than of good towns and people; the same being in many parts not planted, and all of it void of trading, except Ayr, Kirkcudbright, and Dumfries." "There is" he continues, "a creek at the foot of the water of Fleet not worth the naming: As for Kirkcudbright, it is a pretty town and one of the best ports on this side of Scotland, where there are a few, (and these very poor,) mer-

¹ Caledonia, &c.

² John Maclellan's Account, [Minister of Kirkcudbright.]—Caledonia.—See Lithgow's Nineteen Years' Travels,

chants, or pedlars rather, trading for Ireland. Some small boats come from England with salt and coals." Galloway at this time had no shipping. During the thirty years immediately preceding this epoch, the state of the district seems to have retrograded with rapid strides. William Lithgow, the celebrated traveller, who visited it in 1628, drew, as may be remembered, a much more favourable picture of Galloway. There is every reason to believe that the inhabitants of this part of the country, were, in the 13th century much more numerous than at the period we are now considering; for towns or villages are mentioned in old charters which afterwards ceased to exist. Traces of many ancient habitations are to be seen in places where there is not now a single house. Domestic feuds and foreign wars, in which devastation was the great aim of hostility; religious quarrels which engaged the whole thoughts, feelings, and energies of the contending parties; political disputation which left no leisure for industry, produced famine, with its constant attendant, pestilence; and thus the 17th century beheld depopulation carried to the utmost point of depression.¹ So uncertain was the tenure of property about this time, that farms were sold for two years' purchase.

Richard Cromwell, having succeeded his father as Lord Protector, soon demitted the dangerous office,² and Charles II. was recalled. He entered

¹ Caledonia.

² Richard Cromwell lived to a considerable age. "His curiosity once led him to the House of Peers, where he stood below the bar, looking around him, and making observations on the alterations which he saw. A person who heard a decent-looking old

London on the 23th of May, 1660, amidst the joyous acclamations of the people. But the school of adversity had not been to him a school of wisdom ; for never did Prince use subjects with more base ingratitude than he did the best friends of the monarchy,—the constitutional supporters of his throne in Scotland.

man speaking in this way, said to him civilly ; ‘It is probably a long while, sir, since you have been in this house?’—‘Not since I sat in that chair,’ answered the old gentleman, pointing to the throne, on which he had been, indeed, seated as sovereign, when more than fifty years before, he received the addresses of both Houses of Parliament, on his succeeding to his father in the supreme power.”

SCOTT.

CHAP. III.

FROM THE RESTORATION TO THE BATTLE OF BOTHWELL BRIDGE.

No monarch ever ascended a throne under brighter auspices than Charles II. The same delirium of joy that had suddenly seized the people of England, also diffused itself amongst the inhabitants of almost every district of Scotland. Immediately after the King's arrival, numbers of Scottish expectants of royal favour flocked to London for the purpose of gaining some interest at court, or laying before his Majesty their services or their sufferings. The Church, sufficiently alive to its own interest, had James Sharpe, minister of Crail, already in London, to act as its representative. This clergyman soon perceived that the Presbyterian religion stood little chance of being permanently established in Scotland.¹ The talented Earl of Lauderdale, indeed, who had both done and suffered much in the cause of Charles, strenuously advised the Sovereign to indulge his northern subjects in the undisturbed exercise of their favourite form of worship. But, though the King had accepted, and sworn to, the Solemn League and Covenant; he recollected with disgust the degradation and rigorous treatment to which he had been subjected by the Presbyterian clergy, who had used him more

¹ Scott, &c.

like a slave than a Sovereign. He, therefore, hated Presbytery in his heart, and considered it as peculiarly unsuitable for being "the religion of a gentleman." Some of the cavaliers strongly combated the opinion of Lauderdale, and blamed the Presbyterians, as the authors of the past troubles, and the death of his lamented father, the late King. Charles at length came to the determination of rooting out Presbytery from every part of his dominions at the present favourable opportunity—the present season of loyalty and submission. The King sent Lord Middleton to Scotland, as commissioner to the Scottish Parliament and viceroy of the kingdom. Middleton who had risen from the ranks,—having been a pikeman in Colonel Hepburn's regiment in France,—possessed nearly all the bad qualities usually incidental to a soldier of fortune. He was attached to no religion himself,¹ and he became the willing instrument of enforcing any that his master might choose to prescribe.

Lauderdale, who knew from the temper of Charles, the immense advantage of being near his person, sought and obtained the office of secretary for Scotland, which required his residence in London.

At this early period, the feelings and sentiments of the Government began to be apparent. An order was issued for effacing some monumental inscriptions, and for burning Rutherford's *Lex, Rex*² by the hands of the common executioner.

¹ Aikman.—Burnet.—Kirkton's secret and true History of the Church of Scotland.

² The Law and the King; a work defining the prerogatives of the Prince, and the rights of the people.

Middleton entered Scotland in royal state, and the nobility contended with mean obsequiousness in offering abject homage to this unworthy representative of their Sovereign. His sumptuous mode of living was no less remarkable for its magnificence and splendour, than its riot and debauchery; and while the people beheld with wonder the novel spectacle of a court, they also bewailed its profligacy. No open discontent, however, displayed itself; for the great body of the nation was labouring under a paroxysm of loyalty; and even the most rigid were inclined to survey the vices of their rulers, through a softening medium, or at least with no keenly scrutinizing eye.

On the 1st of January, 1661, Parliament sat down with much pomp and formality. It was numerously attended; and, although the majority of the members had been Covenanters, or the sons of Covenanters, never did a more compliant body assemble; all being zealous to distinguish themselves by a species of ultra-loyalty which seemed studious of nothing but the gratification of the royal will. The oath of allegiance, which was administered to the members, declared the King's supremacy over "all persons, and in all cases." The Earl of Cassillis and the Laird of Kilbirnie alone refused to take it, unless they were allowed to limit the King's supremacy to civil affairs; and this concession being refused, they withdrew from the house, the only safe course they could pursue.

Instead of the monthly assessments of Cromwell, it was enacted by Parliament, that the sum of £40,000 should be granted to the King during his life, for the purpose of maintaining the public tranquillity, and restoring the prerogatives of the

crown. Of this sum £8,000 was to be raised by a duty on foreign commodities, and £32,000 by an excise on articles manufactured within the kingdom. The proportion to be paid by the Sheriffdom of Wigtown and the burghs which it contained, was fixed at £204 12s.; and by the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, with its burghs, the sum of £348. Commissioners were appointed for the collection of the imposts.¹

In the meantime all the sensual enjoyments of festive carousal and unblushing licentiousness engaged the attention of Middleton and his coadjutors; and they bestowed but little care on regulating those measures which were to fall under the consideration of the Legislature. The gloomy and austere virtues of the Covenanters were to be dis-

FOR WIGTOWNSHIRE.

¹ The Commissioners were, James, Earl of Galloway; Alexander, Lord Garlies; Andrew Agnew, *appearand* of Lochnew; Thomas Dunbar, of Mochrum; Patrick Macdowall, of Logan; Wm. Stewart, of Castlestewart; Uchtred Macdowall, of Freuch; William Gordon, of Craichlaw; Sir Jas. Dalrymple, of Stair; David Dunbar, of Baldoon; Alexander Macculloch, of Ardwell; John Murray, of Broughton; John Stewart, of Egerness; Geo. Stewart, of Tonderghie; John Macculloch, of Myrton.

FOR THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Robert Earl of Nithsdale; James, Earl of Galloway; Robert, Viscount Kenmure; Alexander, Lord Garlies, John, Lord Herries; John, Lord Kirkcudbright; Sir James Murray, of Barberton; William Maxwell, of Kirkhouse; Alexander Spotswood, of Sweetheart; Roger Gordon, of Traquhan; William Gordon, of Shirmers; William Gordon, of Earlstoun; Robert Maxwell, of Orchardton; William Maclelland, of Collin; George Maxwell, of Munches; Alexander Macghe, of Balmaghie; William Grierson, of Bargatton; John Carson, of Sennick; Gilbert Brown, of Kempletown; John Dunbar, of Machirmore; John Muir, tutor, of Cassinacie; Andrew Herron, of Kirrourchtrie; John Ewart, of Mulloch; and the Provost and Bailies of Kirkcudbright, and the Provost of New Galloway, for the time being.—Act Charles II. Sec. I. Cap. xiv.

countenanced and superseded by a courtly exhibition of elegant vices. Indecorous levity and loose habits were to dispel from the world of fashion, the starched demeanour and the precise morals of the rigid Presbyterians. Accordingly, when Parliament daily met, many of the members were under the influence of wine; and, in some instances, they were even obliged to adjourn, because the Royal Commissioner, from excessive intoxication, had become unable to preside.¹ By one sweeping resolution, the Scottish Parliament, in its jovial mood, annulled every statute or ordinance that had been made by the Governors of Scotland since the beginning of the civil wars. On the day before the Act Rescissory,—as this enactment was called,—was passed, Mr Rutherford died. The Parliament was to have had an indictment against this good man laid before it; and when every person knew that he lay upon his death-bed, this vindictive court sent a citation for his appearance, to answer a charge of high treason. But he was called before a higher and more merciful tribunal.²

Upon the 22d of February, an act was passed,

¹ Laing, &c.

² Scots Worthies, &c.

AN EPITAPH ON HIS GRAVE-STONE.

“ What tongue ! what pen, or skill of men
Can famous Rutherford commend !
His learning justly rais'd his fame—
True goodness did adorn his name.
He did converse with things above,
Acquainted with Emmanuel's love.
Most orthodox he was and sound,
And many errors did confound.
For Zion's King and Zion's cause,
And Scotland's covenanted laws,
Most constantly he did contend,
Until his time was at an end.

prohibiting on pain of imprisonment, the influx of all kinds of persons from Ireland, who did not bring with them certificates of their loyal and peaceable conduct, from the "Lords Chief Justices, Privy-Council, or Mayors of the towns in which they had resided." This act, which was ordered to be published at Glasgow, Ayr, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright, seems to have been made to prevent the zealous Presbyterians of the north of Ireland from withdrawing into Scotland to escape the fury of the Irish prelates, who had begun to treat Presbyterian dissenters with much severity.

By a subsequent statute, the whole system of Presbyterian Church government was virtually abolished,¹ and Episcopacy, so hateful to the great body of the nation, rashly and inconsiderately substituted. James Sharpe, whom the clergy had sent to London, betrayed the cause he had been employ-

At last he wan to full fruition
Of that which he had seen in vision."

The best of men do not escape the shafts of calumny, Swift represents Rutherford as "half knave, half fool;" and Balfour draws his character in the following words.

"Mr Samuell Rutherford, altho lousse in hes youthe, he beine from his first begining a suorne enemy to monarchy, as hes writings testifie; a hatter of all men not of hes opinion, and one who is neuer so lightlie offendit, but he is unreconcileable; woyd of mercey and charity, although a teacher of both to others."

A monument is about to be erected to his memory, near the site of his ancient dwelling in the parish of Anwoth. Dr. Cook, of Belfast, preached a sermon not far from the place of the intended erection, on the 9th of September, 1838, when a collection, amounting to £51 6s. was made for the purpose.

¹ Historians mention that the Solemn League and Covenant was burned, with much parade, at Linlithgow, on the 29th of May, 1661, being the King's birth-day; while a fountain, in the centre of the town, ran plentifully with French and Spanish, wines, for two or three hours, to the great joy of the inhabitants.

ed to advocate, and, as the reward of his apostacy, was nominated Archbishop of St Andrews, and Primate of Scotland.

These unjust and precipitate measures did not pass unnoticed. In April, the Synod of Galloway met to petition Parliament against Episcopacy, and in favour of the liberties of the Church. But during their proceedings, the Earl of Galloway made his appearance, and, in the name of the Sovereign, dissolved the meeting. The moderator, Mr Park, minister of Stranraer, modestly, but firmly protested against this incroachment upon the privileges of a judicatory of the Church.—All the other members followed his example, and protested against this interference on the part of a civil magistrate, as an illegal act; nor would the ministers disperse until the moderator had prayed, and regularly dissolved the meeting.¹

It is wonderful, however, that changes so violent did not call forth more furious opposition. Many circumstances contributed to allay the general fermentation. By the recall of Charles, Scotland was relieved from the domination of England; her own Parliament was restored; the nobility and gentry were freed from the officious interference of the more illiberal and sanctimonious of the clergy, in domestic affairs. The people, also, received amusement from processions and exhibitions, accompanied by largesses and plentiful distributions of liquor. Thus, in the plenitude of their tumultuous joy, many for a while forgot the objects of their fondest attachment.²

¹ Wodrow.

² Sir Walter Scott observes, "I cannot help mentioning as

The people of Whithorn complained to this Parliament, that their town had been “altogether *depauperated* by the quarterings of three troops of English horse,” and an act was passed authorising the Magistrates to raise voluntary contributions, within the “sheriffdoms of Galloway, Nithsdale, Teviotdale, and Lanark,” to relieve them from the burden which had been thus imposed.¹

As an appropriate conclusion to the proceedings of the first Parliament of Charles’s reign, Archibald, Marquis of Argyle, who had distinguished himself as the ardent friend of the Covenanters and the enemy of the loyalists, was brought to trial and condemned. In the beginning of May, witnesses were examined against him. Among the witnesses we find John, Lord Kirkeudbright, John Carson; Provost of Kirkeudbright, and William Grierson of Bargatton.² The Marquis received his sentence with composure, and displayed much Christian fortitude on the approach of death. Mr Guthrie, a clergyman, accused of framing or promoting the western remonstrance, was, likewise, ordered to be executed. Some other leaders of the Presbyterians suffered about the same time; and their executions evinced to the people of Galloway what they had to expect from the new Government.

remarkable, that on the 23d April, 1661, Jenny Geddes, the very woman who had given the first signal of civil broil, by throwing her stool at the Dean of Edinburgh’s head, when he read the service book on the memorable 23d July, 1637, showed her conversion to loyalty by contributing the materials of her green-stall, her baskets, shelves, forms, and even her own wicker chair, to augment a bonfire kindled in honour of his Majesty’s coronation, and the proceedings of his parliament.’

1 Acta Parl.—Caledonia.

2 Wodrow.

Parliament adjourned on the 12th of July, and the government of Scotland was vested in a Privy Council. This Council being formed, the members met at Holyrood-house on the 13th of July. During the intervals of Parliament it possessed all the executive power, and assumed little less than Parliamentary authority; it also acted as a court of Justice. The Earl of Glencairn filled the office of Chancellor. Mr James Dalrymple of Stair, was appointed, nearly at the same time, a judge of the Court of Session;¹ and the Earl of Cassillis was named an extraordinary Lord.

¹ The first that used the surname of Dalrymple, was Adam de Dalrymple, who possessed the barony of Dalrymple in Ayrshire. The family subsequently obtained the barony of Stair, which lay near to Dalrymple. The individual mentioned in the text, was born in May, 1619. His father having died while he was very young, he was brought up under the care of his mother, who gave him an excellent education. At a proper age he went to the University of Glasgow, where he distinguished himself in his philosophical studies, and took the degree of A. M. He afterwards entered the army, and obtained the command of a company of foot; but the chair of Philosophy falling vacant, he was solicited by some of the professors to become a candidate, and he succeeded in obtaining the appointment. Mr Dalrymple then betook himself to the study of the Civil Law, and, in 1648, passed as an advocate. In 1649, from his great reputation, he was named secretary to the Commissioners who went to Breda; and thus the rising lawyer had an opportunity of being known to the King, who always spoke of him with much kindness. His reputation continued to increase, and Mr Dalrymple was appointed by General Monk, with the consent of Cromwell's council, one of the supreme judges of Scotland. After the Restoration, Mr Dalrymple went up to London with the Earl of Cassillis to congratulate the King on the happy event, and Charles created him a Knight. He also nominated him one of the senators of the College of Justice, when that judiciary was re-established in 1661. In 1670, when a treaty was contemplated for uniting the kingdoms of Scotland and England, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, was appointed a commissioner, and when Sir John Gilmour resigned the office of Lord President, his Majesty conferred the honourable

It was not till after the session of Parliament had finished its business, that the King finally and openly declared to the Privy Council his resolution of new modelling the Church of Scotland. The Council approved of the King's determination, and a proclamation was immediately issued announcing the restoration of the Bishops. Of all the ancient prelates, Sydserff,¹ formerly Bishop of Galloway, alone remained. He was re-appointed, and to a better benefice, the see of Orkney. One Bishop, however, being insufficient to consecrate the whole of the new prelates, a commission was issued to some of the English clergy to consecrate those who had been nominated to Scottish bishoprics, namely Sharpe, Leighton, and Fairfoul, with Hamilton, who had been advanced to the see of Galloway.²

The ceremony was performed in Westminster

office upon him. In 1681, Lord President Dalrymple represented Wigtownshire in the Scottish Parliament. From his attachment to the Presbyterian cause, however, he felt himself compelled to relinquish his high office and retire to the continent. Whilst he was abroad, he was pursued for high treason; but the evidence being inconclusive he was acquitted. In 1688, Sir James Dalrymple came over with the Prince of Orange, and was afterwards restored to the office of Lord President, and raised to the Peerage by the title of Viscount Stair. During the reigns of Charles II., James VII., and William III., Sir James Dalrymple and his son obtained considerable property in Wigtownshire, particularly in the barony of Glenluce, which formed one of his second titles: the burgh of Stranraer also afforded him another title.

1 It may here be remarked, that Thomas Sydserff, son of the Bishop of Galloway, was the first who printed a Newspaper in Scotland. The paper entitled "*The Mercurius Caledonius*" was published weekly, but was of short duration. The first number appeared on the 31st of December, 1660, the last on the 22nd of March following."

ANNALS OF EDINBURGH

2 Akman.—Laing.—The churches which had been bestowed on the University of Glasgow, were now restored to the Bishopric of Galloway.

Abbey, in the most splendid and imposing manner ; and it was followed by a magnificent entertainment. The newly appointed bishops returned to Scotland in great state, and, on the 7th of May, 1662, entered Edinburgh, attended by a numerous cavalcade.—The magistrates received them in their robes; while the sound of trumpets proclaimed to the inhabitants of the metropolis, the arrival of their honoured pastors. The Bishop of Galloway, brother to Lord Belhaven, was previously minister of Cambusnethan. His talents were accounted every way ordinary; but he was remarkable, it is said by Wodrow, for his cunning and time-serving temper. The two archbishops in the magnificent dress of their order imparted Episcopal ordination to the ministers who had been nominated to the other sees. The whole aggregated amount of the bishops' revenues did not, at this time, exceed £5,000, sterling.¹

In consequence of the incroachments upon the rights of the Church, and the prohibitions issued by the Privy Council against the assembling of synods, or petitioning for redress of grievances, the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, some months prior to the return of the bishops, had sent two of their number, “Mr John Duncan, minister of Rerwick, and Mr James Bugloss, minister at Cross-michael,” to Edinburgh; but their modest and well drawn petition was disregarded; and, though they asked nothing but a fair hearing, this was denied. The presbytery had also taken under consideration the form of an address to Parliament, written by the Rev. Mr Wylie, minister of Kirkcudbright; but no opportunity was given for presenting it.

¹ Wodrow.—Some of them had not above £250.

About this period vast numbers of commissions were granted by the Privy Council, to gentlemen in every shire, and almost in every parish, to try persons accused of witchcraft, many of whom were executed. Government perhaps instituted these proceedings to gratify the Presbyterians, or to afford them some *solatium* for the loss of their favourite form of Church polity. The Episcopalians never took delight in similar prosecutions; and hence the responsibility of such cruelties could not be attached to them. When the unfortunate wretches denied their guilt, they were subjected to "the torture," to extort from them a nominal confession. A person, named James Welsh, confessed himself guilty of the crime of witchcraft, before the presbytery of Kirkcudbright; but the justices refused to put him upon his trial, because he was a minor when he acknowledged his guilt, and had retracted his extrajudicial confession; but on the 17th of April, 1662, they ordered him to be scourged and put in the correction house, having so grossly "prevaricated, and delated so many honest persons"¹

On the day after the arrival of the bishops, the second session of Parliament commenced. All the statutes in favour of Episcopacy were renewed, and those sanctioning presbytery rescinded. The bishops were restored to their ancient temporal and spiritual rights in their full extent, untrammelled by any judicatory of the Church. As soon as the act for their restoration had almost unanimously passed, they were invited by a deputation of Parliament to resume their seats in the national assem-

¹ Sir George Mackenzie's Criminal Laws and Customs of Scotland.

bly, which they did on the right hand of the commissioner, among the Earls.¹

The National Covenant and Solemn League and Covenant were then declared unlawful; and the acts of assembly approving of them abrogated as seditions. The use of all language, written or oral, whether uttered in “preaching or praying,” which had a tendency to create dislike to the King’s supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs, or hostility to the Episcopal form of Church government, was also ordered to be punished as seditious and unlawful. An act of indemnity was finally passed by this Parliament, but it was clogged with an act of exceptions, or rather an act of fines. The reason assigned for this measure was, “that the fines therein imposed might be given for the relief of the King’s good subjects who had suffered in the late troubles.” The Parliament appointed a committee for selecting the persons to be fined, and the sum which each individual was to pay. These fines amounted to upwards of one million of pounds Scots, or eighty-four thousand pounds sterling.²

1 Hind let Loose.—Naphtali.—Aikman, &c.

2 A list of individuals fined in Galloway, in the sums fixed to their names.

“Colonel William Stewart, 600*l*. Sir Andrew Agnew, sheriff of Galloway, 600*l*. —Gordon of Grange, 1,800*l*. —M^c Culloch, younger of Ardwall, 1,200*l*. John Cathcart of Gennoch, 2,000*l*. Francis Hay of Hareholm, 1,000*l*. Patrick Agnew of Shennan, 1,200*l*. Patrick Agnew of Wigg, 2,000*l*. Gilbert Neilson of Cathcartie, 1,300*l*. Patrick M^cGhie of Largie, 200*l*. William M^cKieffock, collector of Wigtownshire, 3,600*l*. George Campbell, captain lieutenant to Sir Robert Adair, 600*l*. Alexander Kennedy of Gillespie, 480*l*. James Johnston in Stranraer, 600*l*. John Baillie of Litledoneraclet, 360*l*. Alexander Baillie of Meikleton, 360*l*. —M^cDowall of Crechen, 360*l*. John M^cDougal of Crechan, 600*l*. Alexander Agnew of Crach, 600*l*. —Martin M^cGhie of Penninghame, 600*l*. William M^cGuffock,

Middleton and his dependants expected to obtain all the money thus levied. The persons contained in the Act of Fines were, generally speaking, individuals of the strictest morals and most exemplary piety. No charge could be brought against

3,600l. —Stuart, bailie of Wigtown, 360l. —Cantrair, late provost of Wigtown, 1,200l. William M'Ghie of Magdallen, 360l. —Ramsay of Boghouse, 400l. John M'Culloch in Glen, 400l. Patrick Agnew of Galdnoch, 1,000l. Thomas Boyd of Kirkland, 360l. Alexander Martin in Stranraer, 600l. Patrick Kennedy there, 360l. John Machans, tanner there, 600l. Gilbert Adair there, 360l. David Dunbar of Calden, 4,800l. John Gordon, merchant in Stranraer, 240l. John M'Dougal there, 240l. —William M'Culling there, 240l. John Adair of Littlegennoch, 600l. Alexander Crawford tutor of Herymen, 360l. William Gordon of Barnsallie, 360l. John Hannah in Graubane, 480l. —William M'Dugal in Kilroe, 1,000l. —Trissel, Burgess of Wigtown, 360l. Adam M'Kie, late provost of Wigtown, 1,000l. —Stuart of Fintalloch, 1,000l. James Mackitrick in Kirkmaiden, 360l. Michael Milrae in Stonykirk, 600l. James Macnaught in Portpatrick, 360l. Nevin Agnew in Clodhouse, 240l. —Agnew in Kilconquhar, 240l. John Macmaister in Kirkcum, 360l. John Macquieston in the Inch, 360l. Andrew Agnew of Park, 360l. Patrick Hannah in Gas, 360l. —Mackinlenie in Darnenew, 300l. Gilbert Macrickier in Knockedbay, 360l. John Macilvain in Milboch, 360l. —Mackinnen of Glenhill, 360l. —Mackinnen of Glenbitten, 360l. Kennedy of Barthangau, 240l. Edward Lawrie in Derward, 240l. Mr William Cleaud in Sheland, 240l. Thomas Macmoran there, 360l. John Pater-son there, 360l. —Mackinnen in Polpiudoir, 240l."

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

"Major Macculloch of Barholm, 800l. Robert Kirk of Kildane, 360l. Robert Howison, subcollector, 240l. Alexander Gordon of Knockgray, elder and younger, 120l. William Whitehead of Millhouse, 360l. John Carson of Senwick 1,200l. David Arnet in Barcaple, 360l. Mr William Gordon of Earlstoun, 3,500l. John Gordon of Resca, 2,400l. John Turner in Ardwell, 360l. —Gordon of Traquair 2,400l. John Fullerton of Carleton, 1,000l. John Macartney in Blaikit, 600l. John Gordon in Waterside, 600l. —Gordon of Ballechston, 300l. James Logan of Hills, 1,000l. —Logan of Begrie, 430l. Patrick Ewing of Anchensketch, 1,000l. John Maxwell of Milton, 800l. Laird of Dendeoch, 600l. William Gordon of Midtown, 240l. Robert Stuart of Mangohill, 1,000l. Archibald Stuart of Killyreuse, 1,000l. John Thomson of Hardholm, 240l. John Brown of

them, but that they were Presbyterians, and had submitted to their conquerors, when no other alternative was in their power. But fully as many were inserted in the list from private pique as on public grounds.

By this Parliament an act was also passed for

Muirheadston, 360l. — Brown of Lochill, 360l. Alexander Gordon of Culcennan, 600l. John Lindsay of Fairgirth, 600l. John Aitken of Auchinbay, 360l. William Gordon of Shirmers, 600l. James Chalmers of Waterside, 600l. — Heron of Kierouchtree 600l. William Gordon of Robertson, 360l. William Corsan there, 240l. John Logan in Enrick, 240l. William Glendinning of Curroch, 660l. William M'Culloch of Ardwell, 600l. Robert M'Lellan of Bargattan, 360l. Alexander Mackie, merchant in Kirkcudbright 200l. Alexander M Lellan, merchant there, 200l. Alexander M'Lellan, maltman there 280l. William Telfer, in Dunrod, 360l. — Gibson of Brockloch, 360l. John Stewart of Shambelly, 600l. David Gordon of Glenladie, 600l. Alexander Gordon of Auchincarn, 200l. Laird Martin, 240l. William Gordon of Meniboe, 280l. John Wilson of Corsock, 600l. Robert M'Culloch of Auchinlarie, 240l. Cornet Alexander M'Ghie of Balgown, 480l. Edward Cairns of Torris, 240l. — Corsan in Dundrennan, 200l. James Logan of Bogue 600l. John M'Michan of Airds, 360l. John M'Millan of Brockloch, 360l. John Cannon of Murdochwood, 360l. Robert Gordon of Grange, 2,400l. — John Grierson there, 600l. Robert Gibson in the parish of Kells, 360l. Edward Gordon of Barnart, 480l. Alexander Cairns of Dullparish, 480l. James Glendinning of Mochrum, 480l. James Neilson of Ervie 360l. — Grierson, son of Bargattan, 600l. — Martin in Dullard, 360l. William Glendinning of Logan, Robert Gaa, there, 360l. James Wilson in Clairbrane, 240l. — Alexander Livingston of Quintinespie, 360l. Robert Corsan in Nether Rerwick, 360l. James Black of Parbrest, 240l. Patrick Corsan of Cude, 600l. John Herries of Logan, 360l. — Telfer of Harecleugh, 1,800l. James Thomson of Ingleston, 1,000l. — Robert M'Lellan of Balnagown, 240l. Captain Robert Gordon of Barharrow, 240l. — Gordon of Gategill, 300l. — Bugbie in Comrie, 240l. Edward Clauchlane in Castlegower, 240l. John M'Gill in Gall, 240l. John Cannon in Guffockland, 240l. John Hamilton in the Muir of Kirkpatrick, 240l. Thomas Neilson of Knockwhawock, 240l. William Gordon of Mac-kartnie, 240l. James Gordon of Killneluarie, 240l. John Welsh of Skair, 240l. James Smith of Drumlaw, 240l. Robert Newall in Kilmavie, 240l. William Maxwell in Nether-rait, 600l."

restoring patronage. In the year 1649, patronage had been abolished, and the choice of pastors vested in the people. Parliament now enacted that all ministers who had been inducted since that period had no legal right to their benefices, and that they could not be retained in their office unless they should obtain regular presentations from the lawful patrons, and collation from the bishops of their dioceses. Four months were allowed them for this purpose.¹

This act was artfully framed for extorting an acknowledgment of the spiritual powers of the bishops from the Presbyterian incumbents, and for identifying their interests with the Episcopalian establishment. In some parts of the country, the statute was either complied with, or the bishops connived at the neglect. But in Galloway, the ministers scorned from interested views to recognize that hated Episcopacy which they had sworn to eradicate. In the whole Archbishopric of Glasgow, indeed, the most determined resistance was displayed; and, after the time specified had elapsed, the Archbishop represented to Government the absolute necessity of vigorous measures.²

Middleton, willing to ingratiate himself with the Sovereign, cheerfully complied with the solicitations of Archbishop Fairfoul, and called a council to assemble, on the 4th of October, at Glasgow,

¹ Naphtali.—Cook.—Aikman.—Crookshank.

² We give the following extract from Naphtali published in 1667. "This is the wickedness and violence of accursed prelacy, which though it hath diffused itself over the whole land, and left no corner thereof untouched, yet as the west hath been more grievously thereby oppressed and afflicted, so poor Galloway in a manner hath been the point in which all its malice and tyranny hath been concentrated."

NAPHTALI.

where he then was on a tour. The council took under their consideration, as far as men in a state of perpetual intoxication could do,¹ what steps ought to be taken for overcoming this daring and obstinate opposition. Force was the only remedy that occurred to these abandoned rulers; and an act, or order of council, was passed which prohibited and discharged all ministers who had contravened the act of Parliament respecting benefices, from exercising any part of their pastoral duties in their respective parishes; their parishes were declared vacant; and the recusant ministers commanded, before the 1st of November, to remove, with their families, beyond the bounds of the Presbyteries in which they resided.²

The people were also prohibited under severe penalties from waiting on their ministry. After these proceedings two acts of Council were agreed to, one against Mr Donald Cargill, ordering him and his family to remove, with all their effects, to the north side of the Tay, with "certification, that if he be found to contravene, and be seen on this side of Tay, he shall be apprehended, imprisoned, and proceeded against as a seditious person." "In the Council books," says Wodrow, "follows the like act made against Thomas Wylie, minister at Kirkcudbright, who had deserted his flock, and contravened the foresaid acts of parliament, which was to be intimated to him personally, or at his dwelling-

1 It is said, that in Glasgow the members of the Privy Council exhibited scenes of unhallowed mirth and degrading licentiousness, even beyond the daring of common profligates.—One member only, Sir James Lockhart of Lee, was sober when the act of council was passed.

2 Wodrow.—Cook.—Aikman.

house, or at the market cross of Kirkcudbright, or parish church where he lived." From Glasgow, Middleton went through Ayr, Wigtown, Kirkcudbright, and Dumfries, to observe the effect of the Council's order; and, in October, he returned to Holyrood-house, having found the people very much exasperated.¹

Middleton no doubt imagined that the severity of this and other enactments would compel submission; for he never could imagine that men for conscience' sake, would continue in nonconformity, and thus forfeit their station, incomes, and homes, and throw themselves on the wide world: he, therefore, determined to enforce the law with the utmost rigour. To his amazement, however, nearly three hundred and fifty ministers, principally in the south and west, rather than belie their opinions, or disavow their religious tenets, voluntarily resigned their livings. Driven from their houses, and deprived of their stipends, these poor men wandered from place to place, exhibiting to their sympathizing congregations a firmness of principle and heroic contempt of suffering, which doubly endeared them to their late flocks, who, at the same time, entertained an invincible hatred to their successors, and an unrestrained detestation of the Church polity which had to be enforced by such iniquity.²

1 Heron.—Laing.—Cook.—Aikman.

2 A roll of ministers who were nonconformists in Galloway, and were banished, or sent out of their parishes, or confined.

Those marked with B. were alive at the revolution: those marked with A. were banished by the act of council at Glasgow 1662; those marked with C. were confined to their parishes; those marked with D. were executed by particular sentences from

In the meantime, many of the most popular and eminent of the Presbyterian ministers who had refused to take the oath of supremacy, were summoned to Edinburgh by the Council, and there detained until they gave security that they would leave the kingdom and remain in exile.—Livingstone, whose age and moderation,—for he condemned the proceedings of the violent section of the Church,—should have ensured better treat-

parliament or council; and those marked S. were outed by the diocesan synod."

SYNOD OF DUMFRIES.

Ministers in Galloway.

Messrs John Welsh of Irongray, G. Robert Paton of Terregles, G.R. John Blackadder of Traquair, G. Anthony Murray of Kirkbean, G. William Mean of Lochrutton, G. R. Alexander Smith of Colvend, G. Gabriel Semple of Kirkpatrick Durham, G. R. George Gladstones of Urr, C. James Maxwell of Kirkgunzeon C.

SYNOD OF GALLOWAY.

Presbytery of Kirkcudbright.

Messrs Thomas Wylie of Kirkcudbright, P. Thomas Warner of Balmaclellan, G. R. Adam Kay (or Kae) of Borgue. John Semple of Carsephairn. John Cant of Kells, R. John Duncan of Berwick and Dundrennan. John Wilkie of Twynholm.—Adam Allison of Balmaghie. John Mean of Anwoth. James Fergusson of Kelton. James Bugloss of Crossmichael. William Erskine of Girthon, R. Thomas Thomson of Parton. Samuel Arnot of Tongland. Robert Fergusson of Buittle. John M' Michan of Dalry.

Presbytery of Wigtown.

Messrs. Archibald Hamilton of Wigtown, R. George Waugh of Kirkinner, R. Alexander Ross of Kirkcowan. William Maitland of Whithorn. Alexander Fergusson of Mochrum.—William Maxwell of Minnigaff. Patrick Peacock of Kirkma-breck R. One list adds, Robert Fitchie of Sorbie.

Presbytery of Stranraer.

Messrs. James Lawrie of Stonykirk, R. John Park of Stranraer. James Bell of Kirkcolm, R. Thomas Kennedy of Kirkmaiden, R. John Macbroom of Portpatrick. James Wilson of Inch. Alexander Peden of New Glenluce. One list adds John Dick of Old Luce."

ment was among them; but he obtained permission to remain in Scotland for a short time, until he could arrange his private affairs. He, however, was cautioned by Middleton against privately preaching in houses or churches. He sought an asylum in Holland. The name of Mr Wylie, minister of Kirkeudbright, was also in the list of the proscribed.

Mr Wylie and the other ministers of the presbytery of Kirkeudbright had given great offence to the Privy Council, by occasionally assembling, notwithstanding the act made against the meeting of presbyteries.¹ Indeed, in the whole of the south of Scotland, Mr Wylie was the individual most obnoxious to the Government; and he early foresaw they would wreak upon him the full measure of their vengeance. He had, therefore, become extremely anxious during the summer to have the sacrament of the Supper dispensed to his people before his troubles should commence. The Lord lent a favourable ear to this good man's prayers; and on the 8th of June was peaceably accomplished the first day's administration of the sacrament in Kirkeudbright; for so many generally came forward to the communion table, not only from his own parish, but also from other congregations, that they could not all be accommodated in one day. After sermon on Monday, he received a letter from Edinburgh, intimating that the whole presbytery would be called to appear before the Privy Council, for holding Presbyterial meetings, which had been strictly prohibited. This information gave him much uneasiness, yet he resolved to persevere in his de-

¹ Crookshank,

termination of continuing next Lord's day to dispense the sacrament to those who had not participated. On the Friday he received certain information, that only himself and four others, namely, Messrs Robert Fergusson, Adam Kay, John M^c Michan, and John Wilkie, were soon to be sent for by a party of soldiers. Still he resolved, if possible, to proceed with the intended solemnity ; and, during Saturday, Sunday, and a part of Monday, he remained undisturbed. On Monday afternoon, however, when at dinner, he suddenly received information that the party were to be in town that night to apprehend himself, and deliver letters to the four other clergymen. The ministers who had assisted at the sacrament, now advised him to remove to a place of security. At 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the party arrived, and along with one of the magistrates, instantly proceeded to his house, every corner of which they searched with great care. Mr Wylie, however, had departed previously to their arrival, and was travelling by the most unfrequented roads to Edinburgh. After reaching the metropolis, he discovered his danger, and resolved to withdraw from the capital, that he might seek safety in concealment. He left Edinburgh undiscovered, and wandered up and down unobserved until Saturday the 28th of June, 1662, when he came within a short distance of the place of his residence, and learned that orders had been left with the magistrates of Kirkeudbright, to seize him as soon as he should return home.

He remained in concealment during the whole month of July ; but having heard that the ministers who had been called to Edinburgh by letters, had not been harshly used, he resolved to send his wife to the

metropolis with a supplication, and also a vindication of his conduct. Mrs Wylie returned from Edinburgh in the course of a few weeks, and acquainted him that she had had three interviews with the Commissioner; that his Grace had offered to guarantee her husband's life under his own hand; and that, as the other four ministers had been allowed to go home and visit their families for a month, on condition that they would refrain from preaching and return to Edinburgh, he agreed to grant Mr Wylie the same indulgence: but, at the same time, he prohibited him from going near the town of Kirkcudbright. By the intercession of Lord Kenmure this restriction was taken off, and he returned to his house on the 20th of September, a little before the meeting of the Privy Council at Glasgow.

When Mr Wylie and the other ministers repaired to Edinburgh, in obedience to the injunction laid upon them, the Commissioner was on his tour, and they returned to Galloway. On the 21st of October, the Earl of Middleton came to Kirkcudbright, and Mr Wylie waited upon him. Some conversation took place, and the Commissioner, as a friend, advised him, to remove, with his family, as soon as possible, from his parish; for unfavourable reports were current respecting him, and would be so, while he remained in Kirkcudbright or the west of Scotland. His Grace promised, at the same time, to use his utmost endeavour to obtain from the Council permission for him to reside in Scotland, and on the south side of the Forth. He likewise desired this obnoxious minister to bring his family to Lothian, and he would see what could be done in his behalf.

In the end of November, Mr Wylie removed

his household to Leith, during the time of a severe frost. When in Edinburgh, he found his name included in the list of those who were to have the oath of supremacy tendered to them, and who were to be banished upon their refusal. Again he waited upon the Commissioner, who stopped the citation, but insisted upon his taking the oath. This Mr Wylie agreed to do, with the understanding, or explanation, that the King's supremacy only related to civil affairs, and did not include spiritual authority. The Commissioner would admit of no reservation, but dismissed him with the assurance of his good wishes; saying, at the same time, "Mr Wylie, I shall give you time enough to think upon it."¹

In the end of 1662, a regular post between Scotland and Ireland, though only once a week, was established at Portpatrick.² The Earl of New-

1 Wodrow.—Taken from Mr Wylie's papers, in which he gives an account of his sufferings.

Crookshank mentions that Lady Cochrane had used her influence in Mr Wylie's behalf.

2 Cook.—Portpatrick derived its name from the Irish Saint Patrick. The new Statistical Account mentions, that a famous story respecting the Saint, used to be current in the district, namely, that he crossed the channel at one stride, and left the mark of his foot on a rock. The impression which he then made on the stone was long pointed out; but it has been removed in the construction of the harbour. This superstition is probably connected with the origin of the name of the harbour. Portpatrick was long a place of small importance. It was included in the barony of Portree, which belonged to Adair, of Kinkilt. In the reign of James VI., the barony passed into the possession of Hugh Montgomery, Viscount of Ardes, who got the village erected into a burgh of barony about the year 1628, when he attempted to change its name to Portmontgomery. About the same time a church was built in the burgh, which, with a portion of the adjacent district, formerly called the black quarter of the luch, was formed into a parish. The name Portmontgomery, however, was soon forgotten. In the reign of Charles

burgh returned from Ireland on the 18th of December, after having made the arrangement.— From the records of the Privy Council, it appears, that Robert Mein, who was Post-Master General, received £200 for the purpose of building a vessel to convey the mail between Portpatrick and Donaghadee. Sixpence was then charged as the postage of a letter between Scotland and Ireland.— In the previous year, Richard Murray, Esq., of Broughton, obtained an act of Parliament for erecting a bridge at Gatehouse, over the Fleet, on the road between Dumfries and Portpatrick. The act empowered him to levy a pontage for defraying the expense of building and keeping the bridge in repair.¹

Many of the most influential and worthy of the old ministers, in the beginning of 1663, were fixed upon, in order to be compelled either to acknowledge the bishops or to be sent out of the country; and the attacks made upon them were designed to frighten the recusant ministers into submission and conformity.

The feelings of the people were also outraged by their almost total destitution of religious instruction. Parish churches, through the southern and western divisions of the kingdom, lay in a neglected and deserted state; and, in proportion to the brightness of the spiritual light which

II., the burgh, patronage of the parish, and the contiguous estate, which, instead of Portree, now received the appellation of Dunskey, from the castle, passed into the hands of John Blair, minister of the parish, and ancestor of Sir David Hunter Blair, of Dunskey. The harbour of Portpatrick in its natural state, was a mere inlet between two ridges of rocks. Great exertions, however, have been used at different times to improve this important harbour.

¹ The breadth of this bridge was 11 feet, including parapets.

they had formerly enjoyed, the people lamented the sudden darkness by which they were surrounded. In many parts of Galloway they had to travel twenty miles before they could get the word of God preached unto them, or obtain any of that spiritual manna which had once fallen in such abundance "around their tents." Multitudes flocked to all the older ministers, whom the recent acts had not yet banished from their churches.¹ Those who were unable to reach such churches, frequented the family worship or religious exercises of the younger ministers; and, even when they could not obtain accommodation in the houses, they eagerly listened at doors or windows. Gabriel Semple, late minister of Kirkpatrick-Durham, after being ejected from his parish, took up his residence in the house of Mr Neilson of Corsack. Though he had been separated from his loving congregation, he considered himself bound on every suitable occasion to perform the duties incumbent upon him as a minister of religion. He, accordingly, preached in Corsack house, and numbers of anxious Christians resorted thither to wait on his ministrations. When accommodation could not be afforded them in the house, they retired into the garden; and when it, too, became insufficient to contain the increasing congregation, they assembled in a field. This, it is said, was the first field meeting or conventicle² in Scotland, and the example was soon followed in various parts of the country.³

1 Crookshank—Wodrow.—Laing, &c.

2 The word conventicle at first was applied to any meeting of worshippers not assembled in a church.

3 Wodrow—Murray.

Owing to the severity of Government and the uncompromising principles of the Presbyterian ministers, almost all the pulpits in Galloway and the western districts of Scotland had at last become vacant. The prelates were reduced to great difficulties in finding individuals at all suitable, from their influence or acquirements, to supply the places, or discharge the sacred duties, of the exiled pastors. Numbers of half-educated young men were suddenly called from the north of Scotland and appointed *curates*—the word used in North-Britain for parish ministers. These raw youths were devoid alike of piety, experience, and learning. A gentleman belonging to the north of Scotland is reported to have cursed the scruples of the Presbyterian clergy, because, since they had abandoned their livings, it was impossible, he said, to procure boys to herd cattle—all the young men having become curates.¹ The great majority of the Scottish Episcopal clergy, whether we consider their talents, their erudition, or their morals, were infinitely inferior to their predecessors; and, as preachers, they were often truly contemptible.—Their best recommendations to benefices were pliability and obsequiousness,—their most acceptable services, truckling servility and a grovelling obedience to the will of their superiors.²

The people in all places of Galloway beheld, with much repugnance and irritation, the introduction of the curates. In the town of Kirkcudbright, and in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Ingrogray serious riots took place.³ In the month of May, Glencairn, the

1 Wodrow—Scott.

2 Burnet. Cook—Wodrow—Naphthali—Crookshank—Laing.

3 The celebrated John Welsh's grandson was Presbyterian minister of the parish.

Chancellor, wrote to the magistrates of Kirkcudbright, commanding them to discover the individuals who had been engaged in the riot, and to order their appearance before the Privy Council. They were, likewise, commanded to produce the husbands, fathers, and masters of such women as had been concerned in the seditious tumult. In consequence of this injunction, there appeared before the Council, Adam Gumquhen, John Halliday, John M'Staffen, Alexander Maclean, John Carson, and Alexander M'Kay, inhabitants of Kirkcudbright, who, when examined, denied that they had taken any part in the tumult. M'Staffen and Maclean were ordained to find caution for the production of their wives, and the rest were sent to prison, until their wives, who had been engaged in creating the disturbance, appeared before the Privy Council.

But the Council, in their great zeal, were unwilling to admit of delay or evasion; and, finding there were no acting magistrates in Kirkcudbright, they appointed a Committee to proceed to the south and make the most searching inquiry into the particulars of this contempt of authority. To guard against all opposition, they were accompanied by a military force. The Commissioners were, the Earls of Linlithgow, Galloway, and Annandale; Lord Drumlanrig; and Sir John Wauchope, of Niddry.

These Commissioners, accordingly, met at Kirkcudbright, on the 25th of May, 1663, and called before them such persons as had been engaged in the riot; namely, John, Lord Kirkcudbright; John Carson, of Senwick; and John Ewart; with Agnes Maxwell, and about thirty-two women, generally widows and servants. After examining a number

of witnesses, they found that Lord Kirkcudbright, even from his own confession, had opposed the introduction of the curate, and had also refused to quell the insurrection. They, therefore, ordered him to be carried a prisoner to Edinburgh by a military guard. They also ordained John Carson, late Provost of Kirkcudbright, to be carried a prisoner to Edinburgh, who, when along with Lord Kirkcudbright, had refused to assist in restoring order.

The Commissioners next found, that, John Ewart had been chosen provost of the burgh, at the last election, and had refused to accept of the office: they, therefore, declared him the chief cause of the disorganization of the magistracy; and, as he had, likewise, declined to give his advice in reducing the tumult, on the ground he was no councillor, they ordained him to be carried a prisoner to Edinburgh.

A new election of magistrates and councillors for the burgh of Kirkcudbright was next ordered by the Commissioners. The magistrates chosen were, William Ewart, Provost; John Newall and Robert Glendinning, Bailies; and John Livingstone, Treasurer. They all accepted in terms of law, and signed a bond for the faithful discharge of their duty.¹ This bond was subscribed before the whole of the inhabitants, in the presence of the Commissioners, and delivered to these functionaries.

1 "And they signed a bond in their own name, and of the haill inhabitants of the place, binding and obliging them, and ilk one of them, conjunctly and severally, during their public trust, that they and all their inhabitants within their public liberties, should from the day and date thereof behave themselves loyally and peaceably, and in all things conform to his majesty's laws made and to be made, both in civil and ecclesiastical affairs; and that they should with all diligence execute any commands that are or should be directed to them, during the said time, that flow from any authority derived from the sacred majesty of our dread

After hearing further depositions and confessions, they ascertained that Agnes Maxwell, Christian M'Cavers, Jean Rome, Marion Brown, and Janet Biglam had been most active in the outrage, and ordained them to be carried prisoners to Edinburgh, to answer before the Privy Council for the crime laid to their charge. They also ordained "Bessie Lawrie" and thirteen others, accessories, to be imprisoned until they found caution, under the penalty of a hundred pounds sterling each, to appear before the Privy Council. Helen Cracken and some others were ordered to be apprehended by the sheriff of Wigtown, and imprisoned by the magistrates of Kirkeudbright.

The Commissioners next proceeded to Kirkpatrick-Irongray, and called before them William Arnot, of Littlepark, George Rennie, of Beoch, and several other persons, said to have been implicated in the disturbance. After taking the deposition of witnesses, they found that William Arnot had held several meetings before the tumult, for the purpose of opposing the admission of Mr Bernard Sanderson to the church and parish of Irongray; and that, when requested by the individuals who went to serve the edict, to hold the women off them, he declared he neither could, nor would do it; and that he afterwards drew his sword, and, putting his

sovereign: as also, that they should protect the lord bishop of Galloway, and the minister of their burgh, who should be established there, and any other ministers that are or shall be established by authority; and that they should fulfil all the above particulars, under the penalty of eighteen thousand merks Scots, to be paid by them, or any of them, within a month after they shall be declared guilty by the lords of his majesty's privy council. Which was subscribed in our presence, and the presence of the community of the said burgh, and delivered to us."

back against the church door, said, "Let me see who will place a minister here this day." They, therefore, ordered him to be conveyed to Edinburgh in the custody of a party of soldiers. George Rome was declared an accomplice, because he had been present, and had not assisted in overcoming the opposition. He was ordered to find security to a large amount for appearing before the Council when called.¹

The heritors of the parish, in consequence of the riot, were required to grant a bond, similar to that given at Kirkcudbright; and the whole of the military were ordered to live with the inhabitants, at free quarters, until the following Monday.

The Commissioners having given in their report,—dated 30th of May, 1663,—to the Privy Council, the men from Kirkcudbright, who had appeared for their wives, after finding caution for their good behaviour, were set at liberty.

On the 13th of August, the Privy Council gave the following deliverance on the report of the Commissioners:—"The lords having considered the several petitions of the prisoners from Kirkcudbright and Irongray, and the report of the commissioners sent to that country, do find John Carson of Senwick, John Ewart, late provost of Kirkcudbright, and William Arnot of Littlepark in Irongray, to have been most guilty of the abuses and disorders there and fine John Carson in the sum of eight thousand merks, and the said William Arnot in the sum of five thousand merks: and them to find caution before they depart from prison, to pay the said sums to his majesty's exchequer betwixt and Martinmas

¹ Wodrow.

next, with certification if they fail, they shall be banished out of the kingdom: and ordain and command the said William Arnot, betwixt and the 25th of October next to come, to make public acknowledgment of his offences two several Sabbaths at the kirk of Irongray before that congregation.¹ Likeas the said lords do banish the said John Euart forth of this realm for his offence, and ordain and command him forth of the same betwixt and this day twenty days, not to be seen therein at any time hereafter, without license from his majesty or the council, at his highest peril.

“ ‘ And the said lords finding Agnes Maxwell, Marion Brown, Jean Rennie, Christian M’Cavers, and Janet Biglam, to have been most active in the said tumult, do ordain them, betwixt and the 15th day of September next to come, to stand two several market days at the market-cross of Kirkcud-

¹ Such is the punishment which was inflicted upon the rioters at Irongray. That the outrage was of a serious and aggravated nature, appears from the *Memoirs of Mr Blackader*, ejected minister of Troqueer, written by himself. In giving an account of this transaction, he says, “ A party, with some messengers, was sent to intimate, that the said Mr Bernard was to enter that kirk for their ordinar. Some women of the parish, (headed by one Margaret Smith,) hearing thereof, placed themselves in the kirk-yard, and furnished themselves with their ordinary weapons of stones, whereof they gathered store: and when the messengers and party of rascalls, with swords and pistols, came, the women so maintained their ground, defending themselves under the kirk-dyke, that after a hot skirmish, the curate, messengers, and party of soldiers, not presuming to enter, did at length take themselves to retreat, with the honourable blae marks they had got at the conflict. One of the parishioners drew his sword, set his back to the kirk-door, and said, ‘ Let me see who will place a minister here this day.’ The said Margaret was brought prisoner to Edinburgh, and banished to Barbadoes. But, when before the managers, she told her tale so innocently, that they saw not fit to execute the sentence.”

bright, ilk day for the space of two hours, with a paper on their face, bearing their fault to be for contempt of his majesty's authority, and raising a tumult in the said town; and ordain them before they depart out of prison, to enact themselves in the books of council, to give obedience to this; and the magistrates of Kirkcudbright to execute the sentence; and if they fail or delay so to do, that they cause whip them through the said town, and banish them forth of the same, and the liberties thereof.' ”¹

John Ewart, John Carson, and William Arnot, upon petitioning the Council, obtained some mitigation of their sentences.

When the Commissioners were at Kirkcudbright, the hardships of Mr. Gordon, of Earlston, commenced. They knew Mr Gordon's attachment to Presbyterian principles, and were desirous either to bring him to sanction the ordination of an episcopal minister at Dalry—of which parish he was patron—or, upon his refusal, to subject him to punishment. They, accordingly, wrote to him, to cause Mr George Henry's edict to be served, and to countenance and encourage the new minister in the prosecution of his duty.² With

¹ Wodrow.

²

“Kirkcudbright, 21st May, 1663.

“Sir,

“We doubt not but you heard, that the lords of his majesty's privy council have commissioned us to come to this country, as to take course with the seditious tumult raised in this place so to do every thing that may contribute to the settling of the peace here, and to be assisting to the bishop for the planting of other vacant churches, by the withdrawing of the respective ministers: and finding the church of Dalry to be one of those, and that the bishop hath presented an actual minister, Mr George Henry, fit and qualified for the charge, now being, according to the act of

the injunction contained in the letter, Earlston refused *to comply, and he was cited before the Council.¹

The natural consequences of these arbitrary proceedings were dissatisfaction and irritation. The people withdrew in great numbers from their parish churches, and treated their curates with disrespect. They sought out their former preachers; and, in despite of the injunctions of Government, eagerly begged and received their valued ministrations. Those private meetings, named conventicles, were at first held, as we have formerly observed, in houses, barns, or other buildings.—But such meetings, when numerously attended, as they came to be, were sure to be detected, and rudely dispersed by the intrusion of enraged peace officers or licentious soldiers, who sometimes plundered the men of their money, and the women of their cloaks or plaids. To guard against such dangerous interruptions, the Presbyterian worshippers in Galloway had recourse to an expedient suggested by the wild and inaccessible nature of

parliament, fallen into his hand, *jure devoluto*, and that the gentleman is to come to your parish this Sabbath next to preach to the people, and that you are a person of special interest there; according to the power and trust committed to us, we do require you to cause his edict to be served, and the congregation convene, and to countenance him so as he be encouraged to prosecute his ministry in that place. In doing whereof, as you will witness your respect to authority, so oblige us to remain,

“ Sir,

“ Your loving friends and servants,
 “ LINLITHGOW, ANNANDALE,
 GALLOWAY, DRUMLANERK.”

WODROW'S History of the Sufferings of the Church.

1 Mr. Wodrow obtained his information from original papers sent him by Earlston's grandchild.

the country : they held their meetings in solitary and mountainous districts, where it was difficult to discover, or dangerous to assail them, unless the attacking party were wary, skilful, and numerous.¹

The Privy Council, however, doubled their exertions to overawe and suppress the whole body of the nonconformists. But the violence of their proceedings attracted the notice of the English administration ; and Middleton, through the enmity of Lauderdale, whom he had tried to ruin, lost the favour of his master. He was deprived of his high office in Scotland, and sent, as governor of Tangier, into honourable exile. There, he soon lost that life, which he had exposed in so many battles, by a fall down a staircase. His arm was broken ; and the bone, protruding through the flesh, pierced his side. This brought on a mortification which caused his death. The people of Galloway, or rather the inhabitants of all Scotland, viewed his miserable end as a striking manifestation of the Divine displeasure—as a sure indication of Heaven's resentment—for the sufferings he had caused to the servants of God.²

Lauderdale succeeded to his power—for to him was transferred the chief management of Scottish affairs. The Earl of Rothes, through the recommendation of Lauderdale, having, in June, been appointed Commissioner to the Parliament about to commence its sittings, and Lord Treasurer of Scotland, came down with his patron to Edinburgh. He

1 Scott—Cook, &c.

2 The Scots Worthies—Wodrow

was a man entirely devoted to the interest, and subservient to the will, of his powerful friend.¹

The Earl of Lauderdale had once been a Covenanter. It may not be uninteresting to mention, that his appearance was ungainly—being a big, coarse man, with shaggy red hair, vulgar features, and a tongue too large for his mouth. But he possessed sense, wit, and learning in no ordinary degree. He clearly perceived that the measures lately adopted were more calculated to defeat, than advance the objects which the King had in view. But he knew he could not long retain his power, unless he acted in unison with Sharpe, the Primate of Scotland, and the other bishops, at whose instigation many of the most tyrannical proceedings had been eagerly recommended.

Parliament sat down on the 18th of June, 1663,¹ and its chief object was to strengthen the ecclesiastical government, and crush opposition to its dictates. The ministers, who refused to conform, had been treated with unexampled severity; and now it was judged requisite to devise such laws as would place the people at the mercy of rulers, who, in their zeal for prelacy, regarded not the iniquity of the means, provided they could obtain the end desired. An act was soon passed, which, after renewing many former acts for augmenting ecclesiastical authority, thus proceeded:—"His Majesty, with the advice and consent of his estates in parliament, doth hereby statute, ordain, and declare, that all and every such person and persons, who shall hereafter ordinarily and wilfully withdraw and absent themselves from the ordinary meetings

¹ Burnet.—Kirkton, &c.

of divine worship in their own parish church on the Lord's day, whether upon account of Popery or other disaffection to the present government of the church, shall thereby incur the pains and penalties underwritten, viz. Each nobleman, gentleman, and heritor, the loss of a fourth part of each year's rent in which they shall be accused and convicted, and every yeoman, tenant, or farmer, the loss of such a proportion of their moveables as his Majesty's council should think fit, not exceeding a fourth part thereof; and every burgess to lose the liberty of merchandizing, trading, and all other privileges within borough, and a fourth part of their moveables."¹ In addition to the authority for exacting these penalties, the Council received the power of inflicting corporal punishment upon transgressors of the act.²

On the 3d of October, Parliament was dissolved, and the Scottish Government commenced its career of unparalleled severity.

In Galloway, the people had peculiarly exhibited their decided attachment to Presbytery; and, for the purpose of compelling them to attend the parish churches, we find, on the 13th of October,

1 By the parliament begun at Edinburgh 18th June, 1663, an offer was made to the King of 20,000 foot soldiers and 2,000 cavalry—the officers and *Rute-Masters* to be nominated by his Majesty; which being accepted, this force was raised by ballot, throughout the kingdom. The quota for Galloway was 800 infantry and 88 horsemen—armed and provided with provisions for 40 days—Acts Charles II, sec. iii, cap. xxvi.

By the same parliament, the annual proportion of the Excise, raised throughout the kingdom, was "statuted and ordained to be,"

For Wigtownshire £271 12 0

For the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright 460 0 0

2 Cook.—Wodrow.—Acts of Parliament —Hind Let Loose.

that the Lords of the Privy Council “gave order and warrant to George, earl of Linlithgow, with all conveniency to cause so many of the six foot companies under his command to march to Kirkcudbright, as with the foot there already, may make up the number of eightscore footmen with their officers, and to quarter there till further order.” Sir James Turner had been appointed to the command of the whole troops in the south of Scotland; and, as he had once been a zealous covenanter, he now wished to show his attachment to Episcopacy by his rigour in imposing and levying fines, and encouraging the infliction of all other kinds of severe penalties, to produce compliance. Sir James had been a soldier of fortune, and he is often represented as a man of a fierce and dissolute character; but he was sometimes forced to exceed his inclinations, to please the Bishop of Galloway, who was severe and cruel in all his proceedings.¹

The Privy Council now entrusted to the bishops and their subordinates, the duty of compelling submission. The power which the soldiers possessed of imposing and exacting fines, proved the foundation of the most grievous oppressions. In cases of nonconformity, the processes were short and arbitrary. The curates made complaints to the officers, or even to private sentinels. The soldier, being the only judge, generally pronounced sentence without either calling witnesses or making any further inquiry; and he then proceeded to execute his own sentence, which he did the more effectually, that the whole or part of the money frequently went into his own pocket. Often, the fine

1 Wodrow.—Crookshank.—Kirkton.—Hind Let Loose.

thus exacted far exceeded the sum authorised by the Government. Large contributions were thus raised in Galloway—the soldiers conducting themselves as if they had possession of an enemy's country. Their oppressions, under the nominal sanction of law, were altogether incredible. When a poor tenant was unable to pay his heavy fine, soldiers were sent to live, free of expense, in his house, until he had, perhaps, cleared off six times the amount of the appointed exaction : and, in this manner, some were totally ruined. When poor families became unable any longer to support the soldiers quartered upon them, their goods were seized and sold for a trifle. The dissolute military knew they were the instruments of punishment, and would be backed by authority ; and, in their quarters, they gave full licence to their insolence and brutality. Modest females were insulted or maltreated ; family worship ridiculed or interrupted ; and all the decencies of domestic life mocked or outraged. They beat multitudes, and cruelly dragged them to prison, or to church, with equal violence. By such usage, hundreds of poor families were dispersed, and reduced to unheard-of sufferings.¹

In order to facilitate the harsh and destructive work of the military, curates, in most parishes, formed a list of the names of their congregations, that the soldiers might visit the various houses, and ascertain the principles of the inmates. After sermon, such rolls were generally called from the pulpits, and the names of all absentees given unto the soldiers, that the individuals might be fined, as deserters of the church.²

1 Laing—Crookshank.

2 Wodrow, &c.

Another species of oppression was exercised in some places, where old Presbyterian ministers, either by connivance or interest, were allowed to perform their clerical duties. Such ministers had always very crowded auditories. The bishops and their underlings felt chagrined at the exhibition of this preference, and issued orders to the military to visit their churches, and levy fines from all who attended from other congregations. The soldiers generally sat carousing in some public-house, until Divine worship had nearly concluded, and then took their station at the church door or church-yard gate; and, causing the people to pass out slowly and singly, interrogated them, upon oath, if they belonged to the parish. If they could not answer in the affirmative, even though no curate had been placed in their own parish, and the church was vacant, they were fined, and what they possessed was immediately taken from them. If they had brought no money with them, or less than the fine, their bibles, coats, or plaids were seized and carried off. The soldiers were often seen, on the Lord's Day, returning from Presbyterian churches, loaded with spoil, as if they had been coming from plundering a captured city, or stripping the slain of a vanquished army.¹

Sometimes, the abandoned military would even penetrate into the bosom of a church, during public worship, and, with dreadful imprecations, interrupt the service; or, perhaps, take this opportunity of apprehending some of the congregation, and carrying them off to prison. Notwithstanding these and similar outrages, the people durst not complain; or, rather, they were compelled to at-

¹ Wodrow—Crookshank.

test they had been treated with tenderness and forbearance.¹

On the 29th of September, 1663, Sydeserff, formerly bishop of Galloway, died at Edinburgh. Mr William Annand preached his funeral sermon, in which he descanted, with much parade, on the family, birth, piety, learning, travels, and sufferings for the Gospel's sake, of the deceased prelate.

Notwithstanding the numerous hardships of the oppressed Presbyterians, Sharpe proceeded to London, and represented to the King, that the leniency of the Privy Council had materially injured the cause of Episcopacy and encouraged insubordination.

His representations had the desired effect; for Charles, by a Commission, dated 16th of July, 1664, erected a court to supersede, in some measure, the power of the Privy Council, in ecclesiastical matters. All the prelates were nominated members of this infamous court; and the commissioners received orders rigorously to execute the laws already in being, and were "authorized to do and execute what they should think necessary and convenient for his Majesty's service, for preventing and suppressing schism and separation, for planting vacant churches, and for procuring reverence, submission, and obedience to the ecclesiastical government established by law." The Commission empowered the court to meet on the first Wednesday in March.

In the meantime, the Council displayed their vigilance by passing an act against Mr Gordon, of Earlston. This act narrated "that they had consid-

¹ Wodrow.

ered several accusations exhibited against Mr Gordon of Earlstoun, for keeping of private meetings and conventicles, contrary to the laws and acts of parliament, with his own judicial confession that he had been at three several conventicles, where Mr Gabriel Semple, a deposed minister, did preach, viz. one in Corsack wood, and the other two in the wood of Airds, at which there were great numbers of people; and that he did hear Mr Robert Paton, a deposed minister, expound a text of scripture, and perform other acts of worship in his mother's house; and that Mr Thomas Thomson, another deposed minister, did lecture in his own house to his family on a Sabbath-day; and that, being required to enact himself to abstain from all such meetings in time coming, and to live peaceably and orderly conform to law, he refused to do the same. They did therefore order the said Mr William Gordon of Earlstoun to be banished, and to depart forth of the kingdom within a month—and not return under pain of death, and that he enact himself to live peaceably and orderly during the said month, under pain of ten thousand pounds, or otherways to enter his person in prison.”

Whilst the execrable Commission-Court existed, no man was safe; for the laws ceased to protect. Idle accusations were eagerly received, and the happiness and security of domestic life completely destroyed. During its domination, numbers were punished with the wanton inhumanity, which atrocious crimes could not have justified. Many were crowded in unwholesome prisons, and afterwards transported to Barbadoes: even the young and unoffending were often whipped through the public streets.¹ One

¹ Wedrow, &c.

particular instance of its barbarous severity we shall here record. Mr Alexander Smith, minister of Colvend, when turned out of his living, took up his residence at Leith. This individual was called before the terrific court, and accused of keeping conventicles; or, in other words, preaching in his own house. His examination was interrupted in a singular manner. In answering some questions which Archbishop Sharpe put to him, he did not give the haughty prelate his title, but called him only "Sir." The Earl of Rothes asked him, if he knew the individual to whom he spoke. Mr Smith answered—"Yes, my Lord, I do: I speak to Mr James Sharpe, once a fellow minister." This answer gave great offence; and Mr Smith was ordered to be put in irons, and imprisoned in a dismal place, called the "Thieves' Hole," where he had for his sole companion a furious lunatic. In this frightful dungeon he continued for some time—until the respect and kindness of the inhabitants of Edinburgh made the bishops ashamed of the harsh step they had taken, and he was removed to another apartment in the prison, where, from the cruel treatment he had received, he became so much indisposed, that his life was despaired of. Such was their deadly enmity, that they would not liberate him even for a few days. By their sentence, he was afterwards banished to one of the Shetland Islands, where he lived, for many years, in a very uncomfortable situation, and in a state of great destitution. Numbers at this period fled to Ireland.

At length the lay-members were ashamed of this tribunal's cruelty, and the nobility who had observed its proceedings became disgusted. Leigh-

ton, Archbishop of Glasgow, expressed to his Majesty a wish to resign his see, in consequence of the numerous acts of barbarity committed by the Commission-Court, and orders were given in 1665,¹ for its abolition.

But the unhappy Presbyterians still continued to suffer in Galloway from the fury of the military, who were, at length, by impunity or encouragement rendered truly ferocious. The district had now become a perfect wilderness; proprietors had been forced to abandon their houses and lurk in mountains, woods, or mosses; their cattle had been destroyed, their crops wasted, their furniture burned, and their dwellings plundered.² The patience of the people,

¹ It was agreed by the Convention of Estates, which met at Edinburgh, on the 4th August, 1665, that a voluntary tax of thirty shillings on the pound land, of old extent, throughout the kingdom, should be raised for the use of the King, to be continued annually, for five years.

Acts Charles II, Parl. 1665, cap. 1.

The sums raised by the burghs of Galloway were—

Burgh of Kirkcudbright	£96
Burgh of Wigtown	84
Burgh of Whithorn	24
Burgh of New Galloway	6

Ibid. cap. 11.

This statement is curious, as shewing the relative importance of the towns named, at that period.

² We quote the following from Naphtali:—"And first, at three several inroads which the Souldiers made into that Countrey, in the Years 1663, 1665, and 1666, they exacted from the People there, for adhereing to their old faithful Ministers, and not submitting to the Ministry of those whom the Prelates violently obtruded upon them, the Summes of Money underwritten, viz. :—

	Lib.	s.	d.
From 49 Families in the Parish of Carsphairn ...	4864	17	0
From 43 Families in the Parish of Dalray	9577	16	8
From 49 Families in Balmacelland	6430	10	0
From 9 Families in Balmacghie	425	11	8
From 2 or 3 Families in Tungland	166	12	0

became at last completely exhausted. The scenes of tyranny, violence, and brutality which they had daily witnessed, goaded them on to madness; and they unadvisedly and prematurely had recourse to arms.¹

Perhaps, it may be considered by some individuals, that, in delineating the numerous trials and sufferings of the Covenanters, we have not given a fair and impartial narrative of facts. Though we

From some poor persons in Tuynham	81	4	0
From 20 Families in Borg	2026	17	4
From 9 poor Families in Girton	525	10	4
From some poor Families in Anwith	733	6	4
From 34 inconsiderable Families in Kirkpatrick- Durham	2235	16	0
From some few Families in Kirkmabrek	563	6	0
From 3 Families in Monygaff	600	0	0
From 18 Families in Kirkcudbright	2580	0	0
From 37 poor Families in Lochrutton, notwith- standing they wanted a Curate	2080	0	0
From 12 poor Families in Traquair	756	10	0
From Kells Parish	466	13	4
From Corsemichall Parish	1666	13	4
From 24 Families in Parton Parish	2838	9	4
From 42 Families in Irongray	3362	18	8

Summa [Scots] 41982 12 0'

Scottish money was abolished, as a circulating medium, by the Articles of the Union. But the valued rent of land, and, in many places, feu duties, ministers' stipends, schoolmasters' salaries, and other parochial burdens, are still reckoned by the pound or mark Scots, though paid in Sterling money.

	d.
1 penny or doyt	$\frac{1}{12}$
2 pennies	$\frac{1}{6}$
2 bodles	$\frac{1}{3}$
3 placks	$\frac{1}{2}$
42 pennies	1
20 shillings	20
13 shillings and 4 pennies ..	13
18 marks or 12 pounds	£1 Sterling

¹ Hind Let Loose.

certainly view the transactions of the period with Presbyterian eyes, and are duly impressed with a sense of the excellence of our ecclesiastical institutions; yet, as we have drawn our facts from authentic records and official registers, which cannot be corrupted, our statement must be substantially correct; for—“*literæ scriptæ manent.*” We do not, however, entirely exculpate the Covenanters, nor altogether approve of many of their measures. They, no doubt, on some occasions, exhibited both intolerance and vindictiveness; and were seduced, by fanatical excitement or religious enthusiasm, into the commission of acts which, perhaps, their cooler reason might have condemned. But they were roused into a state of frenzied regardlessness by the unbounded arrogance, wanton insults, and cruel oppressions of their heartless persecutors. We admit, they were sometimes unreasonably rigid and stubbornly pertinacious about seeming trifles; but they acted according to the dictates of their conscience, their notions of morality, and their own religious tenets: and they considered, that, by steadily persevering in the noble course they had commenced, they were securing the esteem of men and the approbation of Heaven. To their unflinching firmness, it must be remembered, Scotland is, perhaps, indebted for both her civil and religious freedom. They taught the world a useful lesson. By their noble struggle,

They stemmed the torrent of a downward age
To slavery prone,

Their resistance was not viewed by the nation as rebellion: it was considered as opposition to foreign domination;—for if Charles had been King of

Scotland alone, he would have been compelled to yield to the wishes of his people.

To prove that both the outlines are correct, and the picture itself is not too highly coloured, we insert, in the Appendix, a letter from an impartial and observing gentleman of Galloway, written at the time.¹

¹ See Appendix (X.)

CHAP. IV.

FROM THE RISING AT DALRY TO THE REVOLUTION.

ON Tuesday, the 13th day of November, 1666, four houseless countrymen, after suffering much cold, hunger, and fatigue, from their unfortunate condition, repaired to the village of Dalry,¹ called *St. John's Clauchan*, in Galloway, to procure some refreshment. At a little distance from the village, they met a small party of soldiers, driving before them a number of people, in order to force them to thrash some corn which had been taken, for the payment of a fine, from a poor old man, of the name of Grier, who had fled. Such a sight gave much uneasiness to the four wandering Presbyterians; but they passed on, without speaking to the

¹ DALRY, the King's field: so called from a great battle thought to have been fought here between the Scots and Danes, in which the Danes were defeated, with the loss of their king, who is said to lie interred beneath the Standing Stone, in Dolarran Holm. One of the old lairds of the Holm made excavations about this stone: where he found an antique sword, which was preserved in the family till of late years, when it unaccountably disappeared. Upon the neighbouring heights of Grennan, pieces of swords have been found; the remains of a coat of mail were discovered, when making a ditch; and, about 70 years ago, bits of rusty armour, &c., were frequently turned up by the plough, on Dolarran Holm. Some state that one of the countrymen was Maclellan of Barscobe.

soldiers, and arrived at the village. When they were taking some refreshment there,¹ information reached them that the poor old man had been seized, and that the soldiers, having taken him to his house, were using him in a most barbarous and inhuman manner. They resolved, therefore, to use their utmost endeavours to relieve their aged fellow sufferer : and, going to the house, they earnestly entreated the persecuting soldiers to desist from their barbarities. These ministers of oppression, however, refused to forbear, and high words ensued ; upon which, they drew their swords, and severely wounded two of the countrymen. One of the assailed immediately discharged a pistol—which contained no bullet but a piece of a tobacco pipe—and hurt one of the soldiers. This encounter ended in the defeat of the military, who are said to have been only three or four, and the old man was delivered from their power. The countrymen now reflected that the die was cast—that they had passed the *Rubicon*—and would be accounted rebels. They, therefore, determined, if possible, to secure their safety by precautionary measures of defence. Understanding there were about a dozen soldiers in another part of the same parish ; and, fearing lest these agents of authority should obtain intelligence of the event, the countrymen resolved, with the assistance of a few of the peasantry who had joined their party, to take them

¹ The house in which they sat is still standing, but was partially rebuilt a few years ago ; it was called *Mildtown* ; John Gordon then occupied it, as a kind of tavern. Mr Train says, “ My friend, Mr John McCulloch of New Galloway, kindly procured, from the proprietor, for me, one of the old rafters, of which I intend to make some articles of *virtu*.”

next morning by surprise. When the soldiers were unexpectedly attacked, they all surrendered their arms, except one man who resisted, and was killed.¹

The people of this part of Galloway now saw they had nothing to hope from forbearance. They knew, from the character of Sir James Turner, who was at Dumfries—only 18 miles distant—that he would soon inflict upon them terrible vengeance; and they determined to use every exertion in order to prevent it. Mr Maclellan, of Barscobe, Mr Neilson, of Corsack, and some other gentlemen, who knew all would be viewed as alike guilty, having collected about 50 horsemen and a few persons on foot, joined the men who had overcome the military; and, on the 15th of November, marched straight to Dumfries. There they surprised Sir James Turner in his chamber, in Bailie Finnie's house, and seized the money which had been transmitted from Edinburgh, to pay the troops, and the proceeds of the fines recently levied:² they also made him prisoner, and afterwards disarmed his men—without injuring any of them, except one man, who, making violent resistance, was severely wounded. They then went to the cross and drank the king's health. From the almost universal discontent, it was thought the rising would immediately become general; yet, while they remained in Galloway, only about three or four hundred joined the insurgents, and none of

¹ Kirkton, &c.

² The money is said to have been entrusted to a stranger, styled Captain Gray, who decamped the succeeding night and carried it all off with him.

them persons of sufficient influence to command prompt or implicit obedience.¹

When the news of the commotion first reached Edinburgh, Rothes was in London, and Sharpe, President of the Council, acted as the head of the executive government. He instantly summoned a Council to assemble ; and the scale of their preparations exhibited the extent of their fears. Sharpe issued his warlike injunctions, and General Dalziel who had the command of the army, was ordered to Glasgow, whence, after levying more forces, he was to march to whatever place the danger might seem most threatening.² All the noblemen in the south

1 Kirkton.—Naphthali.—Wodtrow—Aikman, &c. For more particulars, see Symson's preface to *Tripatriarchicon*, p. 214.

2 "He (Dalziel) was bred up very hardy from his youth, both in diet and clothing. He never wore boots, nor above one coat, which was close to his body, with close sleeves, like those we call jockey-coats. He never wore a peruke, nor did he shave his beard since the murder of K. Charles I. In my time, his head was bald, which he covered only with a beaver hat, the brim of which was not above three inches broad. His beard was white and bushy, and yet reached down almost to his girdle. He usually went to London once or twice a year, and then only to kiss the king's hand, who had a great esteem for his worth and valour. His unusual dress and figure, when he was in London, never failed to draw after him a great crowd of boys and other young people, who constantly attended at his lodgings, and followed him with huzzas as he went to court, or returned from it. As he was a man of humour, he would always thank them for their civilities, when he left them at the door to go to the king, and let them know exactly at what hour he intended to return to his lodgings. When the king walked in the park, attended by some of his courtiers, and Dalziel in company, the same crowds would always be after him, showing their admiration of his beard and dress, so that the king could hardly pass on for the crowd ; upon which his majesty bid the devil take Dalziel, for bringing such a rabble of boys together, to have their guts squeezed out, while they gaped at his long beard and antic habit, requesting him, at the same time, (as Dalziel expressed it,) to shave and dress like other christians, to keep the poor bairns out of danger. All this could never prevail on him to part with his

and west were directed to hold themselves in readiness to join the royal forces. The commands of the Primate created some dissatisfaction among the haughty nobles; and they often sarcastically asked, if there was no one, in such an emergency, to issue orders to them but a priest.¹ The guards were doubled, and all the fencible men enrolled for the defence of the capital. Many other precautionary measures were adopted.

In the meantime, the Presbyterians of Edinburgh deliberated about affording the rebels assistance; and Colonel Wallace, Mr Welsh, late of Irongray, and several others, resolved to proceed immediately to join them. They found their insurgent friends at the bridge of Doon, in Ayrshire.—At Ochiltree, Colonel Wallace was chosen commander, and the Whigs, as they were called, for the first time assumed the form of a regular army.² Here they held their first council of war; and, after application to God for direction, they resolved to march towards Edinburgh. Upon Friday, they reached Cumnock; when they got accounts that some men, who were coming to join them, had been intercepted by the Duke of Hamilton. After

beard; but yet, in compliance with his majesty, he went once to court in the very height of the fashion; but as soon as the king, and those about him, had laughed sufficiently at the strange figure he made, he re-assumed his usual habit, to the great joy of the boys, who had not discovered him in his court dress.”—(Capt. Crichton's Memoirs.)

Dalziel had served in the Russian wars, and was a man of a fierce and passionate temper. He once acted so unmanly, as to strike a helpless prisoner on the face, with the hilt of his dagger, till the blood sprung from the wound, for calling him “a Muscovian beast that roasted men.”

¹ Kirkton, &c.

² Crookshank.—Kirkton.

receiving this intelligence, their little army marched from Cumnock, the same evening, to Muirkirk, during a heavy rain, and through a long and deep moor, in a dark November night. Great were the hardships they now suffered. They were as completely drenched as if they had been dragged through a river; and yet, the greater part of them, wet and fatigued as they were, had to take up their night's lodging in the cold church: nor could any food be procured that night.

On Saturday they marched to Douglas, on their way to Lanark. Here, it was debated, in a council of war, whether they should disperse, or continue in arms; but it was determined to proceed with their undertaking. At this place, a proposal was made to put Sir James Turner—who was still carried with them as a prisoner—to death; but it was rejected, with a humanity which does great credit to the council.¹

On Sabbath morning, they marched towards Lanark. The two sons of Mr Gordon, of Knockbrex, in Borgue, with some additional men from Galloway, now overtook them, and signified, that no more assistance was to be expected from that quarter. The same night, they reached Lanark; and, after some arrangements, intimated to the inhabitants their intention of renewing the Covenant next day. In the morning, the alarming accounts reached them that General Dalziel was within a few miles of the town, and some urged the expediency of delaying the renewal of the Covenant—but their proposal was overruled; and, having placed sentinels and sent out scouts, the solemn

¹ Kirkton, &c.

work commenced in two places. Numbers of the people became much affected by the imposing ceremony, and joined the army. It was now more numerous than at any other time ; for it amounted, it is believed, to nearly three thousand men—with a deficiency, however, of officers and arms.

As soon as the insurgents had finished the solemnity, they left Lanark. General Dalziel reached it a little after they had evacuated the place. The Covenanters had now little time to deliberate : entertaining some hopes of assistance from West Lothian and the city of Edinburgh, they resolved to march eastward, with the design of reaching Bathgate that night. A worse step could hardly have been taken, since it was advancing into hostile ground ; at Bathgate there were no friends to meet them, and Edinburgh was completely secured against their admission. Besides, they had to travel to Bathgate by one of the worst roads in Scotland—over an almost impassible moor. They did not reach it till some hours after day-light had disappeared ; and, during their whole march, the rain fell in torrents. Here, there was no suitable accommodation to be procured, for men wet and spent with fatigue. About eleven at night, they became alarmed by the report of the near approach of the enemy ; and, at twelve, they were obliged to resume their march. On the Tuesday morning, at New-Bridge, they presented the appearance of a wretched, worn-out, motly crowd, rather than an army. During this dreadful night, nearly half of their number had disappeared—being either worn out with hunger and fatigue or enervated by despair.

When they reached Collington, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, hope forsook them entirely ;

and they perceived, in the strong colours of vivid reality, the fatal rashness and deplorable folly of their vain crusade.¹ Upon the arrival of

¹ Extract from "THE WHIGS' SUPPLICATION:" a Poem, by Samuel Colvil.—Edinburgh, 1711 :—

" Right well do I the time remember,
It was in *Januar* or December,
When I did see the out-law Whigs,
Lie stattered up and down the rigs.
Some had hoppers, some straw boots,
Some legs uncovered, some no coats ;
Some had halberts, some had *durks*,
Some had crooked swords, like 'Turks' ;
Some had slings, and some had flails,
Kuit with eel and oxen tails ;
Some had spears, and some had pikes ;
Some had spades which delved dykes.
Some had fiery peats for matches ;
Some had guns, with rusty ratches ;
Some had bows, but wanted arrows ;
Some had pistols without marrows ;
Some had the coulter of a plough ;
Some scythes both men and horse to hough
And some with a Lochaber ax,
Resolved to give *Dalzell* his paiks.
Some had cross-bows ; some were slingers,
Some had only knives and whingers ;
But most of all, believe who lists ;
Had nought to fight with but their fists.
They had no colours to display ;
They wanted order and array ;
Their officers and motion-teachers
Were very few, beside their preachers. ;
For martial music, every day
They used oft to sing and pray ;
Which *hearts* them more, when danger comes,
Than others' trumpets and their drums.
With such provisions as they had,
They were so stout, or else so mad,
As to petition once again ;
And if the issue proved in vain,
They were resolved, with one accord,
To fight the battles of the Lord."

Pages 4, 5.

Lawrie of Blackwood and the laird of Barskimming, who brought them Dalziel's promise of a cessation of arms till next day, they agreed to negotiate, and sent a letter to the general. To this communication no answer was returned; and Colonel Wallace, placing little faith in the truce which had been proposed, meditated a retreat by the way of Biggar. From Collington, passing the east end of the Pentland hills, they marched to a place called Rullion-Green. Colonel Wallace now drew up the worn-out remains of his dispirited army, which scarcely amounted to nine hundred men—not with the intention of fighting, but for the purpose of inspecting the companies and preventing desertion; or, perhaps, in secret hopes of effecting some species of accommodation—of procuring, by a show of opposition, some reasonable terms.

The day (Wednesday) was now far advanced, when the Covenanters perceived a body of horse coming from the west, by a pass through the mountains. The hopes of the insurgents now revived; for they fondly persuaded themselves that the horsemen whom they saw were the expected party from West Lothian. But they were soon undeceived; the standards and kettle-drums which the approaching cavalry possessed, clearly demonstrating that they were the vanguard of Dalziel's troops, who had learned, at the village of Currie, the situation of the Covenanters, and had moved eastward, by a road through the hills, to bring them to battle.¹

A clear frost had succeeded a severe fall of snow; and Colonel Wallace waited the approach

¹ Scott—Crookshank, &c.

of the enemy on the back of a long hill, running north and south—low on the south end, but high on the north. On the south were placed some gentlemen of Galloway, on horseback, commanded by Maclellan of Barscobe. Those who were on foot took their station in the centre; and on the right were placed the greater part of the cavalry, under Major Learmont. The position of the insurgents was so well chosen, that, before Dalziel made any movement, he surveyed it for some time. At last, he sent about fifty horse to attack the Covenanters who were on the lowest extremity of the hill. Wallace, observing this, despatched a similar number, under Captain Arnot. They met in the hollow; and, after exchanging shots, came to close combat. The assailants were forced to retire in confusion. Dalziel next ordered a charge upon the cavalry commanded by Major Learmont, which was also unsuccessful—his men being obliged to retire. He next advanced, about sunset, with the whole of his troops, to make a third attack; when the feeble centre of his opponents gave way, and could never again rally. The slaughter in the battle was not considerable; nor did many fall in the flight—night having soon concealed the fugitives. Besides, the cavalry, that were sent to pursue, being generally gentlemen, pitied their suffering countrymen. About fifty were killed, and one hundred and fifty taken prisoners.¹ Few

¹ On a monumental stone at Rullion-Green, in the Pentland Hills, are these words:—"Here and near this place lie about fifty true covenanted Presbyterians, who were killed in their own innocent self-defence, and in defence of the covenanted work of the Reformation, by Thomas Dalziel, of Binns, upon the 28th of Nov. 1666. Rev. xii, ii. Erected September 28, 1735.—Auld of Witnesses. Edit. 1769, p. 447.

of Dalziel's men fell, but a considerable number were wounded. This battle was fought on the 28th of November, 1666.¹ Colonel Wallace escaped to Holland, and never returned to his native country.²

Seldom are the sufferings in the field, during civil commotions, so deplorable or heart-rending as the severities which ensue. Freed from his alarm, the Primate now retaliated with cruel vengeance. The prisoners were conveyed to Edinburgh, and thrown into Haddo's Hole,³ to await their destiny; a few only of the leaders, intended for immediate punishment, being favoured with the superior accommodation of the tolbooth.

To render the lives of those who had escaped as insecure and uncomfortable as possible, a severe proclamation against them appeared on the 4th of December.⁴

1 In the session of parliament of this year, the following acts were passed relating to Galloway:—An act in favour of the town of Wigtown, concerning a bridge—Ratification in favour of the burgh of Wigtown—An act for changing the days and diets of the fairs of the town of Whithorn—and an act for building a meal market in the town of Dumfries.—Acts of Charles II. Table of unprinted Acts, p. 36.

2 Kirkton.—Aikman.—Laing. — Wodrow.—Bennet.—Crookshank.—Scott.—Naphtali.

3 A part of the High Church of Edinburgh: so denominated from Sir John Gordon, of Haddo, who was there confined, previous to his execution, in the reign of king Charles I.

4 *Proclamation discharging the receipt of the rebels,
December 4th, 1666.*

Charles, by the grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, to all and sundry our lieges and loving subjects whom these presents do or may concern, greeting: forasmuch as, upon the first notice given to our privy council, of the rising and gathering of these disloyal and seditious persons in the west, who have of late appeared in arms, in a desperate and avowed rebellion against us, our government, and laws, we declare them to be traitors, and discharge all our

Orders were given to Nisbit of Dirleton, then the King's advocate, by the Privy Council, of which Sharpe was president, to bring to trial, as the first bloody sacrifice, eleven

subjects to assist, reset, supply, or correspond with any of them, under the pain of treason : and the said rebels and traitors being now, by the blessing of God upon our forces, subdued, dissipated, and scattered, and such of them as were not either killed or taken in the field, being lurking in the country ; and we being unwilling that any of our good subjects should be ensnared or brought in trouble by them, have therefore, by the advice of our privy council, thought fit again hereby to discharge and inhibit all our subjects, that none of them offer or presume to harbour, reset, supply, or correspond, hide or conceal, the persons of Colonel James Wallace, major Learmont, — Maxwell of Monrief younger, — Maclellan of Barscob, — Gordon of Patbreck, — Maclellan of Balmagachan, — Cannon of Burnshalloch younger, — Cannon of Barley younger, — Cannon of Mordogget younger, — Welsh of Skar, — Welsh of Cornley, — Gordon of Garery in Kells, Robert Chalmers brother to Gadgrith, Henry Grier of Balmaclellan, David Scott in Irongray, John Gordon in Midton of Dalry, William Gordon there, John Macnaught there, Robert and Gilbert Cannons there, — Gordon of Bar elder in Kirkpatrick. Durham, Patrick Macnaught in Cumnock, John Macnaught his son, — Gordon of Holm younger, — Dempster of Carridow, Grier of Dalgoner, — of Sundiwall, Ramsay in the Mains of Arniston, John Hutchison in Newbottle, — Row chaplain to Scotstarbet, Patrick Liston in Calder, William Liston his son, James Wilkie in the Mains of Cliftonhall, the laird of Caldwell, the goodman of Caldwell, the laird of Kersland, the laird of Bedlandcunningham, — Porterfield of Quarrelton, Alexander Porterfield his brother, — Lockhart of Wicketshaw, — Trail, son to Mr Robert Trail, David Poe in Pokelly, Mr Gabriel Semple, John Semple, Mr John Guthrie, Mr John Welsh, Mr Samuel Arnot, Mr James Smith, Mr Alexander Peden,* Mr — Orr, Mr William Veitch, Mr

* This was the celebrated Alexander Peden, who afterwards made a great figure both as a preacher and a prophet. The account of his life and predictions was long a book much read by the common people of Galloway. Peden was born in the parish of Sorn, in Ayrshire. After finishing his academical course of study he was settled minister of New Glenluce, in Galloway,

of the prisoners; in which number were included Major John M'Culloch of Barholm, a much respected and reverend old gentleman, Captain Andrew Arnot, and two youthful brothers, the Gor-

—— Patton, Mr —— Cruikshanks, Mr Gabriel Maxwell, Mr John Carstairs, Mr James Mitchell, Mr William Forsyth, or any others who concurred or joined in the late rebellion, or who, upon the account thereof, have appeared in arms in any part of that our kingdom; but that they pursue them as the worst of traitors, and present and deliver such of them as they shall have within their power, to the lords of our privy council, the sheriff of the county, or the magistrates of the next adjacent burgh royal, to be by them made forthcoming to law: certifying all such as shall be found to fail in their duty herein, they shall be esteemed and punished as favourers of the said rebellion, and as persons accessory to, and guilty of the same. And to the end, all our good subjects may have timeous notice hereof, we do ordain these presents to be forthwith printed, and published at the market crosses of Edinburgh, Ayr, Lanark, Glasgow, Irvine, Wigtown, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, and remnent market crosses of our said kingdom: and we do recommend to the right reverend our archbishops and bishops, to give orders that this our proclamation be with all possible diligence read on the Lord's day, in all the churches within their several dioceses. Given at Edinburgh, the fourth day of December, and of our reign the eighteenth year, one thousand six hundred and sixty-six.—WODROW.

where he continued about the space of three years, until he was ejected by the intolerance of the times. When about to depart from the parish, he preached a sermon, which produced a great effect upon his sorrowing congregation. Often was he interrupted by their loud lamentations, and often had he to entreat them to be composed. He continued preaching until night; and, when he took leave of his flock, he assured them they would never see his face in that place again. When he left the pulpit, he closed the door, and, knocking three times upon it with the bible, he repeated, three times over, these words—"I arrest thee, in my master's name, that none ever enter thee, but such as come in by the door, as I have done." The pulpit was not again used till after the Revolution, when a minister of the Presbyterian persuasion entered it. About the beginning of the year 1666, a proclamation had been issued against him; and, upon his not appearing, he was declared a rebel. He joined the party that were defeated at Pentland, but left them at the Clyde,

dons of Knockbrex. The trial took place in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, before Sir John Hume, of Renton, Justice-Clerk, a zealot for Episcopacy, and William Murray, Justice-Depute; and the pleadings were long and ingenious. The prisoners being found guilty, by a jury, were sentenced to be executed at Edinburgh, on the 7th of December, and their heads and right arms cut off, and disposed of as the Council should think fit. The heads of Major M'Culloch, John Gordon of Knockbrex, and Robert Gordon, his brother, were commanded to be sent to Kirkeudbright, for exposure on the principal gate of that burgh; and their bodies to be buried by the magistrates of Edinburgh in such places as were usually assigned to traitors. The hands of all the prisoners were ordered to be sent to Lanark,—where the Covenant had been taken with uplifted hands,—and affixed on the public ports of that town.¹

Before proceeding to the scaffold, the condemned subscribed a joint testimony, which may be found in Naphthali.² At the place of execution, they behaved with great firmness and resignation. When the two Gordons were thrown off the ladder, it is

1 Woodrow—Crockshank—Kirkton—Samson's Riddle.

"*Eodem die*.—The lords of his majesty's privy council ordain the right arms of major M'Culloch, John Gordon of Knockbreck, and his brother Robert; John Parker, walker, Gavin Hamilton, James Hamilton, Christopher Straug, John Ross in Mauchlin, John Shiels, tenant to Sir George Maxwell, and captain Arnot, who are to be executed the morrow as traitors, to be cut off by the magistrates of Edinburgh to be sent to the magistrates of Lanark, which they ordain them to affix upon the public ports of that town, being the place where they took the covenant."—Acts of Council.

WODROW.

2 A full account of their trial may be seen in Samson's Riddle.

said, they mutually clasped each other in their arms, and thus expired.¹ The two young gentlemen were much beloved—being eminently distinguished for their piety, worth, and talents. The family was afterwards dreadfully harassed.²

Mr M'Culloch had suffered much before the insurrection. Several soldiers had been quartered on him for thirty days; and besides their provisions, he had to pay each of them eight pence a day: he had likewise been heavily fined, both by Middleton's Parliament and Sir James Turner. After his execution, his son was seized and kept in prison during a whole year.

Scarcely had the grave closed on these unfortunate victims, when the Lord Advocate was ordered to bring other five of the prisoners to trial.³ This number comprehended Mr Neilson of Corsack,⁴ and John Gordon, belonging to Irongray.

On the 4th of December, Mr Neilson, was taken before the Privy Council, when he frankly confessed he had been engaged in the late treasonable rising. The Council, impressed with the idea that there had been a settled plan of rebellion, were anxious to extort from some of the leaders a confession of its reality, partly to justify the proceedings they had instituted, and partly to evince and justify the necessity of the course of severity they intended to pursue. When questioned, Mr Neilson denied all knowledge of the existence of any organized conspiracy; and an instrument of torture, call-

1 Wodrow.

2 Wodrow—Crookshank.

3 Wodrow.

4 Mr Nesbit, in his *Heraldry*, states, that, according to "common tradition, three brothers of the surname of Oncal, came

ed the *boot*,¹ which had not been used in Scotland for many years, was immediately produced for the purpose of extorting a confession.

This diabolical engine, consisted of four pieces of strong narrow boards, nailed together and hooped with iron. Into this case the accused put his leg, and wedges being introduced by the strokes of a mallet, the limb was compressed or crushed² in such a manner, as to cause the most excruciating pain. After the boot was removed, the leg often exhibited the most shocking appearance of mangled deformity.³

The cries of Mr Neilson during the period of his insupportable sufferings, were truly distressing; but they produced no effect upon the monsters by whom he was surrounded. How could the professors of a religion, whose essence is benignity—the ministers of a compassionate and merciful Saviour, sanction such fiendish inflictions.

Only six days after this inhuman usage, Mr Neilson was brought to trial, and sentenced to be hanged at the cross of Edinburgh, on the 14th of

from Ireland to Scotland, in the reign of Robert the Bruce, where they got lands for their valour, and their issue changed their name a little, from Oneal to Neilson; for Oneal and M^r. Neil are the same with Neilson. For the antiquity of this family, I have seen a precept granted by James Lindsey of Forgirth, to infest John Neilson and his wife Isabel Gordon, in the lands of Corsack in Galloway, in the year 1439. Also a charter of confirmation of the lands of Corsack, of the date 20th of July, 1444, by Sir John Forrester of Corstorphin, to Fergus Neilson, son and heir to John Neilson of Corsack."

1 "Heav'n keeps a record of the Sixty-six."

Boots, thumbkins, gibbets, were in fashion then,
Lord, never let us see such days again."

Cloud of Witnesses, p. 443.

2 The marrow, by the driving in of the wedges, often spouted out of the bones.—Hind Let Loose. Part second.

3 Wodrow.—Aikman.—Crookskank.

December. Sir James Turner endeavoured to save him, because, from true feelings of humanity, he had been instrumental in preserving the life of Sir James, his inveterate enemy. Mr Dalgleish, curate of his parish, however, aware of Turner's merciful intentions, applied to the bishops; and, representing Mr Neilson as the very ringleader of the disaffected, urged the necessity of his execution, for the sake of example and the establishment of peace. This representation had more weight than Sir James's interference, and Mr Neilson suffered on the appointed day. His testimony also is given in Naphtali and Samson's Riddle.

As if the torture and execution of Mr Neilson had not sufficiently satiated the vengeance of his cruel persecutors: immediately after his death, when his inconsolable lady was in Edinburgh, Maxwell, of Milton, with thirty men, came to his house under the cover of legal authority, and turning out his family into the open fields, carried off whatever they thought fit.¹

Before Mr Neilson had taken up arms against a tyrannical and oppressive government, every species of injury that malignity could devise, every extremity of cruelty that vindictive hatred could contrive, every degrading insult that rancour could invent, had been heaped upon him. He had been exorbitantly fined and imprisoned; he had been forced to leave his home, and sojourn in moors and mountains; soldiers had been quartered upon him till the stock of his provisions completely failed; his wife and children had been turned out to the mer-

¹ Wodrow.—Crookshank.

cy of the elements; his tenants had been obliged to furnish the military with provisions, until their cattle were all driven to Glasgow and sold, and themselves ruined. All these injuries were inflicted upon him because he would not conform to Episcopacy, and regularly listen to the preaching of a curate, despicable alike for the laxity of his morals, and the meanness of his abilities.

Other executions of the oppressed Covenanters took place at Ayr,¹ Irvine, and Dumfries, and oc-

1 The prisoners tried at Ayr were, "John Grier, in Fairmarkland: John Grahame, servant to John Gordone, in Midtoun of Old Clachane; James Smith, in Old Clachane; Alexander M'Millane,* in Montdrochate; George Macartney, in Blacket; † John Shorte, in the parish of Dalry: Cornelius Anderson, taylor, in Ayr. James Blackwood, servant to John Brown, in Fin-

* "I have given before" says Nesbit, "the Arms of M'Millan, out of the old Book of Blazons; but since, I have met with the old writs of Andrew M'Millan of Arndarach, in the Barony of Earlstoun, amongst which I find his Seal of Arms appended to a Right of Reversion in the year 1569. I find by their writs, they have been in Galloway in the Reign of King Robert III."

† Macartney of Loch Urr. The Macartneys are said to be descended from Donough Macarthy, younger son of the ancient and warlike Irish family of Macarthy More. In the beginning of the 14th century, their son Donough (or Daniel), having served Edward de Bruce in Ireland, went, after the battle of Dundalk, to king Robert de Bruce, in Scotland, whom he also served in his wars, and from whom he obtained a grant of lands in Argyleshire. His descendants, being dispossessed of their lands, removed into Galloway, and, with their bow and sword, acquired the lands of Loch Urr, Macartney, and others. In their castle of Loch Urr, Sir Christopher Seaton, brother-in-law to Bruce, was taken by the English, in 1306, (being betrayed by one M'Nab,) and carried to Dumfries, where he was executed. This family soon spread into several branches, in the barony of Crossmichael—the greater part of which they held in feu from the college of Lincluden, till the Reformation, when the Viscount Kenmure obtained, from the Crown, a grant of the superiority and property of the said college. The family divided into three principal branches, viz. Meickle Leaths (Buittle), Auchenleck (Rerwick),

currences happened, at this time, which vividly portrayed the condemnatory feelings, and excited indignation in the minds, of even the most callous, despised, and obdurate of society. The executioner of Ayr, from an unwillingness to imbrue his hands in what he considered innocent blood, fled from the town; and after the utmost exertion on the part of the authorities, no substitute could be found to perform the hateful work. William

nick parish; William Welsh, in the parish of Kirkpatrick; John M'Coul, son to John M'Coul, in Carsfairne; James Murehead, in the parish of Irongray." Robert Glendynning,† bailie of Kirkcudbright, and John Maxwell, of Milton, were of the jury.
—SAMSON'S RIDDLE.

and Blacket (Urr). From that of Blacket was descended General Macartney, (1729.) and also the celebrated Earl Macartney; and from Auchenleck is descended Alexander Macartney, Esq., of Barlocco, (Berwick.)

† Robert Glendynning was probably descended from the Glendynnings of Parton. Of this family Nesbit thus speaks. "Sir Simon Glendoning of That ilk, a famous and brave Countryman, got from Archibald, Earl of Douglass and Galloway the lands of Withim-Glencorss, and several others, as appears by the Charters of the Family, with the Bailliary of the Regality of Eskdale: He had for his Wife Mary Douglass, Daughter to the said Earl. His Son and Successor was Sir Simeon Glendoning, Father of Bartholomew Glendoning, Father of John, as by an account which I had from the present representor of the family; and that the Family resided at Partoun in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; from which afterwards they took the Designation from the lands of Partoun. And their Descent runs thus:—

Which John, was Father of Ninian, who married Janet Dunbar; their Son John married a Daughter of Gordon of Lochinvar, who had Issue Alexander, married to a Daughter of Gordon of Troquhan; and their Son was Robert, who had for Wife a Daughter of Maxwell Lord Herries; and their Son John, was succeeded by his Son Robert of Partoun, who married Agnes Herries of the family of Mabie, and with her he had only a Daughter Agnes Glendoning Heiress of Partoun, who was married to James Murray of Conheath, who takes upon him the Name and Arms of Glendoning, and has issue a Son Robert Glendoning"

NESBIT'S Heraldry.

Sutherland, hangman at Irvine, was sent for, and forcibly conveyed to Ayr; but he peremptorily refused to become the instrument of legal murder. He was put in the stocks, and threatened with the boot; but he still persisted in his refusal. Being next tied to a stake, soldiers were placed before him, to load their muskets, apparently for the purpose of shooting him; but, even when the guns were pointed at his person, he remained immovable. One of the condemned, Cornelius Anderson, was next offered his life, if he would execute the sentence upon the other culprits; and, with much difficulty, he consented. But, when the day of execution arrived, he exhibited symptoms of retracting his consent. The Provost, however, kept him partially intoxicated with brandy, and the sentence was carried into effect. Having, also, been compelled to hang the two men who suffered at Irvine, his conscience so tormented him, that, in a few days, he died in misery and distraction.¹

Soon after the battle of Rullion-Green, Sir William Bannantyne was sent into Galloway, with a considerable party of soldiers; and his atrocities, particularly in the parishes near the place where the insurrection had its origin, were truly appalling. Rapes, murders, and robberies continued to be committed daily, with impunity; for complaints only aggravated the miseries of the inhabitants. The most unfounded suspicion was accounted satisfactory evidence—no exculpatory proof being admitted. Examinations were conducted in private, and torture inflicted. One David M'Gill,² in

¹ Woodrow—Crockshank.

² The M'Gills were an ancient family in Galloway.

the parish of Balmaclellan, escaped from the myrmidons of persecution, by disguising himself in woman's apparel; but dreadful was their revenge on his poor wife, whom they accused of being accessory to his escape. Having bound her, they put burning matches between her fingers, and thus kept her in a state of inexpressible torment for some hours. The woman became almost frantic; and, after losing one of her hands, died in the course of a few days. The house of Mr Gordon of Earlston, and those of some other gentlemen were turned into garrisons; and whoever were accused of nonconformity, or of being absent from church, were visited by the worthy champions of Episcopacy, in sufficient numbers to effect their utter ruin by spoliation. Terrified at those appalling outrages, some of the people began to yield a hollow and reluctant obedience; and the clergy, observing this, rather encouraged than restrained the soldiers in their enormities.

This winter of severe persecution compelled many of the most opulent of the Whigs² to withdraw from the storm, and either take shelter in seclusion and concealment, or retire to foreign

¹ Wodrow.

² It may not be uninteresting to the curious reader to see Crookshank's derivation of the word "Whig:"—"The poor honest people, by way of ridicule, were called Whigs, from wigg, the thin part of milk, which they were forced to drink in their wanderings. Bishop Burnet gives another origin of this name; he says, that, in the south-west counties of Scotland, there is scarcely corn enough to serve out the year, and therefore people repair to Leith to buy the stores that come from the north. And from a word whiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called Whiggamores, and shorter, 'The Whigs,' which at length became the name of all the patrons of liberty."

lands. It was a maxim in Scottish law, that no person could be tried in absence; yet, in the time of domestic dissention, so feeble are positive enactments in restraining a corrupt or severe bench, that the Court of Justiciary tried, and condemned to be executed as rebels, when apprehended, twenty-two of the absentees, accused of being implicated in the Dalry insurrection: the court ordered their property to be confiscated.¹ The forfeited estates were shared among the officers of the army and the officers of state. These proceedings of the judges were sanctioned by Parliament, and their powers enlarged.²

The estates of other gentlemen who had been concerned in the late rising, were also forfeited, and their families much oppressed. The sufferings of the family of Robertson, in Borgue, deserve to be mentioned.

John Gordon of Lagmore, with his brother-in-law, William Gordon of Robertson, had joined the insurgents who were defeated at Pentland, and the latter was killed in the combat. His loss was severely felt by his aged father—who had no more sons—and by the whole district in which he lived. John Gordon being severely wounded, lost much blood; and, having lain some nights

1 In this number there were from Galloway, Maclellan of Barscobe, Mr John Welsh, John Maxwell of Monieith younger, — Maclellan of Barnagachan, Mr Gabriel Semple, Mr Alexander Peden, and Mr William Veitch. (Acts of Charles II, cap. xii.) In a list of ratifications and acts passed this session, is a protestation by the Earl of Nithsdale, that the forfeiture of Maclellan of Barnagachan should not prejudice him. There is also a ratification in favour of Thomas Boyd of Penkil, in the parish of Minnigaff.

2 Wodrow

in the fields after the battle, when he reached home, he was so worn out with fatigue and debility, that, in a few days, he died; thus escaping the persecuting fury of his enemies, who had threatened to bring him to Edinburgh on a litter. Great were the hardships of Mary Gordon of Robertson, after the death of her husband and brother; chiefly occasioned by the instigations and representations of Mr Patrick Swinton, the curate of the parish.¹

After the battle of Pentland, Robert Lennox, of Plunton, in the parish of Borgue,—a descendant of the ducal family of that name, and now represented by Alexander Murray, Esq., of Broughton,²—sustained very heavy losses. His estate, worth two thousand marks yearly, with a good house upon it, was torn from him; whilst he him-

¹ Wodrow.

² Murray——. “Murray of Broughton, an old Family in the Shire of Wigtown, is said to have settled there some time after the factions and divisions fell out among the families of that name in the Shire of Murray; whereby many of them left that country, and scattered themselves through several shires of Scotland, of which this family is the only one of the name that settled there: as several other ancient families have settled in the south of which immediately.

“Alexander Murray of Broughton, a Member of Parliament for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is the lineal representative of the said family, whose great grandfather, George Murray of Broughton, was gentleman of the bed-chamber to King James VI, and for his good services had several lands, of considerable value, in Ireland, with divers superiorities in Scotland, given him by his Majesty, among which are all the St. John's lands, in the shire of Wigtown, as appears by a charter, under the great seal, to the said George Murray, anno 1602, and the retour of the said Alexander thereon. The arms of the family have formerly been the Murray's arms only; but now they are quartered with these of Lennox of Calley, as marrying the heiress thereof; which Lennox of Calley had formerly married the heiress of Sir John Stewart of Girthton, whose arms are composed of the Stewards and Lennoxes.”

NISBET'S Heraldry.

self was compelled to flee to England, where he remained three years, a wanderer and outcast from his native land. At length, he went over, with his wife and family, to Ireland, and commenced trafficking. Fortune proved kind to him, and he amassed some property. Having been active in procuring the settlement of a Presbyterian minister in the place where he resided, he incurred the displeasure of the Bishop and his satellites. They excommunicated him; and contrived to deprive him, in various ways, of upwards of four hundred and thirty pounds Sterling. He afterwards went over to Scotland, with some faint hopes of recovering his lands; but he was thrown into prison, and, by cruel treatment, brought to the point of death. Until the revolution, he was forced to live almost on charity. Thomas Lennox was also imprisoned, and suffered peculiar hardships.¹

At last, in 1667, the eyes of the nation began to be opened to the surrounding horrors and devastation, which seemed tending to some fearful crisis. The political state of England—the Dutch war—and the severe measures in Scotland to enforce conformity—had produced so much irritation, that the King—thoughtless and unprincipled as he was—saw the necessity of checking men who had so inordinately abused the authority with which they were entrusted, and of soothing the exasperated feelings of a people, from whose convulsive commotions his family had suffered so much trouble. From these considerations, and the various representa-

¹ Crookshank, &c.

tions of the enemies of violent measures, Charles resolved to place the administration of Scottish affairs into other hands. The Primate, Sharpe, was ordered to withdraw from the government; and Lauderdale, Tweeddale, Sir Robert Murray, and the Earl of Kincardine, were placed at the head of affairs, who, for their direction and support in matters relating to the Church, took into their confidence the gentle-minded Leighton, Bishop of Dunkeld.¹ The Earl of Rothes was removed from the office of Commissioner, but continued in that of Chancellor; and it was determined to try—for a time, at least—the effect of lenient measures, and to interrupt the unseemly severities sanctioned by the Privy Council. The bishops, afraid of the loss of their influence and the supremacy of their church, strenuously advocated coercive measures; but other counsels prevailed; and the army was ordered to be disbanded. This decisive step very much displeased the Archbishop of Glasgow, who said, “Now that the army is disbanded, the Gospel will go out of the diocese.”

About this time, an event occurred, which, in the eyes of the multitude, strongly displayed the judgments of God against the oppressors of his people. David M'Bryar, an heritor in the parish of Irongray, and at one time a Member of Parliament, having become a violent persecutor, accused Mr John Welsh, his parish minister, of preaching treason. From that period, Providence seemed to frown upon him; and, in the course of some years, he was involved in many difficulties. In daily dread of being incarcerated for debt, he lurked, in

¹ Heron's History of Scotland, vol. v, p. 612.

retirement among his tenants. When in this state, he was met by one Gordon, also a violent Episcopalian and a persecutor, who, observing him melancholy and dejected, concluded that he was a Whig, and required him to go, as a suspected person, to Dumfries. M'Bryar, afraid of imprisonment, refused, without assigning any reason. This confirmed the suspicions of Gordon, who drew his sword, and endeavoured to force him to proceed. M'Bryar, either resisting or attempting to escape, was run through the body, and died on the spot. The homicide made no secret of the meritorious act he had performed; but, when the people saw the body, they told him he had killed a man as loyal as himself. Gordon, being seized, was carried to Dumfries, there condemned, and executed the following day.¹

It now became a subject of consideration in the Privy Council, how the peace of the country could be preserved, without the agency of the army. A bond of peace was proposed, requiring only obedience to civil magistrates; or, in other words, the preservation of the public tranquillity. This suggestion was adopted and transmitted to the King, who approved of the measure, and gave orders, that all who had been engaged in the late insurrection should, upon granting the prescribed security, receive a free pardon—with the exception of some individuals peculiarly obnoxious to the Government. Many, however, who viewed this bond as implying an acknowledgment of the ecclesiastical institutions sanctioned by law, refused to be benefited by the King's proclamation of indemnity. The excep-

¹ Wodrow:—Kirkton.

tions from the indemnity amounted to about sixty individuals.¹ Few in Galloway, signed this bond; and those who refused were ordered to be apprehended: numbers of them were afterwards banished.²

Proceedings were now instituted against Sir James Turner and Sir William Bannantyne, on account of their misconduct and illegal acts, in the south of Scotland.

The Council granted a commission to the Earl of Nithsdale, Lord Kenmure, the Laird of Craigdarroch,³ and some others, to inquire into the

¹ The names are inserted in a note to Wodrow's History, —vol. ii, p. 36.

² An Act of Council appointed "the Master of Herries, the Sheriff of Galloway, the Laird of Baldoon,* — Maxwell of Munches. — Maxwell of Woodhead," for the sheriffdom of Wigtown and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, to receive the bond for keeping the peace.

³ Nisbet mentions, that, from charters which he has seen, the Fergussons of Craigdarroch must be of very old standing in the parish of Glencairn and sheriffdom of Dumfries. The late Right Honourable Robert Cutlar Fergusson was also a proprietor in Galloway, and represented the Stewartry in parliament.

* In the reign of David II., Patrick, Earl of March, obtained the barony of Mochrum, and the lands of Glenkens in Galloway. From him descended the Dunbars, of Baldoon. "They continued in possession of this valuable estate, till the end of the 17th century; when Mary the granddaughter, and heiress, of Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, carried it, by marriage, to Lord Basil Hamilton, the sixth son of William, and Anne, the Duke, and Duchess, of Hamilton. Dunbar Hamilton of Baldoon, the grandson of Lord Basil Hamilton and his wife Mary Dunbar, succeeded to the earldom of Selkirk, in 1744." CALEDONIA.

Camden states, that James, first Duke of Hamilton, dying without male issue, his daughter Anna succeeded to the title. She married "that stately person," the Earl of Selkirk, afterwards Duke of Hamilton. They had seven sons. The first was Earl of Arran, the second died in France, and the third became Earl of Selkirk. The sixth Lord Basil, married Mrs Mary Dunbar, Heiress to Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, in Wigtownshire.

conduct of Sir James Turner ; and, after obtaining every information, they gave in their report, on the 20th of February, 1668, that many illegal exactions had been made, and disorders committed, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. This report being submitted to the King, Sir James was ordered to be dismissed from his Majesty's service.¹

Sir William Bannantyne, who was accused of more grievous outrages than Sir James Turner, was fined in £300 Sterling, and banished from Scotland : he afterwards proceeded to the Low Countries, and was killed at the siege of Grave.²

But, though the influence of the Church party had been considerably diminished, yet the King expressed his unalterable determination to support Episcopacy, and to silence opposition. His Majesty, accordingly, strenuously urged the Council to clear the country of such seditious ministers as kept conventicles—declaring, that he viewed them as the greatest disturbers of the public peace. In consequence of this injunction, many of the Presbyterian clergy were severely harassed ; but the people seemed willing to submit to any sacrifice rather than forsake their respected pastors.³

These proceedings led to the consideration of a remedy for the growing evil ; and the Earl of Tweeddale suggested the propriety of granting an INDULGENCE to the more moderate and respectable of the ejected ministers, or to those who had given least offence to the Government by their disobedience. This plan of pacification was mentioned

1 Crookshank,—Kirkton, &c.

2 Kirkton.

3 Cook, &c.

to some of the individuals particularly interested, and it received their approbation ; but at this time an accident occurred, which afforded a handle for affixing a stigma on the whole Presbyterian party.

On the afternoon of the 11th of July, 1668, Archbishop Sharpe, having entered his carriage, was fired at by an assassin, of the name of Mitchell, a Presbyterian preacher. The ball shattered the arm of the Bishop of Orkney, who was entering after him. The man instantly fled ; but his features had made such an impression upon the mind of Sharpe, that, some years afterwards, he was recognised by the Archbishop, and executed. The adherents of Episcopacy took advantage of this unhappy incident to descant on the folly and danger of granting concessions to men, who, to satiate their revenge, or advance the interest of their party, would set at defiance every law, human and Divine.

Keen inquiry was instantly instituted, and the most rigorous measures adopted for apprehending the culprit. The Privy Council offered a reward of two thousand marks to any person who could discover the assassin, and three thousand to the individual that should apprehend him. The magistrates of Edinburgh commanded the city gates to be shut, and gave strict orders that no suspicious persons should be allowed to pass : the constables, in the meantime, were sent to search every house where there was the least chance of his being concealed, or any of his associates found.¹

Though the metropolis was full of the proscribed Covenanters,—for many resorted to it as a place of comparative safety,—yet none of them were appre-

¹ Kirkton.—Laing.—Aikman, &c.

hended: many made almost miraculous escapes.

Mr. Maxwell, of Monreith—one of the most influential landed gentlemen of the party—had been excepted from the indemnity. He was in Edinburgh when the search commenced; but being little acquainted with private families in the city, he came, in great trepidation, to his landlord, Nichol Moffat, stabler, in the Horse Wynd, and begged he would hide him. Nichol answered, that his house was one of the most unsafe places of concealment in Edinburgh; but—pointing to an empty hogshead, used for holding oatmeal—he told Mr Maxwell, if he chose to risk his safety in that place, he was welcome to enter. Monreith, in this season of extreme danger, gladly accepted any shelter that even offered a single chance of escape: and, having entered the barrel, he caused the landlord to cover it with the lid. Not long after, a constable, with some soldiers, arrived, and inquired if there were any Whigs in the house. Nichol told him, in a careless manner, he might look. This seeming indifference, on the part of the landlord, deceived the party; and, being thirsty, they sat down to drink some ale which they had ordered. While thus engaged, they began to talk of the fruitlessness of their search, notwithstanding the great number of Whigs at that time in the city;—“and, perhaps,” says one of them, “there are some near us.” “Yes,” added another, knocking violently on the barrel, “probably there is one even in this hogshead.” The reply was laughed at as an excellent joke, and the party withdrew without any further examination; when Mr Maxwell was released from his perilous confinement—after tasting almost the bitterness of death.¹

1 Wodrow—Kirkton—Burnet.

Towards the end of July, Mr John Wilkie, formerly minister of Twynholm, was brought before a committee of the Council; and, on the 29th of the same month before the Council itself. To give the reader a view of the methods taken by the rulers of the country, in order to detect supposed criminality, we give, in a note, a part of his examination.¹ Mr Wilkie was ordered to be confined in the town of Cupar, in Angus. Being unable to travel to that place, owing to his age and infirmity, he was retained in prison. In September, he petitioned the Council that he might be allowed to reside at Moffat, for the sake of his health. They granted his request, but ordered him to confine himself to that town and ten miles round it. He was subsequently confined in Musselburgh.

1 "I was interrogated" says Mr Wilkie, "by my lord advocate, What is your name, sir? I answered, My lord, my name is Mr John Wilkie. Q. Where were you minister? A. In the parish of Twynam, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright. Q. What is your wife's name? A. Ann Rae, daughter to Mr Adam Rae, minister at Halywood. Q. What countrywoman is she? A. A Nithsdale woman. Q. How long since you came to Edinburgh? A. Two years bygone in April. Q. What brought you here? A. To consult the doctors anent my health, with whom I have been drogging and dressing ever since I came here. Q. But how could you come to Edinburgh, express contrary to the law, without liberty obtained? to which I answered nothing, but waved the question, and cast in another discourse. My lord advocate asked me, if I knew who shot the bishop? I answered I knew not, and did presently depone upon oath, that I neither shot him, nor knew who shot him. He asked me if I knew any of those west country rebels, especially major Learmont, Barscob, Mardrogate, young Munrieff, Barmagachan, Mr John Welsh, Cornley. I answered, I know them all, for they were my old acquaintances. Then he asked, if I had seen them since the fight? I answered, I had seen them all; for being my acquaintances, they came to visit me on my supposed death-bed. He asked, if I knew where Learmont did now quarter? A I knew not at all, Q. Where Barmagachan is now? A. I suppose he be not in Scotland. Q. Do you know the proper name of one that goes under the

The strong feelings of abhorrence and irritation, which the attempt upon the life of Sharpe had created, gradually subsided, and the Government again took into their consideration the deferred scheme of Indulgence. A letter soon after arrived from the King, (in the middle of July, 1669,) empowering the Council to restore as many of the deposed ministers as had behaved orderly, to their parishes, if vacant, or to appoint them to such vacant parishes as should be assigned to them by the patrons. The restored ministers, however, were strictly enjoined not to admit to their communion persons from other parishes, nor to do anything to entice people from neighbouring churches. They were also strictly prohibited from preaching political or seditious sermons, under the pain of whatever punishment it might be found necessary to inflict. To encour-

name of James Small? A. I am not much acquaint with the man; but seeing your lordship urgeth me, I think the business is not *tanti* as to conceal it: for ought I know his name is Mr James Mitchel. Q. Is he a minister? A. I allege not. Q. What age is he of? A. I never inquired. Q. What colour of hair hath he? A. It is hard to know, seeing ye all wear peri-wigs. Q. What colour is his periwig? A. I think it may be the colour of that (pointing to Hugh Stevenson's, sub-clerk). Q. Do you keep conventicles? A. I am not able, by reason of sore and long continued sickness; but I use, when I have health, to exercise in my own family both Sabbath and week-day. Q. What time take you on the Sabbath? A. Betwixt sermons, beginning at half-past twelve, and continuing so long as I am able. Q. Admit you any to your family-exercise? A. I invite none, I debar none. Q. It seems you are clear to admit any that come? A. Yes, my lord, you should be welcome, and the archbishop of St Andrews should not be debarred. Q. Good-sooth, Mr Wilkie, you would go four miles about, in that case, to visit a friend. A. No, my lord, I would find him within less than half a mile. Your lordship remembers of a story betwixt my lord Scone, and an honest old minister, who alleged that in every text he found my lord Scone. Upon this, I fell a little faint and weary with standing, and they caused set in a seat to me."

age conformity, it was further stated, that all ministers who took collation from the bishops were to be put in possession of the whole emoluments of their benefices; while those who declined to take this step were to be put in possession, only of the manses and glebes, and to depend upon their hearers alone for subsistence. In the conclusion of the letter, the King instructed the Privy Council, that, as all reasonable inducements to hold conventicles had now been removed, whoever should preach without permission, or attend at illegal meetings, were to be prosecuted with the utmost rigour, as contemners of his Majesty's authority.²

In consequence of this letter, the Lords of the Privy Council, on the 27th of July, 1669, nominated a number of Presbyterian clergymen to vacant churches. Robert Park was appointed to Stranraer, his former parish.;³ William Maitland, late

1 About this time, Mr. Wylie obtained his freedom, upon granting a bond for his appearance when summoned. Several other ministers were set at liberty.

2 Cook—Crookshank, &c.

3 An event now took place which strongly marked the partiality of the Privy Council to the interests of the Episcopalian clergy. To prevent the return of Mr Park to Stranraer, the Bishop of Galloway admitted one Nasmith to that church, three days after Mr Park had been indulged by the Council. The inhabitants of the whole parish, with entire unanimity, refused to give any countenance to Mr Nasmith, and closely adhered to their former minister. The Bishop brought the matter before the Council, and they unjustly determined in favour of Mr Nasmith.

"This worthy person" [Mr Park], says Wodrow, "was a man of great solidity, very sufficient learning, and is the author of the treatise upon Patronage, so well known in this church. The book was published, and, as I am informed, considerably enlarged by his son, Mr Robert Park, clerk to the general assembly after the revolution."

minister at Whithorn, to Beath: John Cant, to Kells, and John M'Michan, to Dalry—their former parishes.¹

This Indulgence was well conceived, and exhibited much of the true spirit of toleration. It secured to the whole Presbyterians the important privilege of worshipping God according to the unbending dictates of their conscience; whilst nothing was required from the restored ministers unreasonable in itself, or unseemly in its consequences. The individuals who accepted of it, accordingly, were generally men distinguished for their sound sense, solid learning, and rational piety.

The Indulgence did not, however, prove satisfactory. The Bishops viewed it with hostility, because it might ultimately undermine the foundation of their Church. It had, besides, flowed solely from the King, without the consent of the prelates; and, according to the precedent now established, his Majesty might not only make inroads upon the Episcopal Church, but, if he felt so inclined, doom it to destruction. Though the Indulgence was received, at first, by the Presbyterians, as a boon, yet the loudest clamours were soon raised against it. The indulged ministers, with much prudence and caution, avoided, in their sermons, every topic which could generate dissention, and confined themselves to the far more dignified and useful duty of inculcating the Divine truths and moral precepts of religion,—thus endeavouring to enlarge the understandings, renovate the hearts, and calm the feelings, of their hearers, and, consequently, ren-

¹ Wodrow.

der them both better theologians and better men. To a great majority of Covenanters, this mode of preaching was absolutely disagreeable. Accustomed, as they had been, to violent political discussions, managed with all the venom of rancorous party-spirit, their taste had been vitiated, their intellect distorted, and their passions inflamed: and hence the most important instructions, dressed in the decency of sober reason, were disrelished or despised. Though the indulged ministers had great congregations at first, they were afterwards contemned by the more fanatical Presbyterians, who sneeringly designated them "the King's curates," or malignantly denominated them "dumb dogs." Too many of the excluded ministers uncandidly added fuel to the flame of popular discontent; and,—sometimes, by malicious representations—at other times, by perverted influence,—drew away from the indulged preachers a great part of their hearers. Conventicles came to be eagerly sought after, and anxiously attended; whilst the preachers took care to administer to the depraved taste of their hearers, by introducing such controversial discussions as were palatable to their enthusiasm, their prejudices, or their bigotry. In pursuing this course, the Presbyterian ministers exhibited a melancholy want of candour, discretion, and penetration; for they plainly exhibited their decided enmity to toleration, and proved to the world, that, unless they got everything, they would have nothing—that they wished either to be the dominant, or the persecuted party.

But hatred to Episcopacy kept pace with the increasing hostility to the Indulgence; for, about this period, two serious attacks were made up-

on curates in Galloway. •The Privy Council took the matter into consideration, and, first, cited all who had been accessory to the “horrid insolence” committed upon the person of Mr John Row, minister of Balmaclellan, to appear in Edinburgh, “to hear and see themselves fined, according to the Acts of Council.” Mr Row’s complaint stated, that three persons entered his house, in female attire, about nine o’clock at night; and, after taking him out of his bed and beating him, broke open his trunks, presses, &c., and carried away whatever they thought proper. Thomas Warner, James Grier of Milmark, (his father-in-law,) Gordon of Holm, Gordon of Gordonstown, John Carson,¹ and James Chalmers, heritors in Balmaclellan, were charged with the commission of this assault. The notice given for them to appear being short, they could not obey the citation. They were, therefore, found guilty in their absence, and decerned to pay Mr Row

1 The surname and family of Corsan or Carson “have it handed down from age to age, that the first of their ancestors, in Scotland, was an Italian Gentleman of the Corsini Family, who came into this realm with an Abbot of Newabbey, or Dulce Cor, in Galloway, about the Year 1280.

Among many other instances that might be given of this ancient name and family of Corsanes, appearing from authentick Vouchers, this is one, Sir Alexander Corsane is witness to a Charter granted by Archibald, called the Grim or austere Earl of Douglas, to Sir John Steuart Laird of Cryton of the Lands of Callie; tho’ the charter is without date, yet it must necessarily have been before the year 1400, when the granter of that charter died.”

NISBET’S Heraldry.

The principal family of Corsan, was designed of Glen; but Marion, daughter and only child of Sir Robert Corsan, of Glen, having married Sir Robert Gordon, he assumed the title. By the death of his elder brother Sir Alexander Gordon of Lochinvar, who fell in the battle of Flodden, in 1504, Sir Robert acquired his property and title. Of Marion Corsan, descended lineally the barons of Lochinvar and Viscounts of Kennaure.

one thousand two hundred pounds Scots. As soon as these individuals could, they repaired to Edinburgh, and appeared before the Council—offering to stand their trial: and, though nothing could be proved against them, they were ordained to pay the fine. Row had been the instrument of many severities; and he afterwards appeared in his true character, by apostatizing to Popery.

The Council next took up the case of Mr John Lyon, minister at Urr. He complained, that three persons, in disguise, had entered his house—dragged his wife out of it—and, after searching for himself, had carried away whatever they thought proper. The Council ordered reparation to be made, and decreed the parish to pay to him six hundred pounds. They also issued letters of citation against John Smith, alleged to be concerned in the assault.¹

A parliament was called to meet in October, 1669, and the Earl of Lauderdale came down as Commissioner. In November, an act was passed, explanatory or declaratory of the supreme power inherent in the crown, in all ecclesiastical cases and over all persons, to justify the late Indulgence, and to prevent the bishops from thwarting the measures of Government.²

This act laid religion prostrate at the foot of the throne; for, in virtue of it, the King could not only re-model the church, according to his will, but even introduce Popery itself. Both Presbyterians and Episcopalians perceived its dangerous tendency, and secretly condemned it, as inconsistent with

1 Crookshank—Wodrow

2 Cook, &c.

a free constitution. No lengthened period was allowed to elapse, before the King exercised the power which it bestowed upon him, by dismissing the Archbishop of Glasgow from his see, of which Galloway formed no inconsiderable part. He was succeeded by the moderate and amiable Leighton.

This prelate rendered himself entitled to the gratitude and veneration of the enlightened part of the community, by proposing, in 1670, a scheme of accommodation, judicious in itself, and highly favourable to the Presbyterians. This scheme was well adapted to unite both parties in one establishment, without giving a great preponderance to either, or requiring any sacrifice of principle. Thus, at the price of concessions, which, in reality, left the bishops no great deal more than their titles and their rank, harmony was resolved to be purchased by the Government. Sharpe, with many of the clergy, reprobated the scheme, as an artful mode of constructing Presbytery on the ruins of the Hierarchy. A conference took place with the Presbyterian ministers, on the 9th of August, 1670; but, uncharitably suspecting a design to ensnare them, they rejected the scheme of conciliation. In coming to this determination, none can accuse them of acting from selfish considerations; for, had they acquiesced in the proposal, almost the whole of the ejected clergy would have been ultimately restored to their churches.

This refusal, however, produced an unfavourable effect on the Presbyterian cause. Prior to this, its advocates had been regarded with feelings of pity and respect; but now, they were viewed by many, as obstinate enthusiasts, or ambitious demagogues whom nothing but absolute authority

would satisfy. Sharpe and the uncompromising bishops rejoiced at the rejection of the proffered boon; and took advantage of their conduct, to urge the inutility or inefficiency of concessions to men so deplorably bigoted or unreasonably obstinate.¹

After the virtual failure of the Indulgence, field-conventicles had rapidly increased. The most important and celebrated one that took place at this time, was the conventicle at Beath-hill, in the parish of Dunfermline, in Fife—kept by Mr John Blackader, formerly minister of Troqueer,² and Mr John Dickson. On Saturday afternoon, the people began

1 Burnet

2 Mr Blackader was ejected from Troqueer by the Glasgow Act. “Accordingly,” says Dr. Crichton, in his *Memoirs of the Rev. John Blackader*, “leaving Troqueer on Saturday, he rode to Cuthloch in Glencairn, to seek a residence beyond the bounds of his presbytery. Next day the soldiers attacked the manse in quest of him, and behaved with great insolence to his wife and young family. One of his sons, then a child, narrates, with much simplicity, what happened on this occasion:—“A party of the King’s life guard of horse, called Blew-benders, came from Dumfries to Troqueer to search for and apprehend my father, but found him not, for what occasion I know not: whether he stayed beyond the set day for transporting himself and numerous family of small children ten miles from his parish church; or because he was of the number of those who refused to observe the 29th of May. So soon as the above party entered the close, and came into the house, with cursing, swearing, and damning, we, that were the children, were frightened out of our little wits and ran up stairs, and I among them; who, when I heard them all roaring in the room below, like so many breathing devils, I had the childish curiosity to get down upon my belly, and peep through a hole in the floor above them, to see what monsters of creatures they were; and it seems they were monsters indeed for cruelty; for one of them perceiving what I was doing immediately drew his sword, and thrust it up, with all his force, where I was peeping, so that the mark of the point was scarce an inch from the hole, though no thanks to the murdering ruffian, who designed to run it up through my eye. Immediately after, we were forced to pack up, bag and baggage, and to remove to

to assemble, and many lay on the hill during the night; whilst others—amongst whom was Barscobe, with nine or ten individuals from Galloway—found lodging in the neighbourhood. On Sunday, during public worship, a Lieutenant of militia, with two or three attendants, came up on horseback, and made a considerable disturbance—for the purpose, it is thought, of interrupting the service and dispersing the people. Two of the congregation—Barscobe and a young man—stepping up to him, seized his horse's bridle, and, presenting a pistol, told him, he would be shot if he did not remain silent. Mr Blackader, afraid of the fatal consequences of this altercation, left the tent, and interfered between the incensed parties. At the entreaty of the minister,¹ he was allowed to depart, without

Glencairn, ten miles from Troqueer. We who were the children were put into calders' creels,* where one of us cried out coming throw the Brigend of Dumfries. 'I'm banish't, I'm banish't:—Oae happened to ask, 'Who has banish't ye my bairn?' he answered, 'Byte the sheep has banish't me.'"[†]

1 Sir James Turner severely harassed that part of the country in which Mr Blackader resided, and used every exertion to apprehend the deposed minister, who was accused of "dangerous and unlawful practices." He therefore resolved to remove his family from Glencairn to Edinburgh. "On this occasion" "observes Dr Crichton, "he met with one of those 'singular casts of providence, which he had frequently to remark in the course of his life. The very day of his departure, Turner had orders from the bi-

* "This homely conveyance supplied the place of more elegant equipage.—'Landaus, barouches, and tilburys, there were none in those days.' Creels appear to have been used on similar occasions. "When the messenger came to his house (Mr Dunbar, minister at Ayr.) the second time, all that Mr George said was to his wife to provide the creels again; for the former time, the children being young, they believed to carry them away in creels upon horseback."—*Living. Mem. Characteristics.*" CRICHTON.

† Sufferings of Mr Blackadder, MSS. Adv. Lib.

injury. For attending this conventicle, some were severely fined—some imprisoned and put in irons—and a few, who refused to give evidence, were

shop of Galloway to apprehend him. His second son, then a boy of ten years old, gives the following minute but artless narrative of what passed:—"About this time, (the end of winter 1665-6,) Turner, and a party of sodgers from Galloway, came to search for my father, who had gone to Edinburgh, to seek about where he might live in safety. These rascally ruffians besett our house round, about two o'clock in the morning; then gave the cry, 'Damn'd whigs, open the door.' Upon which we all got up, young and old, excepting my sister, with the nurse and the child at her breast, (now Colonel Blackader, deputy-governor of Stirling Castle.) When they came in, the fire was gone out: they roared out again, 'Light a candle immediately, and on with a fire quickly, or els we'll roast nurse and bairn and all in the fire, and make a braw bleeze.' When the candle was lighted, they drew out their swords, and went to the stools and chairs, and clove them down, to make the fire withall; and they made me hold the candle to them, trembling all along, and fearing every moment to be thrown quick into the fire. Then they went to search the house for my father, running their swords down throw the beds and bed-clothes; and among the rest they came where my sister was, then a child, and as yet fast asleep, and with their swords stabbed down throw the bed where she was lying, crying, 'Come out, rebell dog.' They made narrow search for him in all corners of the house, ransacking presses, chests, and flesh stands. Then they went and threw down all his books from the press upon the floor, and caused poor me hold the candle all this while, till they had examined his books; and all they thought whiggish as they termed it, and brave judges they were! they put into a great horse creel, and took away.—(among which were a number of written sermons, and some printed pamphlets) Then they ordered one of their fellow-ruffians, to climb up to the hen baalks, where the cocks and hens were; and as they come to one, threw about its neck, and then down to the floor wi't; and so on till they had destroyed them all. Then they went to the meat ambry, and took out what was there: then to the meal and beef-barrels, and left little or nothing there. All this I was an eye-witness to, trembling and shivering all the while, having nothing but my short shirt upon me. So soon as I was relieved of my office, I begins to think, if possible, of making my escape, rather than to be burnt quick, as I thought and they threatened. I goes to the door, where there was a sentry on every side, standing with their swords drawn: for watches were set round to prevent escape. I approached nearer and

banished from the kingdom.¹ —The frequenters of field or hill preaching were called “hill-folk.”

In the meantime, parliament passed a severe and memorable act against conventicles, now much on the increase. The ministers who officiated at such meetings, according to this statute, subjected themselves to the punishment of death; and severe penalties were denounced against all who attended conventicles.² The youthful Earl of Cassillis alone, to his immortal honour, possessed sufficient public spirit and personal intrepidity to vote against the

nearer, by small degrees, making as if I were playing myself. At last, I gets out there, making still as if I were playing, till I came to the gate of the house; then, with a’l the little speed I had, (looking behind me, now and then, to see if they were pursuing after me,) I ran the length of half a mile in the dark night, naked to the shirt. I got to a neighbouring toune, called the Brigend of Mennihyrie; where thinking to creep into some house to save my life, I found all the doors shut, and the people sleeping. Upon which I went to the cross of the toune, and got up to the uppermost step of it; and there I sat me down, and fell fast asleep till the morning. Between five and six, a door opens, and an old woman comes out; and seeing a white thing upon the cross, comes near it; and when she found it was a little boy, cries out, ‘Jesus, save us!—what art thou?’ With that I awaked, and answered her, ‘I am Mr Blackadder’s son.’—‘O my puir bairn! what brought thee here?’—I answers, ‘There’s a hantle of fearful men, with read coats, has brunt all our house, my breether and sister, and all the family.’—‘O puir thing,’ (says she,) ‘come in and lye down in my warm bed:—’ which I did; and it was the sweetest bed that I ever met with.”

1 Memoirs of the Rev. John Blackader —Wodrow.

2 We statute and declare, that whosoever, without licence and authority, shall preach or pray at any meeting in the fields, or in any house, where there be more persons than the house contains, so as some of them be without the doors, (which is hereby declared to be a field conventicle,) shall be punished with death; and any of his Majesty’s subjects seizing or securing such persons shall, in every instance, receive a reward of 500 marks. —The Sheriffs and Stewarts to be allowed to themselves all fines imposed by them on persons below the rank of an heritor, for attending house conventicles.—Acts Charles II, Parliament 1670, cap. v.

act. Leighton did not hear of it until it was passed, and then he remonstrated with the Earl of Tweeddale, on the inhumanity of it; but Tweeddale excused it, on the flimsy pretext, that it was not intended to be put into execution. During the session of parliament of 1670, other severe laws against Presbyterians were enacted.¹

For some time, few events worth mentioning took place in Galloway. We may mention, however, that, in 1670, Sir Charles Erskine, Lord Lyon, obtained, from the Lords of the Treasury, a commission which empowered him to take possession of the forfeited estates, in Galloway and Dumfries-shire, of those who had been concerned in the rebellion of 1666. Though Mr. George M^cCartney, of Blacket, had neither been engaged in the insurrection nor his property forfeited, yet he suffered much. His father had been severely fined by Middleton's parliament, and died in Kirkcudbright jail. The son was now carried prisoner to Edinburgh, because he would not compound for his estate. Being detained in prison for nearly six years, his property was seized and his lands laid waste. His losses, at this time, are said to have amounted to £9827 16s.

Prior to 1672, the importation of corn and cattle, from Ireland into this country, had been prohibited; but the measures used for preventing this species of commerce being found ineffectual, the prohibitory laws were extended by the parliament which sat down at Edinburgh on the 22d of June, of that year.²

¹ Crookshank, Cook, &c.

² The act states, that "large quantities of victual and cattle having been imported from Ireland, and sold to the prejudice

A second indulgence was granted on the 3d of September, and an Act of Council framed containing rules for the observance of the indulged.¹ As none of the indulged ministers, however, observed, as a solemnity, the 29th of May—the anniversary of the Restoration—their conduct afforded another handle for oppressing the Presbyterians.

Mr Peden,² late minister of New Luce, was ap-

of corns and cattle raised and reared in this country, and much money having been unwarrantably carried out of the realm, for the payment of the same; it is statuted and ordained, that all heritors, wadsetters, and life-renters, within the shires of Air and Wigton and within the Stewartrie of Kirkcudbright, having land on the sea-coast, and the magistrates of the burghs of Stranrawer, Whithorn, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, and Dumfries, *give bonds* that neither they nor any of their tenants dwelling on their lands, nor any of the inhabitants dwelling within the said burghs, import or reset any sort of victual or cattle from Ireland, under the pain of twelve hundred pounds Scots. And power is given to seize for the use of the King all vessels carrying such prohibited cattle or victual, found in any port, loch, creek, or river, between Lochryan and Dumfries.—Acts Charles II, Parliament 1672, cap. iii.

1 The Indulged in Galloway, were “Cairnsphairn, masters John Semple and William Erskine. Kells, Mr Cant, Mr George Wauch. Dalry, with Mr John Macmichan, Mr Thomas Thomson. Balmaclellan, masters James Lawrie and Thomas Vernor, in place of John Ross, when he shall be transported to Stonykirk.”

CROOKSHANK.

2 Mr Peden was detained on the Bass till 1678, when he was sentenced, with sixty more, to be banished to America. At London, the captain of the vessel, designed to convey them to America, would not receive them on board, and he was set at liberty. After much wandering, he came at last to his brother's house, in the parish of Sorn. Here he caused a cave to be dug under a willow which concealed the mouth of it. His enemies got notice of his arrival and searched his brother's house, but could not find him. At last he left the cave and entered his brother's house. This hiding place had been discovered and was searched soon after his retreat. In about forty-eight hours after he went to his brother's house he expired, being rather more than sixty years of age. His corpse was lifted forty days after his interment, and buried at the foot of the gallows, at Cumnock. (Wodrow.)

Mr Peden made many narrow escapes. The following is a

prehended, in June, 1673, by Major Cockburn, in the house of Hugh Fergusson, of Knockdow. Both Mr Peden and Mr Fergusson were carried prisoners to Edinburgh. Mr Peden was accused of being engaged in the insurrection which ended at Pentland, as well as of keeping conventicles; and he was ordered to be transported to the prison of the Bass. The Council appointed fifty pounds Sterling to be paid to Major Cockburn, for apprehending him—twenty-five of which were to be distributed among his soldiers, according to their merit. They also fined Mr Fergusson in a thousand marks, for sheltering Mr Peden, and for being present at a conventicle.

The insolence of Lauderdale, and the violence of his administration, at last exasperated even his former adherents against him, and inspired many of the nobility with the wish to wrest from his grasp the government of the kingdom.—But, even though the King admitted that this powerful Earl had acted tyrannically, all the efforts of his enemies to supersede him proved abortive. During the season of his uncertain tenure of royal favour, Lauderdale endeavoured to regain his lost popularity; and, although proceedings against the Presbyterians were not entirely suspended, yet he evinced so much lenity, that many of them felt highly gratified; whilst the

short extract from one of his sermons.

“You that are people of God, be not too forward upon suffering, except ye be sure that He call you to it: O, saith Peter, Master, I will die for thee. Peter was too forward: Stay man, says Christ, till once I bid thee; and I trow Peter got the braid of his back, to learn him more wit in the time to come.”—*Sermon, by the Rev. ALEXANDER PEDEN.* KIBETON.

Episcopalian clergy began to apprehend the destruction of their Church.

Their fears proved unfounded: for, no sooner did he escape from the hazardous predicament in which he had been placed, than, incensed at the obstinacy and daring of the Covenanters, he concerted measures for chastising them with redoubled severity. He, accordingly, summoned a number of both the clergy and laity, to appear before the Council, for holding conventicles, or being present at such unlawful meetings. Fully aware of the painful results which would accrue from their attendance before the Council, they failed to appear, and letters of intercommuning were issued against them. The object of these letters was, to prevent all communication between the individuals to whom they were addressed and even their nearest friends. Those who sheltered or in any way assisted such persons, were accounted participators in their guilt, and liable to the same punishment. Every man was thus placed at the mercy of his secret enemies, and might be exposed, through private malice, to the vengeance of an arbitrary and unprincipled Government.¹

Now scenes of heart-rending misery everywhere presented themselves. Reflecting on the dangers to which they were exposed, by the inquisitorial proceedings of Lauderdale and his minions, multitudes left their homes, and retired into caves or similar places of uncomfortable seclusion: whilst others wandered through the kingdom, in destitution and disguise. Even their desertion of home was looked upon as a proof of their disaffection; and

¹ Cook—Wodrow.

twelve of the houses belonging to the nobility were seized and converted into garrisons—the troops placed in them being empowered to proceed, with military execution, against all who were looked upon by despotic rulers as deserving of insult and oppression. In consequence of these enormities, many of the Presbyterian ministers felt themselves obliged to leave Scotland; and such of them as could not effect their escape, were apprehended and sent to the solitary rock of the Bass, or committed to different prisons.

The tyranny of Lauderdale exasperated the nobles; and even at this time, it is said, a correspondence was opened with the young Prince of Orange.

The people, encouraged by the countenance of their superiors, became bolder in frequenting conventicles, and committing other acts of insubordination. They perambulated the country in armed bands, and bade defiance to those who endeavoured to prevent them from worshipping their Creator in the manner most agreeable to their conscience.

The romantic and perilous nature of this species of worship possessed charms to the enterprising, the bold, and the young; and there were many whom even idleness and the love of change impelled rather to wander through the country, as “the lifeguard of some outlawed preacher,” than remain at any useful employment during the week, and listen, on the Sabbath, to the cold morality, or lukewarm doctrines of an indulged or Episcopalian clergyman. Besides, hearing the Gospel, under circumstances so exciting and dangerous, shed a solemnity over those imposing assemblies, which were held in the wild and lonely moor, in the se-

questered glen, or in the romantic recesses of some cloud-covered mountain, perhaps under the canopy of night, and amidst the howling of the wintry storm.¹

The bishops, who possessed great influence in the Council, beheld with much uneasiness and indignation the increasing hostility to Episcopacy, and, therefore, insisted that more vigorous measures should be adopted for suppressing conventicles, and punishing the refractory. A plan was consequently adopted, unjust in itself, and harassing in its consequences. It was resolved, that proprietors of land in the west—where conventicles were most common—should be required to sign an obligation that they and their families, domestics, dependents, and tenants, should neither assemble at conventicles, nor afford encouragement and protection to those who frequented them. Some even of the friends of the Established Church refused to take upon them this extensive responsibility. The conduct of others, they declared, in many cases, was beyond their control; and hence, while their own deportment was correct, and in strict conformity to the laws of the country, they might be punished as transgressors or delinquents. In this dilemma, they resolved to remonstrate; but their resistance proved unavailing; for Lauderdale swore, with unbridled fury, that he would compel them all to sign the bonds, and that he would either suppress conventicles or ruin the country.

To secure obedience to the will of Government,

¹ Scott—Aikman.—On such occasions the sacrament of baptism was often administered. Tradition says, that in one night, Mr Varner baptised twenty children in the Garpal Lurn. The pool is still called the *Holy Linn*.

a Commission was granted by the Council on the 7th of August, 1677,¹ to several noblemen and gentlemen, to whom very full powers were given, for putting the laws against conventicles and other disorders into execution. Richard Murray, of Broughton, was nominated for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Sherifffdom of Wigtown. The Commissioners were to receive a part of the fines, and they had the power of appointing as many substitutes as they might think necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

At this distracted period, both parties attributed the measures of their enemies to the malevolent suggestions of Satan. But the plan adopted by Lauderdale, to be revenged on the landholders, who refused to grant the proposed bonds, seemed really to indicate the influence of an evil spirit. He caused, in 1678, not only a body of the guards and militia, with all their implements of war, to march into the unyielding district, but he also gave up the west country to be pillaged by six thousand rapacious Highland soldiers, unaccustomed alike to the manners and language of civilized life. These wild mountaineers, commanded

1 "During this year, Newton Stewart was made a burgh of barony by Charles II, as appears by a charter, dated 1st July 1677. Its proprietor and founder, William Stewart of Castle Stewart obtained the right of holding here a weekly market, and two annual fairs, though it then consisted of only a few houses. Owing to its commodious situation Newton Stewart has increased, during recent times, to be the most populous town, in Wigtonshire, excepting alone the burgh of Stranraer. By an act of parliament, in 1696, the days of holding the weekly market, and the annual fairs were changed, from Friday to Wednesday. Acta Parl."

"Newton Stewart stands on the western bank of the Cree; where various roads meet, in order to find a passage between Wigtown and Kirkcudbright,"

by their own chiefs, and clad in a strange garb, spread consternation and desolation wherever they approached. The clans themselves were surprised at the object of their visit; for, instead of fighting, they found they had only to live at free quarters amongst an unoffending, a quiet, and unresisting people, and indulge in every species of plunder and aggression. Having received a general licence, they carried off every portable article from the houses of the inhabitants, and even stopped travellers on the highway, and robbed them of their wearing apparel.¹

The country was amazed at this awful visitation. But the gentlemen who refused to grant the bonds were subjected to another species of oppression. Under a writ of *lawburrows*,² they were compelled to find surety to keep the peace, that is, to prevent the attendance at conventicles of all with whom they were connected.

Notwithstanding the various devices of the Government, illegal meetings still continued to exist.

¹ Wodrow.

² "Lawburrows, from burgh, or borch, or borrow, our old word for caution, surety, pledge; and meaning, security given to do nothing contrary to law"—Hutcheson's Justice, vol. i, p. 402. "The competency of using this writ, in the case of magistrates and communities, may have suggested, but can neither excuse nor palliate the issuing of it at the suit of the sovereign against his subjects. Even at a period when public and private rights were wantonly violated by a system of tyranny and oppression, this perversion of law, and degradation of the royal prerogative and majesty, scarcely appeared less ridiculous than at present, when the king and his people are reciprocally secure by the legal establishment of civil and religious liberty."—Ib. p. 489. Sir George Mackenzie rendered the thing still more ridiculous by his grave defence of it, under the argument, that "there was no more surety to be found" for the king "than the ordinary surety of lawburrows," &c. See his Vindication of Charles II. Works, vol. i. p. 345.—WODCROW.

On the 7th of March, 1678, Henry Muir, Commissary Clerk at Kirkcudbright, was libelled for being present at conventicles, in the preceding year, when Mr John Welsh, Mr Gabriel Semple, and Mr Samuel Arnot preached, and for corresponding with them. The defender acknowledged he had once attended a field meeting, and heard Mr Arnot preach, but denied all correspondence with any of the rebellious ministers. Through the intercession of John Paterson,¹ Bishop of Galloway, he was dismissed by the Council without punishment. On the 28th of May, the Bishop of Galloway got a dispensation from the King to reside beyond the bounds of his diocese.²

1 “ John Paterson, son to John Paterson, sometime bishop of Ross, was first minister at Ellon in the shire of Aberdeen, and afterwards minister of the Tron-church and dean of the city of Edinburgh: he was preferred by the interest of the Duke of Lauderdale to the see of Galloway, 23d October, 1674. Here he sat until the 29th March, 1679, when he was translated to the see of Edinburgh.—He was succeeded by Arthur Ross, bishop of Argyle, who was translated to Galloway on the 5th September, 1679. But on the 15th of October, the same year, when he had been only a month bishop of this see, he was re-translated to the see of Glasgow.”—KEITH.

In 1687, Paterson was advanced to the Archbishopial see of Glasgow, where he continued till the Revolution. He died on the 8th of December 1708.

2 The dispensation alluded to in the text is given by Wodrow:—“Whereas none of our archbishops or bishops may lawfully keep their ordinary residence without the bounds of their diocese respective, unless they have our royal dispensation, warrant, and license to that effect those are, that in regard John bishop of Galloway is not provided in a complete manse or dwelling-house in the diocese of Galloway, and for the better promoting of our service in the church, to allow and authorize the said bishop to live in or near the cities of Edinburgh or Glasgow, or in any other convenient place, where he may be able to attend the public affairs of the church. With whose residence in the diocese of Galloway, we, by virtue of our royal supremacy in causes ecclesiastical, do by these presents dispense, as well with

During this summer, a conventicle of extraordinary magnitude was held in Galloway. That the reader may have a complete idea of such religious assemblies, we insert an excellent account of it from Blackader's Memoirs. "On Sabbath morning early the congregation sat down on Skeoch-hill,¹ in Irongray, about seven miles above Dum-

the time past preceding the date hereof, as for the time to come, during our royal pleasure; any canon of the church, or acts of parliaments, enjoining residence, notwithstanding. And we strictly require all our subjects, church-officers, and others, never to quarrel or call in question the said John bishop of Galloway, during the continuance of this our royal dispensation and license, as they will answer to us at their peril. Given at our court at Whitehall, May 28th, 1678, and of our reign the 30th year,"

By his Majesty's command,

LAUDERDALE.

1 We give the following note from the able pen of Dr Crichton:—"Skeoch-hill is the highest land on the moors of Irongray, and commands a very picturesque and extensive view; and, what is of much greater interest, it still contains the sacramental tables constructed and used on this occasion, as described by Mr Blackader, the most perfect specimen, perhaps the only one of the kind, to be found in Scotland. They are known in the south country, and spoken of with no small reverence, under the name of the Communion Stones; and, though it may appear singular, this curious relic of the Covenanters' times has suffered no dilapidation or derangement in the lapse of so many years. Each stone lies in the exact order, and occupies the identical spot, in which it was originally placed; and though the moors have since been inclosed and fences erected in the immediate neighbourhood, no sacrilegious hand has ventured to remove one of them or alter its position. They consist of four rows of flat, irregular blocks of stone, disposed in straight lines and forming four equal parallelograms, resembling long tables, with a space between for the accommodation of the elders. Each row contains about thirty seats, so that a hundred and twenty people might communicate at the same time. At one end there is a circular pile of stones about four feet in height, whereon the sacred elements were laid, and where the minister must have stood in dispensing the ordinance and exhorting the people. In front of this, and close behind the opposite end of the table, rises a smooth green brae, answering well the purposes of a gallery, as it is quite within the compass of a moderate voice. No situa-

ries. The meeting was very numerous, greater than at East-Nisbet, being more gentlemen and strangers from far and near. Mr Arnot, late minister of Tongland, lectured in the morning, and Mr Welsh preached and broke up the action, which was his ordinar. There were two long tables, longer than at East-Nisbet, and more communicants. The rest of the ministers exhorted, and took their turn at the table service. Mr Dickson preached in the afternoon. The whole was closed in the evening without disturbance. It was a cloudy and gloomy day, the sky lowering and often threatening showers; but the heavy clouds did not break, but retained their moisture, as it were to accommodate the work: For, ere the people got to their houses and quarters, there fell a great rain, which that night waxed the waters, and most of them had to pass through both the Cairn and the Cluden.

“ The Earl of Nithsdale,¹ a papist, and Sir Rob-

tion indeed can be conceived more happily adapted for the occasion. The spot lies in a small valley, or bosom of the hill, secured on all hands from observation or intrusion; while the sentinels could be so posted, almost within hearing of the sermon, as to command the surrounding country on every side for many miles. The whole of the scenery is interesting, and the mind of the visitor is inspired with no ordinary emotions as he treads the ground once hallowed by the presence of so many pious men, and the performance of the most solemn of our religious rites. Everything carries the impress of reverence and solemnity. There is a strong religious awe in contemplating this sequestered spot, and the rude altars on which our forefathers offered their sacrifice; and this feeling is increased by the recollection that time has spared entire those venerable relics of their piety,—that no hand has dared to violate the hoary monuments of their mountain worship ”

1 John, seventh Lord Herries, upon the death of Robert, second Earl of Nithsdale, without issue, succeeded to his estate and baronies, in the year 1677, being next heir male, He mar-

ert Dalzell of Glenae, a great enemy to these meetings, had some of their ill-set domesticks there, who waited on, and heard till the time of the afternoon sermon, and then slipt away. At the time of dismissing, there arose a cry and alarm that the dragoons were approaching, whereupon the Clydesdale men instantly took to horse and formed. The gentlemen of Galloway and Nithsdale took no posture of defence at first, as they did not intend it until they saw imminent hazard. But seeing the motions of the Clydesdale men, they thought it necessary to do the like. Gordon, the laird of Earlston, who had been a captain in the former wars, now drew up a large troop of Galloway horse. Another gentleman of Nithsdale, who had also been a captain of horse, mustered up a troop of cavalry from the holms of Kirkmahoe, and about the Nith. Four or five companies of foot, with their officers, were ready equipped for action; and all this was done in the twinkling of an eye, for the people were willing and resolute. Videttes and single horsemen were despatched to various quarters, to keep a good look out. The report brought in was, that they had only heard a rumour of them being in the country, but could not inform themselves of any being near at hand, or any stir in that immediate neighbourhood. After remaining in that defensive posture for three hours, the body of the people dispersed to their quarters, each accom-

panied Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Robert Gordon, of Lochinvar, ancestor of Lord Viscount Kenmure, by whom he had a son, Robert, fourth Earl of Nithsdale, who succeeded him, and married Lady Lucy, daughter of William Marquis of Douglas, by whom he had a son, William, his heir, and a daughter, Lady Mary Maxwell, married to Charles Earl of Traquair. He died in the year 1695

panied with a guard of foot and horse. In houses, barns, and empty places most of them got accommodated, in a sort of way, within a mile or two's distance. They had mostly provided themselves both for board and lodging, and the ministers were hospitably received at houses. The night was rainy, but watches were set notwithstanding. As a point of prudence, no intimation was given where the Monday's meeting was to be kept: this was not generally known except to the ministers. The tent was next day erected on another hill-side near the head of the parish, three or four miles from the place of the Sabbath meeting. The people seemed nothing diminished in numbers on account of the alarm, or the unpropitious state of the weather.¹ The horse and foot, as usual, drew round about the congregation, the horse being outermost. Mr Blackader closed this day from Heb. xiii, 1, *Let brotherly love continue*; and, notwithstanding the alarm, he continued three weeks preaching up and down in that country.²

When the Highlanders, loaded with booty, had returned to their hills, they were replaced by five thousand additional troops. One portion of the army were appointed to traverse the country, and harass such of the inhabitants as refused to conform. Another portion were placed in garrisons, at Lanark, Ayr, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, and Glasgow. They received strict orders to search

1 It was supposed that more than three thousand attended on the Sabbath, most of whom communicated.

2 On the following Sunday, Mr Blackader and Mr Welsh collected a great multitude on Dalskairth-hill, and again, on the succeeding Sunday at Glengabber, in Holywood. A little there after, Mr Welsh kept another communion near Kirkcudbright.

for and pursue all who frequented field-meetings, and to kill all who resisted. They were likewise ordered to imprison, to deliver up to magistrates, or to send to the Council, all whom they apprehended. These garrisons were the source of much trouble to the surrounding inhabitants. Terrible outrages were committed: they paid no respect either to life or property. When their horses—for they were empowered to seize horses—could not use the corn which fell in their way, they often threw it into the rivers, and sometimes burned it.

New judges were also appointed. As the principal sheriffs had been considered remiss in the discharge of their duties, the Council nominated sheriff-deputes, in a considerable number of counties, and directed a deputation to be given them. In Wigtownshire, Sir Andrew Agnew granted a deputation to the Lairds of Lagg, Claverhouse, and Earlshall; and the Earl of Nithsdale, as steward of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, granted a like deputation to Captain John Paterson, Claverhouse, and Earlshall. The powers of the sheriff-deputes were ample and their order strict; they were also constituted justices of the peace. The vexatious annoyances of perverted law were thus incalculably increased. The merciless despotism, both military and legal, now exercised, whilst it aroused the people to a state of madness, awakened also a cool, a deadly, and a determined spirit of vengeance and retaliation. Several of the overbearing soldiers were deliberately murdered, and the Episcopalian clergy felt themselves deserted, hated, and attacked.

On the 6th of January, 1679, Mr Thomas War-

ner,¹ one of the indulged ministers, was cited before the Privy Council, where a libel was produced against him, for being present at house and field conventicles, for officiating at such unlawful assemblies, and for holding conversation with intercommuned persons. He did not appear; and, on the 18th of February, the Council passed the following act:—"The lords of his majesty's privy council considering, that Mr Thomas Warner, late minister at Balmaclellan, is declared fugitive for his declared contumacy, in not compearing before them on the 16th of January last, to have answered at the instance of his majesty's advocate, for preaching in the fields with Mr John Welsh, communing and corresponding with him and other traitors and intercommuned persons, with other disorders of that nature; the parishioners of Balmaclellan are discharged to pay to the said Mr Thomas Warner any of the stipend this year, or in time coming, till they receive further orders; and appoint the solicitor to acquaint the parishioners."

Several gentlemen of Galloway were cited to appear, about the same time, before the Privy Council; namely, Gordon of Earlston, Gordon of Holm, Gordon of Overbar, Neilson of Corsack, George M'Cartney of Blaicket, Maxwell of Hills, Hay of Park, Macdoul of Freuch, Macdoul of Kirouchtree, James Johnston, late Provost of Stranraer, William Spittle at Port, ——— Johnston, collector there, Mr William Catheart, and John

¹ Mr Warner, or Varner, died in 1716, and was the last of the Presbyterian ministers who had been ordained before the Restoration. He was interred in the church-yard of Balmaclellan. A stone still marks the spot.

Inglis, commissary at Kirkeudbright. They, too, were accused of being present at conventicles, and holding communication with intercommuned persons; and, failing to appear, they were “denounced, and put to the horn.” John Inglis, the last mentioned individual, was further ordered to be deprived of his office, and the Bishop of Galloway received instructions to fill the vacancy; but this Prelate was afterwards allowed to repone him or not, as he should think proper.

The Council, on the 2d of April, 1679, again called before them a considerable number of individuals in the south, for nonconformity; namely, Gordon of Craighlaw, younger, and —— his spouse, Gordon of Culvennan, Macghie of Drumbuy, Ramsay of Boghouse, Dame —— Stuart, Castle-Stuart, Macghie laird of Larg, Heron of Littlepark, Dunbar younger of Machermore, Archibald Stuart of Causeyend, Anthony Heron in Wigg and his spouse, Stuart of Tonderghie, Macghie in Penninghame, Macmillan in Craigwell, —— Stuart of Ravenstoun, brother to the earl of Galloway, and Dame —— Dunbar, his lady, and the Provost of Wigtown. All these failed to appear, and were outlawed.

As Sharpe was pre-eminent in dignity, he was also accounted pre-eminent in guilt. Many of the Presbyterians could not persuade themselves that Lauderdale was the author of the merciless enormities they beheld. Of almost all the severer measures, the odium still continued to rest upon the Archbishop of St. Andrew's; and none can deny that he deserved, at least, a portion of that odium. One attempt upon his life had proved unsuccessful; but the rage of his enemies had been suppressed,—

not extinguished. In Galloway, his name had long been peculiarly abhorred by the people; but he was beyond the sphere of their vengeance, though not of their enmity. A severe retribution, however, at last overtook him, though in a manner ever to be deplored.

A person of the name of Carmichael, once a merchant in Edinburgh, and a magistrate of that city, was employed by Sharpe for the suppression of conventicles, and similar public purposes, within his diocese. By cunning, vigilance, and cruelty, he had recommended himself to his master—not, however, without incurring the deadly hatred of the inhabitants of Fife. The exasperation which his inhumanity had excited, induced a party of nine individuals, generally small proprietors in the district, to form the resolution of either terrifying him, by severe castigation, to such a degree, as to force him to leave the country, or of depriving him of the power to inflict misery, by putting him to death. On the 3d of May, he had gone out to hunt, and upon receiving this intelligence they determined to waylay him on his return; but Carmichael, having been apprised of their design, eluded their observation, and got safe home.—Disappointed of meeting the object of their vengeance, they were about to separate, when they suddenly received information that Archbishop Sharpe, who had been attending a Council, was approaching from Ceres, in his coach, and would soon pass. They all agreed that the opportunity now offered, for ridding the world of a blood-thirsty tyrant, and the Church of Christ of an implacable foe, was the palpable intervention of Heaven; and, misled by their superstitious enthusiasm, they view-

ed the appearance of the Archbishop at such an hour, and under such circumstances, as a sure indication of the will of Providence, that they themselves were to be the favoured instruments of inflicting the merited punishment. After offering up a prayer to the Deity for direction, they chose Hackston of Rathillet, a gentleman of family and fortune, for their leader. He declined the guilty honour; and John Balfour of Kinloch, named Burleigh, the brother-in-law of Hackston, immediately said—"Gentlemen, follow me." They then set off in pursuit of the carriage, which had reached a desolate heath, named Magus-moor. When they had approached within a short distance of the coach, they fired their carabines, and loudly vociferated—"Judas, be taken." The coachman drove fast, but he was soon overtaken. The assassins then struck the postilion from his seat—cut the traces of the vehicle—and disarmed the servants, who offered some resistance. They next went to the door of the coach, and found the Archbishop, with his eldest daughter, seated within. After ordering him to come out, lest they should injure the lady—which he refused—two of the assassins held the muzzles of their pieces almost to his breast, and discharged them. In their trepidation and fury, they failed to inflict a mortal wound; but, being fully satisfied they had despatched him, they were in the act of departing, when his terrified daughter, upon looking at her father, exclaimed, in a paroxysm of joy, "O! there is life yet!" The assassins overhearing this exclamation, turned, and were about to drag him from the coach, when he came out, and begged for mercy. He was now pressed to pray, and told, as he had never shown

mercy, he could not expect it. One of the party, more tender-hearted than the rest, said, "Spare his grey hairs;" but nothing could mollify their hearts, or move them from their desperate purpose. The earnest entreaties of the aged father—the piercing cries and agonizing looks of the frantic daughter—were alike unavailing. Even that heroic devotion which induced her to present her person to the murderers, as her father's shield, and thus sacrifice her own life in protecting the life of her beloved parent, could not kindle in their cold hearts one spark of pity. They discharged another shower of shot upon him, and he immediately fell, apparently lifeless, at their feet. While he lay on the ground, one of them pricked him with his sword, and he raised himself a little. The assailants, like many of their party, imagining that the persecutors were so leagued with Satan as to be invulnerable by any kind of shot, except silver bullets,¹ drew their swords, and brutally despatched

1 It was believed by the Covenanters, that, at the battle of Pentland, the bullets were seen like hailstones rebounding from the buff coat and boots of General Dalziel.

We subjoin, as a curiosity, one of Dalziel's letters, addressed to the Earl of Linlithgow:—

"Kilmarnock, 3d March, (16)80.

"My Lord; I intend to haue the hoil dragouns and sum hoirs on the 16 at night, at Drumelenton and Muneigrass, so that if your Lordship have no inteliens, that may requir the Antisepation of your pairte, delay till than for I heue inteliens on your Marche, the moist of tham ar fleid that is of anay noit, so that if your Lordship send in spayes befoir your pairtie moue it vil not be a miss.

Your Lordship's

"Erle of Linlithgow,
these."

Servant,

T. DALZIEL."

From the original in the possession of James A. Maconochie, Esq., advocate. The spelling, which is singularly vicious, even for that period, has been carefully preserved.—*Analecta Scotica*.

him—having mangled his body with many ghastly wounds.

Thus fell, but by a detestable deed, an individual who had been the cause of much misery to Presbyterian Galloway. It is a fact, almost beyond dispute, that, if Sharpe had not deserted the cause of his party, the introduction of Episcopacy would never have been attempted after the Restoration; and, hence, many regarded his death as a righteous judgment of God upon a perfidious apostate—an unsparing persecutor. The homicides, therefore, were not viewed as murderers, by the more fanatical of the Presbyterians, but esteemed and venerated as the chosen instruments of Heaven, for achieving the deliverance of a suffering people.

This bloody tragedy was performed about noon, and on a public road, notwithstanding soldiers were stationed on every hand, within a very few miles of the place. The accomplishment of the atrocious murder occupied nearly the space of three-quarters of an hour; and—though many shots must have been fired, and parties of cavalry were continually patrolling the country—yet, the assassins kept together till night, and effected their escape,—having, before their dispersion, returned thanks to God, in prayer, for his providential assistance, and for restraining their enemies in the season of their exertions and danger.

Every effort was immediately made by the incensed Scottish Government, to apprehend the murderers of the Archbishop of St. Andrews, and, if possible, to prevent, by new rigours, every assemblage of armed Covenanters. Attendance upon

conventicles was declared treason; and the commanding officers, having obtained additional troops received strict orders to adopt the most rigorous and bloody measures for producing conformity.¹

These increasing severities soon produced a crisis. Previously to this, conventicles, except on some particular occasions, had not been very numerously attended, and, consequently, had attracted but little general observation, and made but little noise, beyond their immediate vicinity; but now, it was found absolutely necessary by the Presbyterians, to concentrate their meetings, as also to assemble in arms for self-defence, and in considerable numbers for mutual protection. In proceeding to, and returning from, conventicles, they were also well armed, and kept together in large bodies. The soldiers became less forward in their attacks, and seldom ventured so near as to fire with effect upon the unoffending worshippers, or to have an opportunity of seizing any of them and dragging them to prison. When the accounts of such formidable meetings reached the metropolis, the Government resolved to make further exertions. The Covenanters soon found it dangerous to disperse, and began to keep in parties during the week; whilst they inflamed each other's minds by their individual complaints, and roused each other's courage by their animating declamation.—At length, the ill-used Presbyterians found it necessary, for further security, to unite all their religious meetings into one great central conventicle, sometimes appointed to convene in one place, sometimes in another—all being resolved to

1 Wodrow—Laing.

defend themselves, if attacked. Both the number and ardour of the Conventiclers—as they have been sometimes termed—now wonderfully increased.—Some of the leading individuals who had been engaged in effecting the death of Sharpe, having made their way to the west of Scotland, were endeavouring to produce a general insurrection, by rousing the passions of their friends. The Covenanters saw, from the extensive preparations which the Government had commenced against them, the necessity of uniting into one permanent and effective body, to repel aggression by force of arms. They, accordingly, agreed to publish to the world their Testimony to the Truth, and their protestation against both the sins and defections of the times. This public appearance was made for the purpose of strengthening their cause, by prevailing upon others to join them, when they set up openly against the iniquities of the times.

On the 20th of May—the anniversary of the Restoration, which was ordered to be kept as a holiday—a party of nearly a hundred Covenanters came to Rutherglen, and, after extinguishing the bonfires, with which the day was celebrated, they burned all the Acts of Parliament or Council which they considered prejudicial to their interest. They then publicly read, and affixed upon the cross, a copy of their declaration.

Graham of Claverhouse, afterwards created Viscount of Dundee,¹ was at this time a commander of

¹ The character of Graham of Claverhouse is thus drawn by one who must be held as at least not over partial to the Covenanters:—"The severity of his character, as well as the higher attributes of undaunted and enterprising valour, which even his enemies were compelled to admit, lay concealed under an exterior which seemed adapted to the court or saloon rather than

one of the newly levied troops. As he had shown much activity in suppressing conventicles, he received instructions to march, with a few of the forces, upon Saturday the 31st of May, in quest of those who had been engaged in the late guilty act of open defiance. In addition to his own corps, he had two troops of cavalry and some infantry under his command in this expedition.

At Hamilton, he seized King, one of the most popular of the preachers, and a few others, whom he bound and drove before him. He then proceeded to Hare Law,¹ an eminence near Loudon-hill, where a conventicle was appointed to be held. Public worship had commenced, when intelligence reached them that Claverhouse and his soldiers were rapidly approaching. All who had arms drew out from the rest, and resolved to advance and meet their enemies, that they might prevent the services of the day from being interrupted. Their number amounted to about two hundred and forty men; and although undisciplined, they charged with so much impetuosity, bravery, and steadiness, that the

the field. The gentleness and gaiety of expression which reigned in his features seemed to inspire his actions and gestures; and, on the whole, he was generally esteemed at first sight rather qualified to be the votary of pleasure than of ambition. But under this soft exterior was hidden a spirit unbounded in daring and in aspiring, yet cautious and prudent as that of Machiavel himself. Profound in politics, and imbued of course with that disregard of individual rights which its intrigues usually generate, this leader was cool and collected in danger, fierce and ardent in pursuing success, careless of death himself, and ruthless in inflicting it upon others. Such are the characters formed in times of civil discord, when the highest qualities, perverted by party spirit, and inflamed by habitual opposition, are too often combined with vices and excesses which deprive them at once of their merit and of their lustre."—SCOTT.

¹ Tales of the Scottish Wars.

King's forces were put to flight—leaving thirty-six of their number dead on the field. This encounter took place at Drumclog.

Elated by this success, and the growing strength of their party—for numbers were now joining them from Galloway and Nithsdale—they extended their views. Hamilton, a man of much zeal but slender abilities, assumed the supreme command. They made an attack upon the city of Glasgow, but without success. Discord soon began to prevail in this heterogeneous mass. The moderate Presbyterians were willing to acknowledge the King's government, and required only freedom of conscience; but a set of furious zealots madly chose the present critical juncture for declaring, they would hold no fellowship with those who tolerated Prelacy in any form, or compromised the cause of Presbytery by listening to ministers who preached by indulgence.¹

The preachers also disagreed among themselves. Mr John Welsh headed the moderate, or—as it was denominated by its adversaries—the Erastian,² party; while Donald Cargill, and some other ministers, advocated the opinions of that class who attempted impossibilities, or aimed at what nothing short of a miracle could have accomplished. These reverend champions preached against each other in their respective congregations with much acrimony, and voted on different sides in their councils

¹ Scott, &c.

² From Erastus, a German theologian, who held that the pastoral office was only persuasive, and that clergymen should be restricted to their ministerial duties,—the power of inflicting censure or punishment of any kind, whether for civil or religious offences, being reserved to the magistrate.

of war—madly endeavouring to counteract, as far as possible, the general plan of operations, because proposed by their personal opponents.

While the insurgents thus wasted their valuable time in frivolous, fruitless, and distracting quarrels, the Privy Council were actively and unremittingly engaged in collecting troops. When the news of the insurrection reached London, the King,—who condescended to take the trouble of thinking for himself,—despatched into Scotland his natural son, the Duke of Monmouth and Buccleugh, who was to assume the chief command, and to be immediately followed by a large body of the royal guards. This young nobleman—his father's favourite—was much admired for the beauty of his person and the amiableness of his dispositions.¹ He had previously married the rich heiress of Buccleugh, and their descendants still enjoy the large estates which they possessed. Monmouth, naturally humane, felt much disposed to listen to the grievances of men, who, he thought, had been harshly treated, and who were still suffering under dreadful oppression. He arrived in Edinburgh on the 13th of June; and, being admitted a Privy Councillor, departed to assume the command of the royal army. The Covenanters still remained inactive, and had made no preparations, by improving discipline, procuring arms, providing ammunition, or collecting provisions, for the tremendous contest in which they were to be engaged.

1 "He was brave, generous, affable, and extremely handsome: constant in his friendships, just to his word, and an utter enemy to all cruelty. He was easy in his nature, and fond of popular applause, which led him insensibly into all his misfortunes."—WELWOOD.

On the 21st of June, the alarming intelligence reached them that the Duke of Monmouth was advancing, with a numerous and well-disciplined army. This information, however, did not recall them to a sense of their danger and duty. They held a council, indeed, but it was only to engage in furious discussion on Church polemics, virulent recrimination, or galling invective. At length, Rathillet put an end to their frivolous and injurious harangues, by declaring that his sword was unsheathed, not only against the curates, but likewise against those who accepted the Indulgence; and, having thus thrown down the gauntlet before his moderate associates, he left the council, accompanied by all who were actuated by similar principles.

When this defection of the violent leaders from the general council of war, left the moderate party to follow the dictates of their own judgment, they submissively drew up a supplication to the Duke of Monmouth, in which they represented the intolerable grievances under which they had long laboured, and offered, instead of deciding the dispute by arms, to leave the whole subject of controversy to be settled by a free Parliament and an unbiassed General Assembly.¹

¹ Particulars of a conference between Mr Robert Hamilton, who commanded the Covenanters at the battle of Drumclog, and the leaders of the Galloway men, on the evening before the battle of Bothwell Bridge.—Subsequently communicated by Mr Hamilton, from Leewarden, in Friesland, in a letter, addressed to the General Meeting of the Covenanters at Frierminin.

“On the day before the defeat at Bothwell, I and the officers hearing that the Galloway gentlemen were come up to join with the army; and being informed that they were of Mr Welsh’s and Mr Hume’s judgment, namely, that a petition should be presented to the Duke of Monmouth, we called a council of war,

Two of their number—with Mr Welsh, in disguise—proceeded to the Duke with their petition.

His Grace intimated to them, that he could not enter into any arrangement, nor grant terms, until they had laid down their arms: he added, however, he would intercede with the King in their behalf, provided they made an unconditional

where we might determine that none should be admitted to join with us, but such as were found straight in the cause, as now stated amongst us. When we were set there, the Galloway gentlemen came in upon us, with their ministers, undesired and uncalled for. I, in the name of the rest, gave them a short account of how the cause was stated, and how that neither officers nor soldiers were to be admitted without joining us therein.

“These gentlemen told us, positively, that they would not adhere to such a cause, nor join with us therein; but pressed that the officers might be changed, and new ones brought in, and such a way laid down, as all that would join with them might be brought in, and that bye-gones should be bye-gones, or, at least, laid aside, until the General Assembly and a parliament were got.

“Whereupon, I rose, and entered my protestation against them, being backed by some others, and declaring that I durst not venture my life, and the lives of the Lord’s people, with such a company, and in such a cause: whereupon I parted immediately from them, and some of the officers with me. But two of the gentlemen from Galloway came after us, and begged us to return; assuring us, we should have all satisfaction; upon which, I and my friends did return. This was on Saturday night: and before the break of day on Sabbath morning, we were attacked by the enemy at Bothwell-Bridge. . . .

After the break at Bothwell, these persons and many others, sat down in the old Clachan of Dalry, in Galloway, and plotted to take away my life, for contending with Mr Welsh and these gentlemen he brought with him. They wrote a letter to some that were with me, that, if they kept my company, they should cause that the country should neither afford them meat, drink, nor any manner of quarters; but, if they would disown me, they should be honourably entertained.”—FAITHFUL CONTENDINGS Displayed: collected and transcribed from Original Documents, by John Howie, of Lochgoon. Glasgow edition, 1708—pp. 193, 194.

surrender.¹ When they received this unfavourable answer, both parties came to the determination of fighting.

The Presbyterian troops—which did not, on the whole, exceed five thousand men²—took up a strong position, on the south side of the Clyde; but they were much inferior, in every respect, to the royal army, whose ranks comprised ten thousand well-appointed soldiers. The river being scarcely fordable in any place, a body of about three hundred Kippen and Galloway men—for a great many had come from Galloway³—were appointed to defend Bothwell-Bridge, by which alone the stream could be crossed at that place. This bridge was high and narrow, with a portal, or gateway, in the middle, which the insurgents strongly barricaded.⁴ In spite of all the attempts

1 Laing, &c.

2 Some accounts state, that the rebel army amounted to eight thousand men.

3 Wodrow—Kirkton.

4 “The old and celebrated bridge over the Clyde at Bothwell, which has been long an object of intense interest, was then very different from what it at present appears. It was a long narrow bridge of four arches, about one hundred and twenty feet in length; and the breadth, exclusive of the parapet, was only twelve feet. It was paved with round unhewn stones, resembling the ancient Roman roads in this country. In the centre it was fortified by a gateway, as was often the case in those times with bridges, and a man resided in a small house at one extremity to attend to the passage across. This gateway rose from the pier nearest the south east bank, and the keeper’s house stood at the other extremity—the house also serving as a kind of inn or *travellers’ rest*, affording, as is often naively depicted on the sign-boards of country *publics* at the present time, *entertainment for man and horse*. Three-fourths of the bridge were left unprotected by the gateway upon that side from which any annoyance might proceed. Such was the far-famed Bothwell Bridge in 1679, and such it continued till 1826, although the gate-way gate, and the hostelry of the warden of the bridge,

of the Royalists, this important pass was bravely defended for about two hours, by Rathillet and the Covenanters, when their ammunition began to fail. They then despatched a messenger to Hamilton, their commander-in-chief, imploring him either to supply them with more ammunition, or send troops, fresh and properly provided, for continuing the defence. Instead of complying with their wishes, he gave orders that they were to quit the bridge, and retire to the main body of the army. These brave men obeyed the command of their superior with much reluctance and with heavy hearts—for they considered, that their only chance of success depended upon the opposition which could be given in that quarter.

The Duke now commanded the whole army to pass the bridge, and draw up, behind the cannon; on the south side. Hamilton made no attempt to attack them during this movement. When Captain Weir, of Greenridge, saw a body of the royal forces forming on the south side of the river, he wheeled about his troop, and, being joined by a Galloway party, commanded by Captain M'Culloch, proceeded to attack the enemy. Hamilton, perceiving their intention, immediately rode up to Weir, and said, "What do you mean, Captain? Will you murder these men?" Weir answered, he thought he could give a good account of some horse that had crossed the river—especially as they were only forming. When Hamilton

had been long removed, when, during the summer of the year now mentioned, twenty two feet were added to the original breadth of twelve on the upper side, and thus, depriving it of nearly all its former features, it was converted into a broad and level structure corresponding to the excellent roads with which it is connected."—*Historical Tales of the Scottish Wars*,

found that the Captain's men remained resolute, he addressed the Galloway troop; and, by magnifying the difficulties and dangers they would have to encounter, prevailed with them to give up the enterprise—and Captain Weir was thus obliged to retire.¹ The royal artillery now began to play upon the insurgent cavalry on the left. They were thrown into confusion, and made a retrograde movement—either for the purpose of avoiding the enemy's shot, or of retiring from the conflict. A general panic immediately pervaded the whole cavalry, and Hamilton, with about sixteen hundred men on horse-back, fled from the field. The King's forces, seeing the Covenanters in this unprotected state, advanced rapidly upon their ranks; and they stood a few minutes, in a state of impotent and distracted indecision,—without, as Burnet says, “the courage to fight, the sense to flee, or the prudence to submit.” At length, when the horse and Highlanders were on the point of charging their line, they gave way, without resistance: about twelve hundred surrendered prisoners of war. Almost all the horse escaped; and many of those on foot found a temporary security in the woods and banks of the rivers. Notwithstanding the humane disposition, and merciful intentions, of the Duke of Monmouth, about four hundred were killed after the battle. This slaughter happened principally through the activity of Claverhouse and his men, who were burning with the desire of revenge, owing to their recent defeat at Drumclog.²

1 Wodrow.

2 Crookshank.—Scott.—Wodrow.—Laing.—Kirkton.—Hind Let Loose, &c.

Both the English dragoons and Scottish Highlanders behaved with much cruelty.

Mr Gordon of Earlston, ignorant of the fate of his friends, was on his way to join the insurgents; but a party of English cavalry met him, and put him to death.¹ His family, perhaps the

¹ Earlston was buried in Gassford church yard. A pillar without an inscription was raised over his grave.

When Mr Gordon had collected some friends to join the insurgent army, and was passing the castle of Thrieve he thus addressed them:—"Gentlemen, I was the man that commanded the party which took this castle from the late king, who had in it two hundred of the name of Maxwell, of whom the greatest part being Papists, we put them all to the sword, and demolished the castle as you see it, and now (though an old man) I take up arms against the son, whom I hope to see go the same way that his father went; for we can never put trust in a covenant-breaker; so, gentlemen, your cause is good—you need not fear to fight against a forsworn king."—(Rye-house plot.) Before the castle was taken by Gordon, King Charles I. addressed the following letter to the Earl of Nithsdale, the governor:—

"Charles R.

"Right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor, we greet you well. Understanding by this bearer, that although you were agreed with those that have beleaguered you in Car-laverock upon honourable terms, for your coming forth and rendering thereof, yet that those conditions are not valid until such time as they be ratified by those that have made themselves members of the great Committee in Edinburgh, and fearing that your enemies there will not give way to your coming forth upon such good terms, we are therefore graciously pleased, and by these presents do permit and give you leave to take such conditions as you can get, whereby the lives and liberties of yourself, your family, and those that are with you, may be preserved: and in case they should urge the surrender of our castle of Thrieve, which hitherto you have so well defended, (and we wish you were able to do so still,) our gracious pleasure is, that you do rather quit the same unto them; which, if so, the necessity require you to do on the best and most honourable terms you can, rather than hazard the safety of your own person, and those with you; and in such case this shall be your warrant and discharge. Given at our court at York, the 15th day of September, in the sixteenth year of our reign, 1640,—GROSE'S Antiquities of Scotland.

See Appendix (Y)

first in Galloway that had given countenance to the Apostles of the Reformation, still continued distinguished for their piety and independence.¹ His son, Alexander, was in the action, and narrowly escaped being taken. When passing through Hamilton, one of his former tenants recognized him, and requested him to dismount: he followed the advice so seasonably given, and, having got into the house, put on female apparel. In this disguise, he betook himself to the simple occupation of rocking a cradle, and thus passed unnoticed by his enemies.² As if the death of Earlston had not been a sufficient expiation for his rebellious conduct, his lady's jointure was seized—her house again plundered—and her children carried off. This battle was fought on the 22d of June, 1679.

Immediately after the defeat at Bothwell-
Bridge, a number of the leading men of the insurgent army fled first into Galloway. Here, they expected that the whole inhabitants would rise in arms; but, after having traversed the country for some time—generally sleeping in the fields—they received intelligence of the approach of Claverhouse, and left the district to find safety in another quarter.³

On the 26th of June, the Privy Council issued a proclamation, discharging all persons from assisting, resetting, or corresponding with, any of the rebels, under pain of treason. Amongst the de-

1 Sir John Gordon of Earlston, Bart., whose beautiful mansion is situated in the parish of Borgue, now represents the family.

2 Crookshank.—Wodrow, &c.

3 Russell's Account.—Kirkton.

See Appendix (Z)

nounced were, Maclellan of Barscobe, Gordon of Earlston, and M'Douall of Freuch; with Stewart of Ravenstone and Stewart of Castle-Stewart, brothers to the Earl of Galloway. The Earl's brothers subsequently made it appear, to the satisfaction of the Council, that they had not been engaged in the rebellion.¹

After the battle the prisoners were generally conveyed to Edinburgh, and placed in the Grayfriars'

Proclamation against rebels, June 26th, 1679.

1 "Charles, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith: to all and sundry our liegees and subjects, whom these presents do or may concern, greeting. Forasmuch as, upon the first notice given to our privy council of the rising and gathering of these disloyal and seditious persons in the west, who have of late appeared in arms in a desperate and avowed rebellion against us, our government and laws, we did declare them to be traitors, and discharged all our subjects to assist, reset, supply, or correspond with any of them, under the pain of treason: and the said rebels and traitors, being now (by the blessing of God upon our forces) subdued, dissipated, and scattered; and such of them as were not either killed or taken in the field, being either retired secretly to their own homes and houses, expecting shelter and protection from the respective heritors, in whose lands they dwell, or lurking in the country; and we, being unwilling any of our good subjects should be ensnared, or brought into trouble by them, have therefore, with advice of our privy council, thought fit, again to discharge and prohibit all our subjects, men or women, that none of them offer or presume to harbour, reset, supply, correspond with, hide or conceal the persons of Maclellan of Barscobe, Gordons of Earlston elder and younger, M'Douall of Freuch, the laird of Ravenstone brother to the Earl of Galloway, the laird of Castle-stewart brother to the said earl, Cannon of Mardrogat, Mr Samuel Arnot, Mr Gabriel Semple, Mr John Welch, Gordon of Craichley, &c., or any others who concurred or joined in the late rebellion, or who, upon the account thereof, have appeared in arms in any part of this our kingdom. And to the end all our good subjects may have timely notice hereof, We do ordain these presents to be forthwith printed, and published at the market crosses of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Stirling, Lanark, Ayr, Rutherglen, Glasgow, Irvine, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Cowpar in Fife, Jedburgh, Perth, &c.

ALEX. GIBSON, Cl. Secr. Concilii.
GOD SAVE THE KING."

church-yard. In this enclosure, which was surrounded by sentinels, they were forced to lie on the cold ground, in the open air, and without almost any protection from the wind and rain. Each man, at first, received his daily allowance of a loaf of coarse bread, weighing four ounces, and a little ale; but, after the Duke of Monmouth left Edinburgh, the ale was discontinued, and water given in its stead.

In the meantime, Graham of Claverhouse marched into Galloway, with some English dragoons and several troops of Scottish cavalry, and, perambulating the whole district, forced, by his harsh conduct, the terrified inhabitants to desert their homes, and seek safety in flight. During the absence of the men, their property suffered much. Their helpless wives and children were maltreated—their houses plundered—their horses seized—and every thing valuable carried away. At this time, Mary Gordon of Robertson experienced much savage treatment. At first, the soldiers pillaged her house, and seized her cattle; but, they again returned, and, having apprehended herself and her only son John—then a boy—with two of her servants, conveyed them to prison. Her two servants were subsequently transported to America; while she and her son languished in confinement for a considerable time.¹ On her account, her tenants, too, were grievously and wantonly oppressed. One of them, in particular, of the name of Sproat was plundered and afterwards fined in £20, merely for speaking to his son, who had fought at the battle of Bothwell Bridge. In the parish

¹ Crookshank.—Wodrow.

of Carsephairn, the large sum of £50 was wrung from a poor widow, because some of her enemies alleged, that her servant had been engaged in the unfortunate insurrection.¹

When the prisoners had been kept a short time in custody the Privy Council resolved, in consequence of instructions from the King, that such of the less guilty of the rebels as would sign a bond, obliging themselves not to take up arms against his Majesty or his authority, should be set at liberty. The great majority subscribed the bond, and obtained their liberation: but about four hundred refused, and were detained in their uncomfortable place of confinement. Amongst the number who rejected the bond, was Andrew Sword, weaver, in the parish of Borgue. When questioned, he refused to acknowledge the late insurrection, a rebellion, or the assassination of Archbishop Sharpe, a murder. This individual, along with some others, was removed to the tolbooth of Edinburgh, and indicted to take his trial before the High Court of Justiciary. Here, he judicially confessed he had been taken in arms; and, the bond being again offered to him, he declined to subscribe it.—The jury found him guilty, in terms of his own confession; and the judge sentenced him and four others to be hanged at Magus-Moor, where the Archbishop of St. Andrews had been murdered: their bodies were ordered to be hung in chains. This sentence was carried into execution; and Andrew Sword declared, on the scaffold, that he was entirely innocent of the death of Sharpe, having never, to his knowledge, even seen a bishop. After singing

1 Wodrow

the 34th Psalm, he blessed God for preserving him from signing the "ensnaring bond," and bade farewell to all sublunary objects. The bodies of the whole five were, at first, suspended in chains, according to their sentence; but, being afterwards allowed to be interred, in a field near Magus-Moor, a grave-stone, with a suitable inscription,¹ was erected over their remains, in October, 1738.

The Duke of York, Charles's brother, having arrived in Edinburgh, on the 24th of November, was admitted a Privy Councillor, without taking the usual oaths. He came to Scotland to supersede Lauderdale in the government; and though, at first, he assumed the garb of moderation, yet, at a subsequent period, he exhibited acts of severity which completely eclipsed the merciless deeds of his predecessor.

In 1680,² Government used the armed rising at

¹ The following is a copy of the inscription:—

'Cause we at Bothwell did appear,
Perjurious oaths refused to swear;
'Cause we Christ's cause would not condemn,
We were sentenced to death by men,
Who raged against us in such fury,
Our dead bodies they did not bury;
But up on poles did hing us high,
Triumphs of Babel's victory.
Our lives we fear'd not to the death,
But constant proved to the last breath.

When the grave stone was set up, in October, 1738, the chains were taken out of their graves, and some of their bones and clothes were found undecayed—49 years after their death "

CLOUD OF WITNESSES

As the epitaphs of the martyrs were generally composed by illiterate country people, the diction is sometimes harsh, and the metre unharmonious.

² "James Aitkins, or Aiken, was translated from the see of Moray to that of Galloway, 6th February, 1680, with dispensa-

Bothwell Bridge as a pretence for oppressing the people of all ranks, who refused to conform to Episcopacy. The landed proprietors of Galloway appear the first who were visited with the penalties of the law. On the 18th of February, Patrick M'Doual of Freugh, Mr William Ferguson of Kaitlock, William Gordon, elder, and Alexander Gordon, younger, of Earlston, James Gordon, younger, of Craichlaw, William Gordon of Culvennan, Patrick Dunbar of Machermore, and — M'Ghie of Larg, were called before the Justiciary Court, and hired witnesses having deposed to their accession to the rebellion, they were, in consequence, found guilty, and ordered to be executed, when taken, and their property confiscated to his Majesty's use. Mr Gordon of Earlston had been killed after the action, but the prosecution was conducted against him, that his estates might be forfeited.

Another criminal process was commenced in June, 1680, against the following gentlemen, for being accessory to the rebellion; namely, John Bell of Whiteside, John Gibson of Auchinchyne, Gibson younger of Ingliston, Gordon of Dundough, Grier of Dalgoner, Smith of Kilroy, M'Clellan of Barmagachan, Thomas Bogle of Bogles-hole, Baird, younger of Dungeon-hill, Gordon of Craig, Lennox of Irelandton, Gordon of Barharrow, John

tion (says Wood in his *Athen. Oxon.*) to reside at Edinburgh; because it was thought unreasonable to oblige a reverend prelate of his years to live among such a rebellious and turbulent people as those of that diocese were, &c. He so carefully governed this diocese, partly by his letters to the synod, presbyteries, and single ministers, partly by a journey he made thither, that, had he resided in the place, better order and discipline could scarce be expected. He was very zealous in opposing the taking off the penal laws. He died at Edinburgh, of an apoplexy, 28th October 1687, aged 74 years."—KEITH,

Fullarton of Auchinay, David M'Culloch, son to Ardwell, William Whitehead of Millhouse, John Welsh of Cornley, Neilson of Corsack, Robert Maclellan of Barscobe, Samuel Maclellan, his brother, Fullarton of Nether-mill, George Macartney of Blaicket, Gordon of Garrerie, Gordon of Knockgray, Herron of Little-park, Gordon of Holm, Gordon of Overbar, John M'Naught of Culfad, Murdoch, alias Laird Murdoch, and John Binning of Dalvennan. Cannon of Mardrogat, who had been gained over by the Government, appeared as a witness against nearly all of them. The verdict of the jury declared them guilty of the crime libelled; and, though none of them were present, the court pronounced the ordinary sentence—forfeiture of life and property. The estates of some other landed proprietors in Galloway were also declared confiscated at this period.

Graham of Claverhouse received a commission from the Privy Council, to seize the moveable effects of all in Galloway, who had been engaged in the insurrection, or had fled from the iron grasp of the law. His brother, Cornet Graham, and some others, were deputed by him to perform this duty, who visited almost every parish, and made the strictest inquiry respecting the Bothwell-Bridge insurrection, as well as regarding every species of nonconformity. In particular, a court was held at New Galloway, by Cornet Graham, when all between the ages of sixteen and sixty were ordered to appear, under the severest penalties, and declare, upon oath, how many conventicles they had attended—what clergymen had preached—who had been present—and whose children had been baptized. These courts proved the source of much trouble and loss to the people of the district.

In consequence of those rigours, and the persecuting activity of the prying curates,¹ in the southern districts of Scotland, the Episcopalian clergy became extremely obnoxious to popular hostility; and, to ameliorate their condition, the King issued the following instructions to the Privy Council:—"Seeing we are informed, that the regular ministers in Galloway, and some other western places, are exposed to great danger, from the fury of some blind zealots among whom they serve, and that even the necessaries of life, and the help of servants and mechanics, are denied unto them for their money, you are, in a most particular manner, to consider their present case, and to consult their protection, and the security of their persons in the best manner, and to see that the sheriffs, justices, and other magistrates be careful to have them defended and secured in their persons and goods, and the necessaries for living furnished and supplied unto them at the usual and ordinary rates of the country, to the end that they may be effectually relieved, and that our ancient kingdom may be vindicated from any just imputation of so great and barbarous inhumanity. Given at our court at Windsor castle, the 14th day of May, 1680, and of our reign the 32d year. By his Majesty's command,

"LAUDERDALE."

From the moment an Indulgence was granted to a portion of the Presbyterian clergy, discontent and division made their appearance amongst the Covenanters. The preachers who had not been able to obtain toleration, and also those who declined to accept of it, were generally regarded as adhering

¹ Wodrow.

most strictly to the cause for which the people had struggled and suffered, during the long period of civil contention; and many of the most violent of the ministers asserted, or, at least, insinuated, that their more yielding brethren had forsaken their former principles, and degenerated into the state of abject renegades. The moderate Presbyterians professed perfect loyalty to their sovereign; but the intemperate party now began openly to avow, that little reverence was due to the person or authority of a monarch, who had invaded their rights, and outraged their feelings, by a series of unparalleled persecutions. At the head of this class, were Cargill and two brothers of the name of Cameron, from whom the sect derived the name of Cameronians. The issue of the late unfortunate insurrection, with the severities by which it had been succeeded, confirmed their opinions, and induced them to form themselves into a distinct society and renounce their allegiance. A paper was accordingly framed, containing their sentiments and intentions, but it fell into the hands of their enemies. A considerable party of them, however, repaired to the little burgh of Sanquhar; and, on the 22d. of June, 1680, they read a declaration, in which they affirmed, that the King, by his tyranny and perjury, had forfeited all right to the crown; and that they would continue to use every endeavour to dethrone him, as a usurper, and carry on interminable war against all his adherents.

A violent proclamation immediately appeared, denouncing the leaders of this infatuated band, and offering a reward for their apprehension. Parties of soldiers were sent through the country in quest of the traitors; and, under the pretence of disco-

vering them, all whom they suspected of having been at Bothwell, or even of nonconformity, were severely harassed, and the whole country almost depopulated. A band of Cameronians, consisting of about sixty individuals, being overtaken at Airmoss, by Bruce of Earlshall, were attacked; but, though they defended themselves with much bravery, they sustained a defeat. Mr Richard Cameron was killed, and Hackston of Rathillet taken prisoner, who suffered death by the hands of the executioner, under circumstances of vindictive and appalling inhumanity.¹

This encounter afforded a pretext for shedding more blood. On the 4th of August, John Malcolm, from the parish of Dalry, in Galloway, was brought to trial, before the Court of Justiciary, and sentenced to be executed in the Grassmarket, for being engaged in the encounter at Airmoss. The sentence was carried into execution, and he confessed he had been in arms at Bothwell-Bridge.²

1 To exhibit to the reader a true picture of the unrelenting barbarity and fiendish malignity of the times, we shall here introduce Wodrow's description of the execution:—"The sentence was executed with great solemnity and severity, though he was a gentleman of good descent, excellent parts, and remarkable piety, and his body terribly mangled, and he dying of his wounds. After his hands were cut off, which he endured with great firmness and patience, he was drawn up to the top of the gallows with a pulley, and, when choked a little, let down alive within the hangman's reach, who opened his breast with a knife, and pulled out his heart, which moved on the scaffold. Then the executioner stuck his knife in it, carried it about the stage, and showed it to the spectators, crying, 'This is the heart of a traitor.' And then the rest of the sentence was executed."

2 His dying Testimony may be seen in the Cloud of Witnesses, in which these singular expressions occur.

"The cause of my coming here this day, is because I was found with the poor persecuted handful. * * * The Lord determined me to join myself to that party, I who have lived a

Strict search was now made for the followers of Cameron—particularly in the parishes of Carsephairn and Dalry, where all who were suspected of viewing their principles with a favourable eye became the objects of violent persecution. Robert Cannon of Mardrogat, from his local knowledge, was extremely serviceable to the military. He had been at Pentland, but he afterwards apostatized, and became the blood-thirsty enemy of his former friends.

In the month of December, the Privy Council ordered a garrison, consisting of thirty horsemen, to be placed in the castle of Viscount Kenmure. Another garrison was appointed to be settled in the house of Freugh, in Wigtonshire. Garrisons were placed in particular mansions, for the double purpose of punishing proprietors suspected of disaffection, and overawing the surrounding population. The Council now endeavoured to obtain a pardon for William Gordon of Culvennan, who had been implicated in the late rebellion.¹

The Duke of York,² exasperated at some popular exhibitions against Popery, completely threw off the flimsy guise of moderation, in the beginning of 1681, and Galloway became more and more the seat

stranger to him all my days. O wonderful love! O wonder at the matchless acts of the Lord's condescendency and incomprehensible ways with me! that he has made choice of such a poor frail *pickle* of dust as I am: * * to give my testimony to his work, cause, and interest and has passed by the eminent, wise, and prudent in the land, and has made choice of such a feckless nothing as I am, but blessed be his glorious name."

¹ Crookshank.

² When the Duke of York returned to Edinburgh, after visiting his brother the great cannon, Mons Meg, which was fired on the occasion, burst: this was looked upon as an unlucky omen.

of military courts. Cornet Graham held one at Dalry, and acted in a very harsh and arbitrary manner. Another court, of a similar nature, was held at Kirkcudbright, by Grierson of Lagg and Thomas Lidderdale of St. Mary's Isle, who fined many persons for crimes, of which they were found guilty only through the unfair instrumentality of their judges.¹ Numbers of people, summoned as witnesses from the country, were forced to attend week after week, to the great loss of their time and injury to their business.

Mr Blackader was apprehended at this time, and examined before a committee of the Council. They at last sent him to the Bass, where he remained until his death, which happened about five years afterwards.²

1 Wodrow

2 On a tomb-stone erected to the memory of Mr Blackader, at North Berwick, is this inscription:—

Here lies the body of Mr John Blackader, minister of the Gospel at Troqueer, in Galloway, who died on the Bass, after five years' imprisonment, anno Dom., 1685, and of his age sixty-three years.

Blest John, for Jesus' sake, in Patmos bound,
His prison Bethel, Patmos Pisgah found;
So the blest John on yonder rock confin'd,
His body suffer'd, but no chains could bind
His heav'n aspiring soul: whole day by day,
As from mount Pisgah's top he did survey
The promis'd land, and view'd the crown by faith
Laid up for those who faithful are till death:
Grace form'd him in the Christian hero's mould,
Meek in his own concerns, in's Master's bold,
Passions to reason chain'd, prudence did lead,
Zeal warm'd his breast, and reason cool'd his head.
Five years on the bare rock, yet sweet abode,
He Enoch-like enjoy'd, and walk'd with God;
Till, by long living on this heavenly food,
His soul by love grew up, too great, too good
To be confin'd in jail, or flesh, and blood:
Death broke his fetters, off then swift he fled
From sin and sorrow, and by angels led,

In April, a new and severe proclamation appeared against conventicles, though Mr Cargill was the only remaining clergyman who ventured to call or countenance such meetings.¹ This pious individual was soon apprehended, and publicly executed as a traitor. When brought to the scaffold, he said, "This is the sweetest and most glorious day that ever my eyes beheld;" and, when he set his foot upon the ladder, he added, "The Lord knows, I go up this ladder with less fear and perturbation of mind than ever I entered the pulpit to preach." The drums beat, to prevent his words from being heard by the multitude: whilst praying, he was turned over by the executioner.

The Scottish parliament, after an interval of nine years, sat down on the 28th of July, 1681—the day after the execution.

This parliament passed several acts, none of which proved acceptable to the people of Scotland. But the act which attracted most public attention was the TEST. The bill was brought in on the 31st of August; and, though it contained matters requiring the most serious and mature deliberation, it was passed, by a majority of seven, at one sitting. It ordained, that all individuals filling public situations, or those whom the Government suspected of disaffection, should be required to take an oath, (somewhat contradictory in itself,) which virtually obliged them quietly to submit to oppression—implicitly to acquiesce, even in the overthrow of

Enter'd the mausions of eternal joy.
 Blest soul! thy warfare's o'er; praise, love, enjoy:
 His dust here rests till Jesus come again,
 Ev'n so, bless'd Jesus! come, come, Lord! Amen.

CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

I Bind Let Loose.

the Protestant faith,—and cordially sanction any measure the sovereign might wish to accomplish. This oath was viewed as the evidence of loyalty—the open avowal of passive obedience.

When the Test Act was seriously examined, many even of the Episcopalians felt extremely dissatisfied with the propositions which it contained. Paterson, Bishop of Edinburgh, however, drew up a modifying explanation, which was immediately converted into an Act of Council. Although this explanation tended, in some measure, to remove the formidable opposition which it had encountered, yet nearly eighty of the most enlightened of the Episcopalian clergy retained their original opinions concerning it; and, being deprived of their benefices, took up their residence in England.

The lay part of the community showed equal aversion to the prescribed Test. The Earl of Argyll refused to take the oath, without a qualification, and would have suffered death on that account, had he not escaped: he joined the Earl of Stair and Fletcher of Saltoun, in Holland—to which country they had fled from the deplorable despotism which existed in their own land. The Earl of Nithsdale refused to take the Test, and was deprived of his office. He was succeeded, as Stewart of Kirkcudbright, by Lord Livingstone and Sir Robert Maxwell. Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw likewise declined the Test, and was succeeded, as heritable Sheriff of Wigtown, by Graham of Claverhouse. Viscount Kenmure, being deprived, for the same reason, of the heritable regality of Tongland, was succeeded by Graham of Claverhouse: and, the Earl of Galloway, for refusing to take the oath,

was divested of the regality of Whithorn: the Earl of Queensberry became his successor.

On the 27th of January, 1682, Graham of Claverhouse arrived in Galloway to execute some military orders, which he had received from Government. He obtained permission, for this purpose, to make use of the mansion belonging to Sir John Dalrymple, and the house in Kirkcudbright possessed by Sir Robert Maxwell.¹ On the 30th of January, he received a commission to call before him such persons, in the shires of Wigtown and Dumfries, and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, as deserted the public ordinances in their parish churches, frequented field conventicles, or committed similar disorders, "to the scandal of religion and contempt of the Government."²

Robert Maclellan of Barscobe, Major Learmont, and some others, who had been tried in their absence and condemned, were apprehended, and ordered to be executed at Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 12th day of April. Interest, however, being used in their behalf, their lives were spared. Barscobe, it is said, made some concessions, and was afterwards of service to Government. Learmont was sent to the Bass.

In September, a party of soldiers repaired to Kirkcudbright, to obtain possession, for Lord Livingston, of the forfeited estates which had been granted to him. Claverhouse's troopers, in a few weeks, took up their residence at Kenmure³

1 A house thought to be the same, is still standing near the river.

2 Wodrow.

3 The following is a literal copy of Claverhouse's letter to Lord Kenmure on this occasion:—

"My Lord,—It is a good tyme since the last Chancellor wrot

To exhibit the transactions of the soldiers in their true light, we shall here insert an order given to a sergeant in Kirkeudbright, by Thomas Lidderdale of St. Mary's Isle :—" Sergeant Percie, in obedience to my Lord Livingstone's commands to me, you are hereby ordered to go with your fifteen dragoons, presently under your command, and quarter them proportionally, as you think convenient, upon the pretended heritors of Macartney, and tenants thereof, the pretended heritors and possessors of Bar, (with glaisters pertaining thereunto,) ay and while they come into Kirkeudbright to me, and take tacks of the haill forementioned lands from me, in the name of George Lord Livingstone, donatar of the same : and not only find caution for the yearly rent thereof in time coming, but also make payment of all bye-gones, preceding the term of Whitsunday last, from Bothwell. You are to exact free quarter during your abode, and, if need be, to take what you stand in need of for your provision from them, without prejudice to any other. You are also to dispossess and remove the Lady Holm, younger, forth of the lands of Macartney,

to your Lordship, by order of Councell to make raid and void your house of Kenmur, for to receive a garrison : and when I cam into this contry som moneths agoe, it was then in debate wither or not the garison should enter, but it was put af at my Lord treasurer's desair, and my undertaking to secur the contry from rebelles without it ; but this sumer the councell thought fit to give me new orders about it. Wherefor, my Lord, I expect your Lords. will remove what you think not fit to leave there, for the garison must be in by the first of November. I expect your Lords's answer, and am,

my Lord,

Newton, the 21
of October.
1682.

your most humble
Servant,

J. GRAHAM.

"For the Viscount Kenmure."

and to cause some of your party to possess the same till farther orders. And you are not to remove from any of your quarters, till such time as you receive my order of new for that effect. Subscribed, for warrant, at Kirkcudbright, the 23d day of October, 1682.

“Tho. Lidderdale.”

In December, a considerable number of gentlemen belonging to Galloway were cited to appear before the Justiciary Court, for being engaged in the Bothwell insurrection, that their heritable property might be seized and disposed of by the Government. Failing to attend and answer to the charge brought against them by his Majesty's advocate, several witnesses were examined, for the sake of form, who deposed, that they had seen them in arms at different places. The jury returned a verdict finding them all guilty; when the Lords adjudged William Grierson of Crochmore, James Welsh of Little Clowdon, John Brown, heritor in Newton, Henry M'Culloch of Barholm, Halliday of Mayfield, Mr Thomas Warner,¹ sometime minister of Balmaclellan, George Gordon, second son to the Laird of Holm, Alexander M'Naught, younger of Overton, Anthony M'Kie of Glencaird, Mr Samuel Arnot, late minister of Tongland, James Crichton of Hole of Balwhassie, Hare of Orroland, Alexander Hunter of Colwhassen, Andrew Martin of Little Ellies, Alexander M'Kie of Drumbuy, and Fullarton of Senwick, to be executed to death, when apprehended, and “appoint their names, fame, and memory to be extinct.” Alex-

¹ Mr Warner's name appears in history in different forms; viz., Warner, Varner, and Vernor.

ander M'Kie of Drumbuy and Anthony M'Kie of Glencaird, already in custody, were ordered to be executed at the cross of Edinburgh. None of them, however, suffered death.¹

Andrew Heron of Kirouchtree was called before the Council in January, 1683, for conversing with his son and son-in-law, who had been implicated in the Bothwell insurrection; but, feeling ashamed to take away his life, they fined him in five thousand marks—which sum he was compelled to pay.

In February, the Council deprived Sir John Dalrymple of Stair of his bailiery of Glenluce—fined him in £500 Sterling—and ordered him to be confined in the Castle of Edinburgh till payment was made. Nothing appears to warrant this treatment.

During the months of March and April, Colonel Graham was extremely active in endeavouring to discover the followers of Mr Cameron; and vast multitudes, in many parts of the kingdom, were under the necessity of leaving their houses and concealing themselves. As many had retired into the mountainous parts of Galloway, the searches which the military made there, became extremely vexatious to the people of the country. Often, they suddenly visited a house, during the night; and, if any person was observed to withdraw, the unseasonable intruders rifled the dwelling of whatever suited their taste. Spies were retained and paid by the military, to give information concerning the haunts of the wanderers. One John Gib,

¹ During this year, William Graham was shot, while endeavouring to escape from his mother's house, by a party of Claverhouse's soldiers; he was interred in the church-yard of Kells, and a stone placed upon his grave.

² Wodrow—Crookshank.

became very serviceable, in this respect, to Claverhouse, in Carsephairn and some of the neighbouring parishes. He travelled through the country, selling little books and sermons, and pretended friendship to the sufferers; but they afterwards detected and exposed him as an impostor.

On the 12th of May, David Graham was appointed joint sheriff of Wigtownshire with his brother, John Graham of Claverhouse. Their powers were extensive.¹

Alexander Gordon of Earlston, who had made so singular an escape after the battle of Bothwell, was apprehended, on the last of May or first of June, at Newcastle, on his way to Holland, to vindicate his party from some aspersions that had been cast upon them. He had been joined with his brother-in-law, Robert Hamilton, in a commission from one of the general meetings of the societies of Covenanters, to repair to Holland, that he might represent the circumstances of those people to the Reformed Churches.²

¹ Caledonia.

² The Test Act had given much offence to many in the south of Scotland, and they resolved to oppose it by every means in their power. Meetings for that and other purposes were held over the country, which formed themselves into permanent societies.

It was resolved, that a general correspondence should run circular through the whole societies of the nation, every fourteen days, or at least every month.

When there were several societies in a shire, it was resolved that they were to endeavour to keep a correspondence among themselves, by one or two persons sent from each society in the shire, to a place and at a time appointed, especially, presently before, and presently after every general meeting, for the purpose of determining matters of importance.

It was fixed that every quarter of a year there should be a general meeting of persons, to be called commissioners, sent from all the societies in the different shires.

The first general meeting was held at Logan-house, in the

Antecedent to this, a pretended conspiracy had been discovered, called the *Ryehouse Plot*, for the purpose, it was represented, of assassinating the King and the Duke of York. When Earlston, with his servant, Edward Atkins, was apprehended,

parish of Lesmahago, in Clydesdale, on 15th December, 1681. The second general meeting was held at Priest-hill, in the parish of Muirkirk of Kyle, and the third at Ayr, on 15th March, 1682 at which Alexander Gordon of Earlston was one of the Commissioners from Galloway. It was determined that the honourable Alexander Gordon of Earlston, should be sent "Commissionate" to foreign nations, to represent the low state of the Reformed Church in Scotland,—and that money to defray the expenses of that mission should be forthwith collected and forwarded to Edinburgh.

Although this resolution was in pursuance of one made in the former meeting at Logan-house, that the Commissioners there should seek advice from their societies, about sending some abroad to the reformed churches, for making known to them the sad state of the Church in Scotland; yet the appointment of Earlston was strongly opposed on the ground of his not being a proper person to manage matters of such importance. Mr Andrew Young protested against the appointment, and was joined by the representatives of several societies in Clydesdale, and Teviotdale, who raised great contention, both by "*word and write*," which caused the matter to be deferred till the next general meeting at Fala linn, in the parish of Tweedsmuir, in Tweeddale, on the 15th June, 1682. The debate there became so hot, respecting Earlston's going abroad, between the one party and the other, that they separated—the one party going to one part of the field, and the other party to another. However, those who adhered to the resolution afterwards drew together, and approved of what had been done at the former meeting.—Money was accordingly collected and sent to Edinburgh, to defray the charges of Earlston when he was abroad. He therefore set out by way of London for the Netherlands.

At the next general meeting held at Edinburgh, on the 11th of August, 1682, it was judged proper that the honourable Alexander Gordon, of Earlston, should be desired to settle his affairs abroad, and to deliver his commission into the hands of his much honoured brother, Robert Hamilton,* which was opposed: but it was

* "Robert Hamilton was brother to the laird of Preston, to whose sister Earlston was married.

on board a ship bound for Holland, lest his papers should be seized by his enemies, he threw them into the sea. But this act being observed, they were picked up, and both he and his attendant removed to Newgate.¹ The Government expected great discoveries from the seizure of Earlston's papers, but they unfolded nothing of any importance. His servant was afterwards condemned and executed for merely conversing, or holding intercourse, with Earlston.

Mr Gordon was sent to Scotland, and his process before the Justiciary occupied but a short time. As he had previously been condemned, they now only appointed a day for his execu-

tionally agreed, that Earlston and Hamilton should be conjunct, of which Mr James Renwick was appointed to apprise them. Their station appears to have been at Leewarden in Friesland.

This appointment was very agreeable to Earlston, as Mr Hamilton had been there longer than he had, and of course, had more experience and was very active "in procuring help for the suffering friends at home, from the hands of strangers."

At a General Meeting, 14th February, 1683, it was resolved that Earlston should be called home, in regard that several weighty affairs called for his presence at the next general meeting, which was to be held at Carntable on the 2nd of May following.

Earlston attended the general meeting accordingly, and gave a full account of his diligence abroad, and they were so satisfied with all his proceedings, that "it was resolved, that a conjunct commission should be drawn, including Alexander Gordon, and Robert Hamilton, that they might go further abroad to give information of the state of the Reformed Church in Scotland."

This commission being drawn up, was, with other papers, delivered to Earlston, who forthwith set out for Newcastle, where he embarked for Holland; but as passing Tyne-Mouth, some waiters came on board, and upon being challenged by them, Earlston afraid of the seizure of his papers, threw the box containing them over-board, which not sinking as he expected, was taken, and he himself made prisoner. (Faithful Contendings Displayed.)

¹ Crookshank, &c.

tion, and he was ordered to be beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh, on the 28th of September. As the Privy Council had been disappointed in making any discoveries from Earlston's papers, they endeavoured to extort some information from himself by torture; but, doubting the legality of torturing a person under sentence of death, his Majesty's advocate was applied to for advice.—The answer of this officer was, that no man could be tortured upon interrogatories relating to the crime for which he was about to suffer; but that any one might be tortured concerning crimes committed after his condemnation. Accordingly, on the 25th of September, Mr Gordon was examined; but, as he had declared he would be ingenuous and communicative, the instrument of torture was only placed beside him, not applied. No particulars respecting the conspiracy were elicited; for, indeed, he knew nothing of the matter. He admitted that there had been conferences amongst the well-wishers of their country, about the proper methods of rescuing it from slavery; but nothing had ever been mentioned of assassinating the King or the Duke of York; no scheme of a plot had been fixed on; no preparations made; no arms or horses purchased; and no individuals appointed to execute any plans against the King or Government.

In consequence of a letter from the King, Earlston was subsequently ordered to be tortured; but, when the Council were about to put him into the boot, he became so dreadfully and ungovernably furious as to frighten the whole court.—Physicians being called in, pronounced him deranged, and advised that he should be sent to the

castle, for the benefit of a change of air. In about eight days he recovered, and, through the interest of the Duke of Gordon—a sincere friend—his life was preserved. After being reprieved from time to time, he was at last sent to the Bass, where, in company with his excellent lady,¹ he sometimes enjoyed more, and sometimes less liberty, until the Revolution restored him to society.

During this year, several individuals were appointed by royal proclamation to hold courts, and press the Test upon all whom they suspected of disaffection. Cornet Graham opened a court at Balmaghie, and the people of that and the neighbouring parishes received orders to meet in the church, where he treated them with much rudeness and severity. If by cross-examination any thing could be extorted from them, they were harshly used, and upon refusing to take the Test, imprisoned or banished. Sir Robert Grierson, Laird of Lagg, held a court at the Old Clauchan of Dalry, and tyrannically forced many to take, or even renew the oath.

Thomas Lidderdale of St. Mary's Isle, held a court in Twynholm, and acted likewise in a severe and arbitrary manner. He visited the house of an old man apparently in a dying condition, and having

¹ "Janet Hamilton, daughter of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston, was born 12th June, 1653, married 11th November 1676, to Alexander, afterwards Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlston, Bart., the worthy representative of a family long distinguished for its patriotic struggles in the cause of civil and religious liberty, and died 27th February, 1697. She shared the persecutions of her husband at home and abroad. Her character has been eulogized by the Imperial historian of the Church of Scotland (Wodrow), and her religious meditations in the solitary dungeons of the Bass have been frequently republished under the title of '*Lady Earlston's Soliloquies*.'"—Anderson's History of the Hamiltons.

accused him of absenting himself from the parish church, required him to take the Test. The poor man refused, and the soldiers drove away his cow, and threatened to carry himself to prison. A similar court sat in Kirkcudbright.

The year 1684, was a period of unexampled cruelty and blood. This year and the following, from the judicial murders and horrid assassinations, became afterwards distinguished by the appellation of the *killing-time*. The fines were exorbitant; and the curates, in many instances, acted more like the emissaries of Satan than the servants of Christ. At a court held in Kirkcudbright, Mr Colin Dalglish, the curate, performed a very unfeeling and partial part. James Martin was fined in a thousand pounds Scots, for his wife's absence from church; which, being unable to pay, he was thrown into prison, where, from bad usage, close confinement, and mental dejection, he soon died.

On the 3d of January, a Justiciary Commission was issued, conferring on James Alexander, sheriff-depute of Dumfries, the eldest bailie of the town of Dumfries, Thomas Lidderdale, steward-depute of Kirkcudbright, David Graham, Bruce of Abbots-hall, Cornet William Graham, and Captain Strachan, the power of capitally trying and judging such persons in Kirkcudbright, Wigtown, Dumfries, and Annandale, as had been engaged in the late rebellion—had treasonably justified the same—or disowned the authority of the sovereign. They farther received powers to hold courts when and where they pleased, and execute justice upon the guilty. Heritors were exempted from their jurisdiction.

The Council ordained, by an act of the 23d of

July, that, when any person by their order should be put to the torture, both the boot and the thumbkins,¹ called “a new invention,” were to be applied.

Courts continued to be frequently held by the commissioners. One was opened by the Laird of Lagg, in the church of Carsephairn, and Mr Peter Pierson, the curate, zealously assisted. At this time, the insolence of the soldiers became unbounded. A barbarous act of Council was made in August, ordering all sentences of death to be executed three hours after being passed. An act was likewise framed, constituting the owning of the Covenant—the refusing to declare Bothwell insurrection a rebellion,—or the declining to call the Primate’s death a murder, a capital offence.

The south of Scotland now presented a miserable aspect. But the ancient followers of Mr Cargill, who had united into a society and made choice of Mr Renwick for their minister, were, in a peculiar manner, exposed to the vindictive fury of the Government. Sea-ports were shut up, to prevent their escape from the kingdom—they were hunted, like beasts of prey, by the merciless soldiers—the whole population were sworn to inform against them, and prohibited from affording them any sustenance or shelter—secret spies were hired to discover their lurking places, and detect those

1 “The Council are not taken in calling the thumbkins ‘a new invention;’ they are the same as the thumbscrews which were found on board the *Fort St James*; specimens of which are shown in the Tower of London.” *North to Wodrow*.

“This instrument consisted of two perpendicular and parallel horizontal bars, with a handle at the top, by which moved the upper bar towards the lower one, and crushed the unfortunate antidigits that might be placed between them. The pain given by this instrument was so excruciating that those who bore all other torture, failed to bear this.” *CHAMBERS’ JOURNAL*.

who seemed disposed to alleviate their miseries—they were removed beyond the pale of the law—and no terms were to be allowed them, until they should renounce their principles, and outrage their conscience, by taking such oaths as they considered would involve them in the guilt of perjury.

Driven to despair, they, at last, rashly published a manifesto against their ruthless oppressors. It is generally known by the name of *Apologetical Declaration*. This paper, composed by Mr Renwick, was calculated to work upon the fears of their enemies. In it they abjured Charles Stewart, as a heartless tyrant, and announced their determination to treat, as enemies to God, all who openly shed their blood, or endeavoured by secret information to promote their extirpation. This Declaration, which produced a strong sensation through the whole country, they affixed, during the night, to many of the church doors and some of the market crosses.

This fruitless act of hostility roused the murderous fury of the Government, and the assassination of two soldiers of the guards,¹ by persons unknown and never discovered, called forth an order of Council, which virtually enjoined a general massacre of the party to whom their death was attributed.

The following is the act of the Privy Council, by which the military were empowered to kill the Cameronians in the fields, without the formality of any legal proceedings. “The lords of his majesty’s privy-council do hereby ordain any person who owns, or will not disown the late treasonable de-

¹ A sentinel was killed about this time at the door of the tolbooth of Kirkcudbright.

claration upon oath, whether they have arms or not, to be immediately put to death ; this being always done in presence of two witnesses, and the person or persons having commission to that effect." The Commissioners here spoken of, were the officers of the army, and even the common soldiers took a general licence from this inhuman act.

On the second of December, 1684, the indulged ministers were compelled to grant a bond, not to exercise any of the duties of the pastoral office in Scotland ; those who refused to comply being cast into prison.

Numbers in the meantime, were indicted for owning, or rather refusing to disown, the Apologetical Declaration. James Graham, Tailor in the parish of Crossmichael, in Galloway, was seized on the highway by Colonel Graham of Claverhouse and a party of soldiers. Having nothing to lay to his charge, they searched his person and found a bible in his possession. This was looked upon as a sure indication of disloyalty ; and, hurrying him from place to place, because he would not answer their questions in a satisfactory manner, they put him in irons at Dumfries. He was at last taken to Edinburgh, condemned, and executed, merely for declining to give an opinion concerning the Declaration.

Claverhouse, lately admitted a privy-councillor, displayed at this time, in Galloway, extraordinary zeal in the revolting service of the Government.— On the 18th of December, he came with a party to the river Dee, and surprised six of the destitute wanderers, in a place called Auchincloy, in the parish of Girthon. Here he ordered Robert Fergusson, John M'Michan, Robert Stewart, and

John Grier, or Grierson, to be instantly shot. The bodies of three of them were afterwards carried off and buried at Dalry, by their friends, which irritated Claverhouse so much, that he despatched some of his soldiers to disinter the bloody corpses, and they continued exposed during several days; James M'Michan's body being suspended from a tree.¹ Robert Fergusson was interred on the spot where he fell.² William Hunter and Robert Smith,

1 Wodrow — Crookshank.

"A tomb stone in the church-yard of Dalry points out the place where the remains of two of them are deposited: it bears the following inscription:—

"MEMENTO MORI,"

"Here Lyeth Robert Stewart, (Son to Major Stewart of Ardoch,) and John Grierson, who were murdered by Graham of Claverhouse, Anno 1684, for their adherence to Scotland's Reformation and Covenants, National and Solemn League."

"Behold! Behold! a stone's here forced to cry,
 'Come see two martyrs, under me that ly'
 At water of Dee, they ta'en were by the hands
 Of cruel Claverhouse, and's bloody bands:
 No sooner had he done this horrid thing,
 But's forc'd to cry 'Stewart's soul in heav'n doth sing!
 Yet, strange! His rage pursued even such when dead,
 And in the tombs of their ancestors laid—
 Causing their *corps* be rais'd out of the same,
 Discharging in church-yard to bury them:
 All this *they* did;—'cause they would not perjure,
 Our Covenants and Reformation pure:—
 Because like faithful martyrs for to die,
 They rather chose, than treacherously comply
 With cursed Prelacie, the Nation's bane,—
 And with indulgenci, our church's stain.—
 Perjured Intelligencers were so rife,—
 Shew'd their curs'd Loyalty—to take their life."

2 A humble tombstone marks his grave with this inscription.

Here lyes Robert Fergusson, who was surprized and instantly shot to death on this place, by Graham of Claverhouse, for his adherence to Scotland's reformation, Covenants national and solemn League.

A monument which cost about £50 was lately erected at the place where they fell. The height of it is 30 feet 2 inches. It

were carried prisoners to Kirkcudbright, where a jury was called, and the empty forms of a

is square and built of granite. The Rev. Robert Jeffrey, minister of the parish, preached an impressive sermon at Auchincloy, on the 16th of August, 1835, when a collection was made for defraying the expense of the laudable undertaking. Speaking of the Covenanters, the Rev. gentleman eloquently said ; “ We must assemble with them in their secret meetings, and join in their thanksgivings, and have fellowship with their prayers, and listen to the glowing, conscience-movng, and heart-stirring exhortations of their gifted and beloved pastors ; and when base informers, employed by still baser officials of government, had led the blood hounds of the Council to their retreats, and these, the fit instruments of such masters, had butchered some, apprehended others, and dispersed the rest, we must accompany the fugitives to the desert, seldom trodden by the human foot, and where they might well have supposed they should be undisturbed by any enemy in the human form. We must visit them ‘ in dens and caves of the earth, in weariness and painfulness, in watchings of tee, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness.’ We must, as in the tragedy acted on *this very wild*, a century and a half ago,—see them surrounded by their implacable foes, and the circle gradually contracting till no opening is left for escape, and the prey is taken. We must behold part of the frequently unarmed and unresisting servants of Christ, put to death on the spot, without even the forms of what was impiously called law, and another portion of them bound and carried off with the view of being tried by a summary process, to which was given the name of judicial procedure, and murdered legally. We must follow the latter to the judicatory, where the brutal administrators of justice might scowl and blaspheme, but not inspire fear ; where the trimming, mercenary public prosecutor might brow beat and threaten, but not rufle the composure of innocence, where torture might extort the groan of bodily anguish, but not the confession of guilt, for it existed not ; where the limbs were crushed, but the spirit remained unbroken : and from the Gabbatha of the Scottish Pilate, we must attend them in their trial to the Scottish Golgotha, rejoicing that ‘ they were counted worthy to suffer shame for his name,’ interrupted in their last acts of devotion by a barbarous soldiery ; sealing their testimony with their blood, and dying in the sustaining conviction, that the Lord would yet arise and have mercy on Zion, and that the time to favour her, yea, the set time, would assuredly come.”

INSCRIPTION ON THE NEW STONE.

ERECTED

In memory of the martyrs, R. Fergusson, J. M'Michan, R.

trial gone through. As a matter of course, they were both found guilty, and sentenced to be first hanged and afterwards beheaded. During their confinement, they were not allowed to write even to their relations. When on the scaffold, the sound of drums prevented their words from being heard by the sympathizing spectators. They were buried in the church-yard of Kirkcudbright, and a stone still marks the spot where their mutilated remains rest in peace.¹ Two others found in their company at Auchencloy, fortunately made their escape. The soldiers who were engaged in the pursuit, got notice that the objects of their vengeance had sought refuge in a house at no great distance. But their cruel hopes were dis-

Stuart, and J. Grierson, who fell on this spot, 18th December, 1684, from a collection made here, on the 18th August, 1835, and the profits of a sermon afterwards published; preached on that day by the Rev. R. Jeffrey, of Girthon. Daniel, iii. 17. 8

¹ Upon a grave stone lying on the corpse of WILLIAM HUNTER and ROBERT SMITH, who were sentenced and hanged at Kirkcudbright, anno 1684, by Captain Douglas, Graham of Claverhouse, and Captain Bruce.

THIS monument shall show posterity,
Two headless martyrs under it do ly
By bloody Graham were taken and surpris'd,
Brought to this town, and afterwards were siz'd;
By unjust law were sentenced to die.
Them first they hang'd, then headed cruelly.
Captains Douglas, Bruce, Graham of Claverhouse,
Were these that caused them to be handled thus:
And when they were unto the gibbet come,
To stop their speech, they did beat up the drum,
And all because they would not comply
With Indulgence, and bloody Prelacy.
In face of cruel Bruce, Douglas, and Graham,
They did maintain, *That Christ was Lord supreme*
And boldly owned both the covenants,
At Kirkcudbright thus ended these two saints.

To render them intelligible, we have corrected the orthography of some words in the inscriptions.

appointed, for when they reached the place where they expected to find the trembling fugitives, they received information that the poor men had never sat down, and had almost instantly departed.—Enraged at this account, they took the inmates prisoners and burned the house to the ground. These severities, it is thought, were occasioned, in some measure, by an event which had recently occurred at Kirkeudbright; the Cameronians had effected the rescue of some of their brethren, from the bloody fangs of their cruel persecutors.

Many were the other awful penalties inflicted at this time upon the people of Galloway. It would expand this work much beyond the limits originally assigned to it, to particularize but half of the diabolical acts this year committed. We cannot, however, refrain from mentioning one or two instances more of wanton barbarity. The son of an old woman of 73, in the parish of Carsephairn, had been cited, in 1680, for hearing Mr Cameron, but he failed to appear and was intercommuned. Her house was then pillaged; and at this time the soldiers returned, but not finding the son, they carried the mother to Dumfries. There they offered her the Test, which, through the persuasion of her friends, she was on the point of taking; but they insisted farther upon her to swear that she would never speak to her son again. With this proposition she would not comply, and upon the next market day she was scourged through the town of Dumfries. To such an extent did they carry their enmity, that, before they consented to her liberation, they forced her to pay two hundred marks.

On the 30th day of December, a proclamation was issued against the Apologetical Declaration,

which commanded all the inhabitants of the country to *abjure* it, or in other words, to swear that they abhorred, renounced, and disowned it. This was known by the designation of the **ABJURATION OATH**. Upon taking it, they were entitled to a certificate of loyalty which enabled them to pass unmolested through the kingdom. This oath gave rise to much suffering.

John Carson of Balmangan, in the parish of Borgue, had been imprisoned and fined for refusing the bond ; and his lady was now, likewise, imprisoned by Colonel Douglas, and indicted for refusing the oath of abjuration. It was currently reported, and also believed, that her judges intended to drown her within the sea-mark, at the ferry of the town of Kirkcudbright. At length, however, the King's death, put a stop to the proceedings against her.

The beginning of 1685 presented a dismal prospect to the inhabitants of Galloway. This unfortunate district of Scotland was now treated as if it had been a revolted province. It was over-run and possessed by a soldiery composed of the very dregs of the people ; for the army had become the great recipient of the profligate, the reckless, and the sanguinary. No place afforded an asylum from the intrusion of these infamous agents of destruction—these messengers of death. Sequestered caves of the mountains, and hidden dens of the forest, escaped not the eager search and keen inspection of such blood-hounds. The poor man's house was not his castle of defence ; and even innocence of life, coupled with inoffensiveness of demeanour, yielded no protection against their tyrannical visits. Mutual confidence among the people became almost annihilated, and man shunned the society

of man, as if a destructive pestilence pervaded the land, spreading in all quarters its deadly poison. Multitudes were murdered every month, without the tedious formality of a trial; for *inter arma silent leges*. Hanging, shooting, drowning, torturing, and cutting off the ears, were works of constant recurrence. Some were sent to Jamaica and sold as slaves, whilst others were immured in unwholesome dungeons, where watchful soldiers stood in endless succession to keep them from sleeping.¹ The highway and the desert, the fruitful field, and the barren moor, were alike subject to danger. At this period the abjuration oath was violently pressed upon people of every sex and age.—Captain Strachan, who commanded the garrison in Earlston, by his inhumanity, forced many of the inhabitants of Dalry and other parishes, to leave their homes and become houseless wanderers.—The Laird of Lagg and Captain Douglas displayed much activity and severity at this melancholy period. Douglas unmercifully harassed the parish of Twynholm. A small tenant there was compelled, after much cruel treatment, to take the oath of abjuration, and afterwards the soldiers hurried him to a neighbouring parish, in order to assist them in discovering the fugitives. Upon the road they met a poor man who would not be prevailed upon to answer their questions or take the hated oath: he was instantly ordered to be shot.—The other countryman earnestly entreated Captain Douglas to examine him farther before they despatched him; or, at least, to give him a little time to prepare for eternity; but, instead of granting this

¹ Hind Let Loose.—Part ii. Sufferings of the Last Period. F. 199.

reasonable request, they beat and otherwise abused the tender-hearted suppliant so much, that he died in a short time. A party of soldiers, about this time, made dreadful havoc in Crossmichael; having seized many of the inhabitants, amongst whom were several women, they conveyed them to prison, and sent some of them to the plantations. They, also, burned many articles of furniture and implements of husbandry.

Lieutenant Livingston, with a party of dragoons, committed many depredations and acts of barbarity in the parish of Tongland. The soldiers made strict search for all who would be inclined to refuse the oath. A lad about 18 years of age, named John Hallume, perceived at some distance this party traversing the country, and stepped aside from the path on which he was walking, that he might not be met by such a banditti. They observed his movement and immediately pursued him. Without asking a single question, they fired upon him and wounded him: he was again barbarously wounded on the head by a sword. They then carried him a prisoner to Kirkcudbright, where they ordered him to take the abjuration oath. Upon his refusal, a jury of soldiers being called, found him guilty, and he was executed in the usual manner. His body was interred in the church-yard of Kirkcudbright.¹ Every person that endeavoured to evade the scrutinizing observation of those rapacious and regardless ruffians, was con-

¹ Wodrow.—A small stone points out his grave with the following inscription.

Here lyes John Hallame, who was wounded in his taking, and by unjust law sentenced to be hanged. All this done by Captain Douglas, for his adherence to Scotland's Reformation Covenants nationall and Solemn League. 1685.

sidered as confessedly guilty, and instantly butchered. When William Auchinleck, who had accompanied a friend during a part of his journey to Ireland, was returning on horse-back to the place of his residence in the parish of Buittle, he unfortunately met a company of Douglas's foot, coming from Kirkcudbright. Afraid lest they should seize his horse, he rode from them to a safe distance, whilst they continued calling upon him to stop. Taking a circuitous path, he got past them without receiving any injury, and pursued his journey until he came to the inn at Carlingwark; when imagining he was beyond their reach, he partook of a little refreshment, still sitting on horse-back. But some of the soldiers who had proceeded by a shorter road, came upon him, while in the act of drinking a little ale, and shot him upon the spot. This man was a conformist, and had complied with the injunctions of the Government in every particular.

A boy, who happened to be at the inn, was in the act of mounting his horse, to proceed with Auchinleck, but, upon hearing the report of the guns, it became frightened and threw him. The soldiers came up, and without asking a single question, put him to death, and afterwards took his horse and what money he possessed.¹

Mr Pierson, curate of Carsephairn, having given great offence to the surrounding country, by his overbearing conduct, was universally detested. He had been a notorious informer, and promoter of persecution, as well as a bold, surly, and ill-natured man. After the Apologetical Declaration appeared, many

¹ Wodrow.

of the most unpopular of the Episcopal clergy had sought safety in retirement. Some time previous to this, a few individuals had entered into a combination, to compel him to give a solemn promise, under his hand, that he would desist from pursuing violent courses against the Whigs. Two of their number went to his house, and, after gaining admission, communicated to him the purport of their visit. He immediately armed himself with a sword and pistol; and then placed himself between them and the door, to prevent their escape. Two of their associates who were armed, being within hearing of what passed, knocked at the door, and when Pierson was preparing to attack them, they shot him dead. This fatal act was said to be done in self defence. On the 17th of January, the Council commanded the parish of Carsephairn to be prosecuted for the murder of their minister; and, on the same day, the inhabitants of Anwoth were ordered likewise to be prosecuted by the Advocate, for some affronts they had offered their curate.

So little sacred were the lives of individuals held during this awful period, that the soldiers often indulged, not only in single murders, but in wholesale massacres. On the 23rd of January, James Dun, Robert Dun, Alexander M'Aulay, Thomas Stevenson, John M'Cleod, and John Stevenson, whilst engaged in prayer at Caldons, in the parish of Minnigaff, were surprised by Colonel James Douglas, Lieutenant Livingston, and Cornet Douglas, with a party of soldiers, and immediately shot¹

1 "There is a small monumental stone in the farm of Caldons near the *House of the Hill* in Wigtownshire, which is highly venerated as being the first erected to the memory of several reli-

On the 6th of February, King Charles II. died, and was succeeded by his brother James VII., previously Duke of York. Being a professed Roman Catholic, he never took the coronation oath, which secured the maintenance of the Protestant religion.

JAMES VI.,

Notwithstanding the death of Charles, the work of murder still proceeded. Captain Bruce having surprised six Presbyterians in a field at Lochinkit-moor, in Kirkpatrick-Durham, on the 19th of February, ordered William Heron, John Gordon, William Stewart, and John Wallace, to be shot on the spot.¹ Alexander M'Robin, or M'Ubin, and Edward Gordon, were carried to the bridge of Urr, where Lagg was administering the abjuration oath. Bruce proposed to try them by a jury, but Lagg objected. Next day they were conveyed to a place near the church of Irongray, and hanged upon an oak tree,² according to his orders. When the executioner asked forgiveness, M'Robin said,

gious persons who fell at that place in defence of their religious tenets."

Waverly Novels, vol. ix, p. 232.

The late Rev. Gavin Rowatt, of Whithorn, preached a sermon at Caddons, and a collection was made for erecting a new monument to the memory of the martyrs. The place is close to Loch-Troul, betwixt Minnigaff and the borders of Ayrshire. It is a very wild and romantic spot.

Inscription on the new stone,

In memory of six martyrs who suffered at this spot for their attachment to the covenanted cause of Christ in Scotland, January 23d, 1685.

Erected by the Voluntary Contribution of the Congregation who waited on the ministrations of the Rev. Gavin Rowatt of Whithorn, Lord's day, August 19th, 1827.

1 A grave-stone has been erected to the memory of those persons in the moor of Lochinkit. The grave-stone is surrounded by a wall, and planted with trees all round between the monument and that fence.

2 Tradition reports that the tree never bore leaves afterwards.

“Poor man, I forgive thee and all men; thou hast a miserable calling upon earth.”¹

In the end of February, Sir Robert Grierson of Lagg, who commanded a party of cavalry, surprised John Bell, of Whiteside, David Halliday, portioner of Mayfield, Andrew M‘Robert, James Clement, and Robert Lennox, of Irelandton,² upon the hill of Kirkconnel, in the parish of Tongland, and notwithstanding their earnest entreaties, barbarously killed them: he would not allow their bodies to be buried. Mr Bell was the only son of

1 “From a collection made after an impressive sermon preached at the spot in 1832 by the Rev. G Burnside, now, (1840.) Minister of Urr, the graves of these martyrs, Edward Gordon and Alexander M‘Cubbin, have been surrounded by a handsome enclosure of stone.

It may be here observed that a monument in the church-yard of Irongray, erected to the memory of Helen Walker, by Sir Walter Scott, bears the following inscription.

This stone was erected by the author of *Waverley* to the memory of Helen Walker, who died in the year of God, 1791.—This humble individual practised in real life the virtues with which fiction has invested the imaginary character of Jeannie Deans; refusing the slightest departure from veracity, even to save the life of a sister, she nevertheless showed her kindness and fortitude, in rescuing her from the severity of the law, at the expense of personal exertions which the time rendered as difficult as the motive was laudable. Respect the grave of poverty when combined with love of truth and dear affection.

2 INSCRIPTIONS ON THEIR TOMBSTONES.

Upon the grave-stone in the church-yard of Anwoth, lying on the corpse of JOHN BELL of Whiteside, who was most barbarously shot to death at the command of Douglas of Morton, and Grierson of Lagg, in the parish of Tongland in Galloway, anno 1665.

THIS monument shall tell posterity,
That blessed Bell of Whiteside here doth ly;
Who at command of bloody Lagg was shot;
A murder strange which should not be forgot.
Douglas of Morton did him quarters give;
Yet cruel Lagg would not let him survive.
This martyr sought some time to recommed
His soul to God, before his days did end;

the heiress of Whiteside. After the death of his father, the lady married Viscount Kenmure.—Lagg knew Mr Bell well, yet, he peremptorily

The tyrant said, ' *What devil! ye've pray'd enough
These long seven years, on mountain and in cleugh.
So instantly caus'd him with other four,
Be shot to death upon Kirkconnel muir.
So thus did end the lives of these brave saints,
For their adhering to the covenants.*

Epitaph upon the grave-stone in the church yard of Balma-
ghie, upon the corpse of David Halliday, portner, of Mayfield,
shot by the Laird of Lagg, February 1685, and of David Halli-
day in Glengap, shot by the Laird of Lagg and the Earl of An-
nandale in the same year 1685.

Beneath this stone two David Hallidays
Do ly, whose souls now sing their Master's praise.
To know, if curious passengers desire,
For what, by whom, and how they did expire?
They did oppose this nation's perjury,
Nor could they join with lordly prelacy.
Indulgence favours from Christ's enemies
Quench not their zeal: this monument then cries,
These are the causes, not to be forgot,
Why they by Lagg so wickedly were shot
One name, one cause, one grave, one heaven to tye
Their soul to that one God eternally.

Inscription on the grave stone of Andrew M'Robert, in Twyn-
holm church-yard.

MEMENTO MORI.

Here lyes Andrew M'Robert, who was surpris'd and shot to
death in the parish of Tongland, by Grier of Lagg, for his ad-
herence to Scotland's Reformation, Covenants National and So-
lemn League. 1685.

Inscription on the old grave stone at Kirkconnel Moor.

Here lyes James Clement, who was surpris'd and shot to death
on this place by Grier of Lagg for his adherence to Scotland's
Reformation, Covenants National and Solemn League.

Part of the Inscription on the new monument.

In testimony of the feelings of the present generation, on the
11th of September, 1831, about ten thousand persons assembled
here, and after hearing an excellent sermon, preached by the
Rev. John Osborne, from Psalms lxxiv. verse 22nd, contributed
a fund, for the erection of this monument, to the memory of
these martyrs. (Alexander Murray, Esq. of Broughton, having
handsomely given the ground,) four of whom were carried to

refused to give him one quarter of an hour to prepare for his solemn change. "What"! cried he, with an oath, "have you not had time enough for preparation since Bothwell?" A short time after this diabolical deed, Viscount Kenmure upbraided Grierson for his detestable cruelty, particularly, for not allowing the body of his murdered relation to be interred. Lagg rudely answered with an oath, "Take him if you will and salt him in your beef barrel." The Viscount, provoked beyond bounds, drew his sword and would have run it through the body of the murderer, had not Claverhouse interfered, and saved the life of this sanguinary persecutor.¹

At this gloomy period, Mr Peden had been sheltered for some time at Priesthill, in the house of John Brown, by profession a carrier. On the morning of the 1st of May, this celebrated individual took leave of his host and wife, repeating, "Poor woman, a fearful morning—a dark and misty morning." These words were afterwards consider-

their respective burying places; but James Clement, being a stranger, was interred in this spot.

Death broke their fetters, off then straight they fled,
From sin and sorrow; and, by angels led,
Enter'd the mansions of eternal joy;
Blest souls your warfare's done praise love enjoy.

Robert Lennox's tomb-stone stands against the east gable of the old church of Girthon, at the entrance to Mr Murray's tomb, which is under the church. It has this Inscription.

Within this tomb lyes the corpse of Robert Lennox some time in Irelandtoun, who was shot to death by Grier of Lagg, in the paroch of Tounkland, for his adherence to Scotland's reformation, covenants national and solemn League, 1685.

¹ The place where Kenmure, Claverhouse, and Lagg, met, was on the street, at the door of an inn, opposite to the house at present possessed by William Ireland, Esq., of Barbey. Part of the walls of the inn are still standing, the house having been but lately unroofed.

ed prophetic; and, for the purpose of exhibiting the callous atrocity of Claverhouse in its true colours, and the magnanimous fortitude of the Christian sufferers, we shall give a short narrative of this melancholy transaction. After Mr Peden's departure, John Brown,—usually called the Christian carrier,—went to the fields with a spade in his hand; but being suddenly surrounded by a party of horse under the command of Colonel Graham, he was brought back to his own house. Although, in general, the prisoner had an impediment in his speech; yet, at this trying hour, his demeanour was so composed, and his utterance so firm, that Claverhouse inquired whether he had been a preacher, and was answered in the negative. “If you have not preached,” said the tyrant, “muckle have you prayed in your time.” But betake yourself now to your prayers for the last time, for you shall die immediately. When the destined victim had finished his devotions, Claverhouse desired him to bid farewell to his wife, who was standing near with an infant in her arms. Brown turning towards her, and taking her by the hand, calmly told her that now the hour which he had mentioned when he first asked her to marry him, was come. The poor woman answered with some firmness, “In this cause I am willing to resign you.” “Then I have nothing to do but to die,” he replied, “and I thank God I have not been unprepared to meet death for some years.” Graham then gave the fatal order, and he was shot dead by a party of six soldiers, at the end of his own house.¹ Though

1 It has been said that the soldiers were so struck with the good man's prayers, that they refused to obey the dreadful order, and Claverhouse became the executioner, by shooting him with his pistol.

his poor wife was a woman of no great strength of nerve, and used to sicken at the sight of blood, yet she witnessed the dreadful scene without fainting or distraction; but as she afterwards mentioned, her eyes dazzled when the carabines were fired, and she lost sight of every surrounding object.—While the bleeding corpse lay before her, Claverhouse said, “Woman, what do you think of your husband now?” “I ever thought much of him,” was her answer, “and more now than ever.” “It were but justice” said the murderer, “to lay thee beside him.” “I doubt not” she replied, “if you were permitted, your cruelty would carry you that length; but how will you answer for this morning’s work?” “To man I can be answerable” said the hard hearted destroyer, “and I shall take Heaven in my own hand.” He then mounted his horse, and left her in a solitary part of the country with the dead body of her husband lying beside her, and her fatherless infant in her arms. She placed the child on the ground, tied up the corpse’s shattered head, stretched the lifeless limbs, and, covering the body with her plaid, sat down and wept over it. Mr Peden’s words at parting, were viewed by many as applicable to this calamitous and tragic event.¹

History hardly furnishes a parallel in barbarity, to an execution which took place near the town of Wigtown, on the 11th of May, 1685. The two women who innocently suffered death at this time, were Margaret M’Lauchlan and Margaret Wilson. Gilbert Wilson, Margaret’s father, lived in Glenvernoch, belonging to the Laird of Castle-Stewart, and was an Episcopalian: her mother also regularly attended the parish church. Their children, how-

¹ Crookshank —Scott,—Life of Peden. Peden married them.

ever, possessed a strong bias in favour of Presbyterian principles, and could not be induced to wait on the ministrations of the Episcopal incumbent: they were, therefore, obliged to retire, and, like others, seek refuge in caves, mosses, and mountains, from the unfeeling agents of persecution.—In the meantime their parents were enjoined at their peril, not to harbour, assist, nor even see their children, without informing against them. Grievous fines were exacted from them for the supposed delinquencies of their offspring, which reduced them from a state of affluence, nearly to that of complete poverty.

Upon the death of the King, some apparent mitigation of Presbyterian sufferings had taken place; and Margaret Wilson, with her sister Agnes, ventured to the town of Wigtown, to see her friends. But they were betrayed by one Patrick Stewart, who brought a party to apprehend them. As if these youthful sufferers—for Margaret was only 18, and Agnes 13 years of age,—had been heinous malefactors, their persecutors thrust them into a place called the thieves'-hole; but they were afterwards removed to an apartment in which a woman, named Margaret M'Lauchlan, was confined. This individual was the widow of John Millikan, wright, in Drumjargan, in the parish of Kirkinner, and had been long remarkable for her discretion, integrity, and piety. She would take none of the oaths imposed by the Government,—now pressed upon women as well as men; neither would she desist from hearing the Presbyterian ministers when an opportunity presented itself, nor from assisting her suffering acquaintances. For these offences she had been

seized and dragged to jail, where she was treated with much inhumanity. With this respectable widow, the two young sisters were brought to trial, before Sir Robert Grierson of Lagg, David Graham, Sheriff of Wigtownshire, Major Windram, Captain Strachan, and Provost Coltran. The prisoners were indicted in the usual form, for attending field conventicles, and for being in the rebellion at Bothwell-Bridge and Airmoss,—though none of them had ever been within many miles of such places.

The jury brought them in guilty, and they were sentenced to be tied to stakes within the tide-mark, in the water of Blednoch, near Wigtown, until they should be drowned by the return of the tide.¹ They heard their doom with much composure.—Ashamed of putting the sentence into effect against the youngest, the judges delayed her execution. On the appointed day, (the 11th of May,) Margaret M'Lauchlan and Margaret Wilson were conveyed by Major Windram and a guard of soldiers to the place of execution. A numerous assemblage of spectators accompanied them, to witness the melancholy scene. The old woman's stake was placed at a considerable distance beyond that of the other, and much nearer the bed of the river, that her death might terrify the younger prisoner, and induce her to solicit mercy, take the oaths, and comply with all the conditions upon which pardon could be granted. The water gradually overflowed her aged fellow-sufferer, who, being pressed down by the halbert of one of the town officers,

¹ Wodrow.—Crookshank.—Session-Book of Kirkcubright.—Session-Book of Penninghame.—Laing.

soon expired.¹ While she was struggling in the pangs of death, some one asked Margaret Wilson what she thought of the horrid spectacle. She answered, "What do I see but Christ in one of his members wrestling there!" While this youthful martyr was at the stake, she sung a psalm, read a chapter,² and prayed with much composure, earnestness, and feeling. The water overflowed her while in the act of devotion. But before the vital spark was altogether extinguished, the attendants held her out of the water until she had recovered and was able to speak. Being then asked by Major Windram's orders, if she would pray for the King. She replied, she wished the salvation of all men, and the damnation of none. One of the spectators, who was deeply affected by the appalling and heart-rending sight, said, "Dear Margaret, O say God save the King! say God save the King!" She answered, "God save him if he will, for I desire his salvation." Some of her relations instantly called out to Major Windram, "Sir, she hath said it." The Major approached her and commanded her to take the abjuration oath, or return to the stake.—Most deliberately she said "I will not, I am one of Christ's children." She was instantly thrust into the water and perished.³ Agnes got out of prison

1 It is popularly believed in the district, that the descendants of the officer, had a malformation of their hands and feet, through the course of many generations, as a punishment for the act.

2 She sung a part of the 25th psalm, and read the 8th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans.

3 "A strange story is told at Wigton in regard to this unhappy affair. One of the most active persons at the execution was, it seems, the town officer of Wigton, who when the girl was raised out of the water, and refused to save her life, by simply saying, "God save the King," took his halbert, and pressing her down again into the water, exclaimed with savage glee, "Take another drink my hearty," Heaven for this, is said to have afflic-

by her father's intercession at Edinburgh, and granting a bond for her appearance.¹

ted him with an intolerable and unquenchable thirst, insomuch that he never after durst venture abroad without carrying along with him a large jar full of water, wherewithal to gratify his unnatural appetite. As he crawled about with this extraordinary load, people used to pass him by with silent horror, for although this misfortune might have been the result of disease, it was in that superstitious age universally believed to be a manifestation of divine vengeance." Chambers' Picture of Scotland, vol. i, p. 274.

These female martyrs were interred in Wigtown church-yard, a stone with this inscription is in the wall of the church.

"Here lyes Margaret Lachlane, who was by unjust law sentenced to die by Lagg, Strachan, Winrame, and Grame, and tyed to a stake within the flood for her adherence to Scotland's Reformation, Covenants national and Solemn League, Aged 63. 1685."

"Here lyes Margaret Wilson, daughter to Gilbert Wilson in Glenvernoch, who was drowned, anno 1685."

"Let earth and stone still witness bear,
There lyes a virgine martyre here,
Murther'd for owning Christ supreme,
Head of his Church and no more crime:
But not abjuring Presbytery,
And her not owning Prelacy.
They her condemned by unjust law;
Of Heaven nor Hell they stood no awe.
Within the sea tyed to a stake;
She suffered for Christ Jesus sake.
The actors of this cruel crime
Was Lagg, Strachan, Winram, and Grahame.
Neither young years, nor yet old age,
Could stop the fury of their rage."

"Besides several other Martyrs stones, the church-yard of Wigton contains a number of monuments remarkable for their antiquity. It is a peculiarity, however, common to all Galloway, that the burial grounds contain more ancient tombstones than are to be found any where else in Scotland. Many are found perfectly legible and entire, though bearing date from the seventeenth, the sixteenth, and even the fifteenth centuries, although exposed all that time to the open air." Chambers' Picture of Scotland, vol. i, p. 274.

¹ We extract the following, from the Minutes of the Kirk Session of Penninghame, dated 1685.

"Moreover it hath been observed in the paroch by intelligent people, that there were two setts of people who could not evite

About this time, William Johnston, gardener to the Laird of Fintalloch, John Milroy, chapman, residing at Fintalloch, George Walker, servant in Kirkaulay, were apprehended by a party of soldiers whom Major Windram had despatched from Wigtown. William Johnston had previously conformed to prelacy and taken the Test. But, after the oath had been administered to him, he deeply deplored the step which he had taken, and remorse soon produced mental dejection, with a serious ap-

the stroke of the law in those tymes, 1st. People that were rich against whom the Officers and Souldiers, the Sheriff and his attendants watched all occasions to reach them, if it had been but their seeing one of the flying people on their way, if they raised not the hue and cry to apprehend him, the substance and goods of such were at the mercy of the law, and bribes of large extent they belovied to give to bring them off, and this gave an open door to rapine and depredations, fitt waters for such fishers. 2nd. The pious and conscientious people, whom the souldiers, Sheriffs, and their attendants, were obliged to prosecute to the outmost, (though several of them had no great inclination to such violent measures,) and that to commend them to the Government for preservation of their places and promotion, over whom the Clergy in the bounds had a watchful eye, giving constant information to the Bishops, who had a great hand in the government, and were capable to do service to those who were serviceable to them, one instance whereof is this, : The late Duke of Queensberry coming into Galloway, to pay a visit to the Earl and Countess of Galloway, the said Duke's Sister, he attended sermon in Penninghame, where Mr Colhoun the Episcopal incumbent, chused for his Theme. Proverbs xvii II. 'Ane evil man seeketh only Rebellion, therefore a cruel messenger shall be sent against him.' People believed that his subject and discourse was levelled to applaud the Duke's measures, and to excit him to more violent methods against the poor persecuted people, but missed of his design, for the said Duke took it extramelie, ill that he should be constructed by the Preacher or others, to merit the character of cruelty." (Session Book of Penninghame.)

It is said that Thomas Wilson endeavoured to relieve his sisters from confinement, but did not succeed. He kept himself in concealment till the Revolution, when he entered the army and served King William in Flanders. He saved some money, and was at last enabled to take and stock the farm which his father had possessed.

prehension respecting the salvation of his soul. He next deserted the parish church; and the curate having informed against him, he was obliged to leave his own house and become a destitute wanderer. He joined the other two, and they kept together in close concealment. They made many remarkable escapes before they were apprehended and brought before Major Windram, who put several interrogatories to them, some of which they declined to answer. After they had absolutely refused to join in hearing the Episcopal minister, he ordered them to be hanged without the formality of a trial. The sentence was executed at Wigtown, the very day after their apprehension.¹

On the 13th of June, two regiments of soldiers arrived in New-Galloway, and, separating into several divisions, proceeded in different directions and ravaged the country.

Wherever Claverhouse came, he set most vigorously to work. He was accustomed to place

¹ Wodrow.—Crookshank —Session Book of Penninghame.

They were buried in Wigtown church-yard. The inscription on their monument is subjoined.

“Here lye William Johnston, John Milroy, and George Walker, who was, without sentence of law, hanged by Major Winram, for their adherence to Scotland's reformation, covenants, national and solemn league, 1685.”

At this time there were none sufficiently powerful to repress, or even mitigate the spirit of persecution that prevailed in Wigtownshire. The author of *Caledonia* informs us, that “in August 1682, ensued a violent conflict, before the privy council, between Captain John Graham, of Claverhouse, and Sir John Dalrymple, the younger, of Stair, advocate, and baillie of the regality of Glenluce. Here, were two of the ablest men in Scotland, at issue, upon Claverhouse's charge against Dalrymple, that he had endeavoured to lessen his authority, as sheriff of Wigtown. In February, 1683, the Privy Council decided this question, by praising Claverhouse, and punishing Dalrymple.” *CALEDONIA*.

his horse upon the eminences in small parties, and send his foot to the bogs and mosses in the lower grounds, where cavalry could not act. He parcelled the country into divisions of six or eight miles square. In each division all the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, being collected into one place, were interrogated individually on various subjects, and particularly if they owned the Duke of York to be King. If the answer was in the affirmative, he made them take an oath, that, under all circumstances, they would support their Sovereign and never take up arms against him. Next he inquired if they had taken the abjuration oath, and sometimes he caused those whom he suspected to renew it. The people were surrounded all this time by soldiers, with their guns loaded, who threatened to shoot all who refused to comply and promise to give prompt information against persons of doubtful loyalty. For the purpose of extracting information, the children were terrified and questioned apart.¹

In the month of July, the Council commanded numbers to be banished to the plantations, and some of them to have one of their ears cut off.—Among those ordered to be banished, were Gilbert and William Milroy, in the parish of Penninghame.² As their sufferings are somewhat peculiar, although their lives were not so, we shall insert a short account of them. When they found that they could not take the abjuration oath, they absconded for the safety of their persons, and took with them a younger brother. The military visited their houses, seized

¹ Wedrow.

² Session Book of Penninghame.—Wedrow.

the two elder brothers, who had returned home, tortured Gilbert's wife with lighted matches put between her fingers, and carried off their property. Eighty full grown black cattle, with many young ones, nearly five hundred sheep, and eight horses, some of them of considerable value, were taken from them: their crop was likewise destroyed. The two brothers were carried to Minnigaff and examined by the Earl of Hume. They declined to answer some of his interrogatories and suffered torture. At last, being removed to Edinburgh, they refused to take the oaths, and were sentenced to have their ears cut off, and to be banished for ten years. After their sentence they were incarcerated in the "iron house," when the ears of all the prisoners confined in the same place were cut off, except Gilbert Milroy's. When the surgeon came to him, he appeared so faint and weak, that after the scissors were about his ear, he was passed by as a dying man. A little after this, the prisoners in the iron house were put on board a vessel at Newhaven, and thrust into the hold: their number amounted to a hundred and ninety. They were fettered together two and two; and, from the hardships they sustained during their long voyage of three months and three days, thirty-two of them died. Evans, the master of the vessel, used them most cruelly.—After landing in Jamaica, the prisoners were sold as slaves, and death soon relieved many of them from their oppressive bondage. But Gilbert Milroy survived his sufferings and was set at liberty by the Revolution. He returned to his wife and friends, and became a useful member of the Kirk-session of the parish of Kirkcowan. He was alive in 1710.

Mr Maclellan of Barmagachan was banished a-

bout this time to America: three of his children went with him. When he landed he was so weakened by the hardships of the voyage, that three men had to carry him out of the vessel. Having gradually recovered, he purchased a plantation at Woodbridge, in New Jersey. Here Barmagachan continued until June 1689, when he received accounts of the favourable change which had taken place in the affairs of Britain, and determined to return to his native country. The voyage proved prosperous; but, when near the coast of England, the vessel being taken by a French ship of war, all on board were carried prisoners to Nantz. While in France he experienced much unfeeling treatment; but at length, an exchange of prisoners took place, and he got home to his own house on the last day of October 1691, in a very indifferent state of health. After his return, he regained possession of his own lands.

During this year of blood, besides the assassinations already mentioned, David M'Whan, or M'Quhan, was shot by Colonel James Douglas's orders at New-Galloway, and buried in Kells church-yard.¹

¹ Inscription on the grave-stone. "Here lyes David M'Quhan, who being sick of a fever was taken out of his bed, and carried to Newtown of Galloway, and next day most cruelly and unjustly shot to death by command of Lieutenant general James Douglas, brother to the Duke of Queensberry, for his adherence to Scotland's reformation and Solemn League." 1685.

Here are two disparities, Wodrow calls this martyr Andrew, whereas on the grave stone he is called David; Douglas is called Lieutenant Colonel by Wodrow, but on the grave stone he is styled Lientenant General.

Crookshanks in his Church History also calls this person Andrew, and says he suffered on the hill of Knockdovie, in the vicinity of New-Galloway, which is confirmed by tradition.—"Some people pretend to show his blood on the rock," Trotter's Lowran Castle, p. 155.

Captain Douglas commanded Mowatt, a Tailor, to be killed between the Cree and the Dec, whose remains were consigned to the church-yard of the parish in which he fell: he also ordered Robert M'Quhae, or M'Whae, to be shot in his own garden in the parish of Borgue; his body was interred in Kirkandrews church-yard.¹ George Short, and David Halliday in Glengap, fell about the same time by the orders of Lagg,² and were buried in Balmaghie church-yard. Alexander Lin, was

MEMENTO MORI.

1 Here lyes Robert M'Whae who was barbarously shot to death by Captain Douglas in this paroch for his adherence to Scotland's Reformation, covenants national and Solemn League. 1685.

2 The name of Grierson of Lagg stands at the top of the list of those who have been handed down to execration for their cold blooded assassinations of unarmed and unresisting individuals in Galloway. Many of the cruelties committed by the Laird of Lagg have been recorded in a mock lamentation of the Prince of Darkness, from the twenty-first Edition of which Poem the following lines are extracted.

What fatal news is this I hear!
 On earth who shall my standard bear?
 For Lag, who was my champion brave,
 Is dead, and now laid in his grave.
 The want of him is a great grief;
 He was my manager and chief,
 He bore my image on his brow,
 My service he did still avow.
 He had no other Dietie,
 But this world, the flesh, and me;
 Unto us he did homage pay,
 And did us worship every day,
 In Galloway he was well known,
 His great exploits in it were shown,
 He was my general in that place;
 He did the presbyterians chace:
 'Thro' moss, and moor, and many a hag,
 They were pursued by my friend Lag.
 He many a saint persu'd to death;
 He feared neither hell nor wrath.
 His conscience was so cauteriz'd,
 He refus'd nothing that I pleas'd:

also shot at Craigmodie in the parish of Kirkcowan, and Shire of Wigtown.¹

During the year 1686, the general persecution of

For which he's had my kindness still,
 Since he his labours did fulfill,
 Any who read the Scriptures through,
 I'm sure they'll find but very few
 Of my best friends that's mentioned there,
 That could with Grier of Lag compare.

Sir Robert Grierson outlived the persecution nearly half a century. He died 23 December, 1733: it is supposed his Elegy was written long before the time of his demise.

INSCRIPTION ON HIS GRAVE-STONE.

1 Here lies the body of Alexander Lin, who was surprised and instantly shot to death on this place, by Lieutenant General Drummond, for his adherence to Scotland's Reformation, Covenantants national and Solemn League. 1685.

In 1827, a new stone was erected on the spot, containing the old inscription, with this addition beneath,

ERECTED IN 1827.

In consequence of a sermon preached on this spot, by the Rev. William Symington of Stranraer.

CONTENT FOR THE FAITH.

The tombstone stands in a bleak, romantic spot. It is so remote a place, that nothing but the hottest spirit of persecution could have pursued its victims into such a wild. It was matter of surprise, that a congregation could be collected there to hear sermon. Yet, says an eye witness, we had a large and most attentive audience, people having gathered from a wide circle of the surrounding country. It was with great difficulty that Dr. Symington could find his way to the spot on the Sabbath morning; but as he approached it, he perceived people streaming towards it from all quarters. A temporary pulpit was erected near the martyr's grave. The audience listened with much pleasure, to a long and moving discourse, from Jude 3. An old elder from Ayrshire, officiated as precentor, and gave "plaintive martyrs worthy of the name," in as great perfection as ever it was chanted in the days of other years.*

* Dr Symington was nearly 20 years pastor to the Reformed Presbyterian congregation of Stranraer, having been ordained August, 18th, 1819, and having continued there till June 23d, 1839, when he was translated to Glasgow.

the Presbyterians began to abate. This originated, perhaps, not so much from an encreasing spirit of lenity, as from a diminution of the field of persecution. Most of the Presbyterian preachers were either dead or banished; and the influential gentlemen who had favoured their cause, generally shared their fate. Many of the common people, again, had been despatched either by judicial murder or wanton assassination; while those who survived the destructive times, had been transported to a foreign land, shut up in prisons, or had reluctantly conformed to Episcopacy. Mr Renwick and his adherents were now almost the sole remaining objects of the vengeance of Government. But the King's desire to repeal the penal statutes against the Roman Catholics, powerfully tended to mitigate the rigours of persecution. He considered it would exhibit an undue partiality to one class of dissenters, if he persecuted the Presbyterians and befriended the Papists. The spirit of cruelty, however, still prevailed, and many instances of vindictive severity occurred.

On the 26th of January,—as before stated in a note,—Mr Alexander Peden died, and was buried in the church-yard of Auchinleck. As he himself is said to have foretold, a troop of dragoons came about forty days after his interment, and, having lifted his body, carried it to Cumnock, a distance of about two miles, and buried it at the foot of the gallows. Mr Peden always spoke bitterly of Mr Renwick, but they were at last reconciled.

Parliament sat down on the 29th of April, and the King's letter was read wherein he says, "We have considered the trouble that many are put to daily, by prosecutions before our judges, or the

hazard that they lie under, for their accession to the late rebellions ; and to show the world (even our greatest enemies themselves) that mercy is our inclination, and severity what is by their wickedness extorted from us, we have sent down to be passed in your presence, our full and ample indemnity, for all crimes committed against our royal person and authority : and whilst we show these acts of mercy to the enemies of our person, crown, and royal dignity, we cannot be unmindful of others our innocent subjects, those of the Roman Catholic religion, who have, with the hazard of their lives and fortunes, been always assistant to the crown, in the worst of rebellions and usurpations, though they lay under discouragements hardly to be named : them we do heartily recommend to your care, to the end, that as they have given good experience of their true loyalty and peaceable behaviour, so, by your assistance, they may have the protection of our laws, and that security under our government, which others of our subjects have, not suffering them to lie under obligations which their religion cannot admit of. By doing whereof, you will give a demonstration of the duty and affection you have for us, and do us most acceptable service. This love we expect you will show to your brethren, as you see we are an indulgent father to you all."

In compliance with the wishes of the King, the draught of an act was prepared and submitted to Parliament. The Archbishop of Glasgow opposed it with some timidity ; Atkins, Bishop of Galloway, and Bruce, Bishop of Dunkeld, opposed it resolutely and openly. But the greater number of the bishops acceded to the King's intentions, particularly

Paterson, bishop of Edinburgh. The measure, however, was abandoned and the Parliament prorogued. The Archbishop of Glasgow and the bishop of Dunkeld were both deprived of their sees, by the express order of the King, who felt highly indignant at their opposition to the court.¹

Though Mr Renwick was now deserted and condemned by many of his adherents, yet he continued to perform the duties of the ministry. But as he travelled through Galloway, a protestation was given to him at Kirkmabreck, during the month of November, 1686, in the name of all the professors of Presbyterian principles between the Dee and the Cree. The following is the tenour of this curious document.

“ We underscribers,—considering the woful effects of division,—especially among ourselves,—proceeding partly from some paying *cess*, hearing *curates*, taking the late *abjuration*-oath, and partly from others condemning these things, and adhering to the late declaration on the church-doors—and to Mr J. Renwick, without the consent and approbation of the remnant godly and faithful ministers—we do hereby refer and submit ourselves, in all these, to an assembly of faithful ministers and elders,—the only competent judges of such debatable principles and practices,—and promising, on the one hand to give satisfaction to the church,—as we shall be found guilty of any thing done by us to the scandal of our dear brethren; and, on the

1 “ About this time, one Rombold was executed for treason, and to terrify the Whigs, the quarters of his mangled body were fixed up in conspicuous situations at the towns of Glasgow, Jedburgh, Dumfries, and New-Galloway” (Heron’s *History of Scotland*, vol. v. p. 178)

other, to forbear to join with Mr J. Renwick, till his ordination be seen and approved of by a competent number of the faithful ministers of the church of Scotland,—and are willing, upon his submission to his brethren, to receive him into our bosom;—but if he, at the desire of strangers, or any of our brethren dividing from us, intrude himself on our labours, till we have the mind of faithful ministers, we will protest against all such dealing, as horrid and abominable usurpation.—Subscribed, in the name of the whole, by William MacHutchison.”¹

Mr Renwick read this paper to an assemblage of people in the fields, and exhorted all who had concurred in it to retract, and those who had not, to declare their innocence. On the 9th of December, a reward of £100 Sterling was offered

1 The protestation was afterwards presented to the General Meeting at Wanlock, on the 22nd of December, 1686, when Mr Renwick thus replied.—“Where can ye have a more faithful decision, than our Assembly has given by their acts, according to the word of God. As for the paying of cess, does not the Act of the General Assembly of 17th June, 1646, Session 14th, for censuring compliers with the enemies of the kirk and kingdom, sufficiently determine the same. As for hearing the Curates, do not our Covenants National and Solemn League convincingly condemn the same. As for the abjuration oath, does not the act of the Assembly 28th June, 1648, Session 14th, against all oaths and bonds in the common cause, without consent of the Church clearly decide the same; if these things be now debateable principles, all the actings and sufferings that have been these twenty-six years and more, may be brought in debate, and the justness thereof questioned.

Ye give in your paper subscribed by a faithful and creditable man, William M^c Hutchinson, in name of that place in the Stewartry of Galloway, betwixt the Cree and the Dee, whereby you have done an injury to some conscientious sufferers and owners of the truth in that place, who do abominate your deed, and also to yourselves in your designation so comprehensive, as to exclude none, neither papists nor malignants who reside there.” (Faithful Contendings.)

for the production of his person dead or alive; for almost the whole resentment of Government was directed against this clergyman and his followers.

Sir John Dalrymple, notwithstanding his father's disgrace, was admitted Lord Advocate, on the 1st of February, 1687; and, soon after this, the criminal process which had been instituted against his father, Sir James Dalrymple, for harbouring rebels was abandoned, or rather a remission obtained. The King now granted a toleration to dissenters, namely, to moderate Presbyterians, Quakers, and Roman Catholics; and, in July, he published in Scotland, an extensive indulgence, allowing complete liberty of conscience; but field conventicles continued to be strictly prohibited.— This indulgence the generality of Presbyterian ministers accepted, and many of them returned from foreign countries.

The ministers having met in Edinburgh, agreed, in general, to accept this proffered toleration, and voted an address of thanks to the King. Mr Renwick, however, and his followers rejected it; they considered it as flowing from a polluted source,—as granted, they said, by a Sovereign who was not bound to keep faith with heretics. The Rev. Patrick Warner, of whom we have already spoken, received a call about this time from the magistrates and inhabitants of the town of Irvine. When Mr Warner was about to leave Holland, the Countess of Sutherland waited on the Princess of Orange; and, informing her of his intended departure, inquired, if her Highness had any commands for Scotland. This excellent Princess replied, “That the best service he and those of his character could do to her, was to be earnest in their prayers to God in her behalf,

that she might be kept firm and faithful to the true reformed religion; that she knew his principles were not in all things agreeable to what she had been educated and brought up in; but she assured him, she had a sincere love and kindness to all true protestants, and heartily wished, that a way might be fallen upon to make up their differences, and reconcile them among themselves. And she added, “notwithstanding our differences in some things, yet I have a tender sympathy with them, and am grieved for the severities that have been used toward that poor persecuted people in Scotland, for their adhering to their principles, which they thought themselves in conscience obliged to do, by virtue of their covenant; and were it in my power to remedy it, I would, and could never consent to any persecution on that head.” She, likewise, intimated a wish, that Mr Warner would wait upon her husband at the Hague, before he left the country. Mr Warner complied, and gained access to the Prince, in a large gallery.¹ Though he had not the least knowledge of his Highness’ design upon England, yet he viewed him and his Princess as, at that time, standing nearest to the British crown. After Mr Warner had kissed the Prince’s hand, he mentioned to his Highness, that he was on the point of returning to Scotland, to resume his ministrations there, and he had considered it his duty to wait upon his Highness, to inquire if there were any services he could do for him in that country. The Prince replied, “He understood he was called home upon the liberty lately granted there; but,” said he, “I

¹ The Prince of Orange was military chief of the Dutch Republic.

can assure you that liberty is not granted from any favour or kindness to you, or your party, but from favour to Papists, and to divide you among yourselves; yet, I think, you may be so wise as to take the good of it, and prevent the evil designed; and instead of dividing, come to a better harmony among yourselves, when you have liberty to see one another, and meet freely together." Mr Warner observed, "he heartily wished it might be so, and for his part, he should not be wanting in his endeavours to make it so." And he took the liberty of adding "we are, indeed, a poor persecuted people, and have none under God to look to for help and relief but your Royal Highness and your Princess, on account of your near relation to the crown." To this the Prince was pleased to answer, "I was educated a protestant, and I hope to continue one; and I assure you, if ever it be in my power, I shall make the presbyterian church-government, the established church-government of that nation; and of this you may likewise assure your friends, as in prudence you shall find convenient; and, because my wife has not been so bred, you may possibly be jealous of her, yet I can give you the same assurances of her, as for myself."

In 1688, Mr Renwick was apprehended in Edinburgh, and being brought to trial, received sentence of death. Though, during this dismal period, none had spoken or acted with more boldness than this clergyman, yet none experienced greater lenity. Bishop Paterson often visited him, and offered to obtain a reprieve if he would petition for it; but he obstinately refused. The Bishop said, "Will you kill yourself with your own hands, seeing you may have your life on so easy

terms?" Sir John Dalrymple, the Lord Advocate, and some of the tolerated ministers, conversed with him, but all was in vain. He went to the place of execution with cheerfulness and composure, attended by an immense crowd of spectators.—When on the scaffold, he declared that the day of his execution was a day he had long wished for, and blessed the Lord for honouring him with the crown of martyrdom. Mr Renwick had only completed the 26th year of his age when he perished, the last of the martyrs, by the hands of the executioner.¹

The King's endeavours to establish Popery as the national religion, became every day more and more apparent. Heedless of the pitfalls and precipices which lay in his way, he still continued to pursue with unabated ardour this glimmering and deceitful light. His eyes became blind to the political horizon which presented a lowering

1 "A neat stone monument, (25 feet in height, by 10 at the base,) to the memory of Mr Renwick, has been lately erected, near the village of Minnyhive, Dumfriesshire, and within the limits of the ancient farm of Knees, at no great distance from the remains of the old farm house where, tradition says, the martyr was born. It stands on an eminence, from which it may be seen at the distance of several miles, down the glen in which the village of Minnyhive is situated, as well as at a considerable distance in other directions. The inscription on the monument is as follows: 'In memory of the late Rev. James Renwick, the last who suffered death for attachment to the covenanted cause of Christ, in Scotland. Born near this spot, 15th February, 1662; and executed at the grass market, Edinburgh, 17th Feb. 1688. The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance. (Psalm cxii. 6.) Erected by subscription, MDCCCXXVIII.' The late James Hastings, Esq gave a donation of the ground. The subscription, amounting to about 100*l.* sterling, was collected at large, from Christians of all denominations; and the gentleman who took the most active part in suggesting, and carrying through, the undertaking, was the Rev. Gavin Rowatt, minister of the reformed presbyterian congregation, at Whithorn."

and threatening aspect, and his ears remained shut to the first portentous sounds of the distant thunder. At last, however, when the storm did burst over his head, he was appalled, and retraced some of his rash, despotic, and fatal steps; but, when the news of the dispersion of the Prince's fleet reached him, he resumed his composure, and desisted from all farther redress of grievances.—After William had repaired his damages, he put to sea a second time, on the 1st of November, 1688, and landed at Torbay, on the 5th, with about 14,000 men, the wind having almost miraculously favoured him during his passage.

The Scottish Council almost immediately began to change the course of their proceedings and the tone of their speech. A proclamation was issued on the 24th of December, stating, that serious apprehensions were entertained through the kingdom, that the Roman Catholics had risen in arms in Galloway, and that Papists from England and Ireland were preparing to join them, to the great danger of the Protestant religion and the peace of the kingdom.¹ They, therefore, ordered the

¹ Copy of a letter written to Crawford of Jordanhill, about the time of the Revolution, and addressed "For the Laird of Jordanhill, in haist, haist."

Sir, Paisley, 21st December, 1688.

This night, yr came to this place ane express, signifying that some Irishes have landed at Kirkcudbright and burnt the toune; and, as is reported, are marching towards Ayre. Wherefore, for the safety of the Shyre, and all concerned yr in, ye are desyred by all in this place, to be here to-morrow to consider what is fitt to be done,—where ye shall be attended by

Sir,

Your most humble servant, Jo. Irving.

Thir news are just now confirmed, wherefore fail not, for they are burning and destroying as they come along; and, in the mean tyme, acquaint your vassals and tenants to be in readiness, and bring them all along with you.

Protestant inhabitants to put themselves in a state of defence for securing their religion ; and heritors were called upon to assemble at the head burghs of their respective shires, and place themselves under the command of persons named in the proclamation. The heritors of Wigtown were to be commanded by M'Douall of Logan, and those of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright by Viscount Kenmure. This was the last order of the Privy Council of Scotland, that had long acted so sanguinary a part in the hey-day of their power.

On the 11th of December, the King retired, and the Prince of Orange¹ was requested by the nobility to procure them a free Parliament. James soon withdrew into France, thus abdicating, or rather leaving the throne vacant, and the convention (for not having been called by royal authority, it could not be called a parliament,) offered the crown to the Prince and Princess of Orange, which they accepted, and were proclaimed King and Queen.

The Scottish convention² also, declared the throne vacant, and a bill was brought in which settled the crown on William and Mary. Sir John Dalrymple, with two others, were deputed to present it, and administer the oath to their new Sovereigns. This Convention of estates was afterwards changed into a parliament which abolished prelacy, and settled the Presbyterian government of the Church of Scotland. The people of Galloway warmly concurred in the change of Government, and as a reward of their zeal, the

1 The Prince of Orange was James's son-in-law, having married his eldest daughter, the Princess Mary.

2 Earlston was a commissioner to this Convention. (Faithful Contendings.)

convention of estates, restored Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, to the hereditary office of sheriff of Wigtownshire.¹

¹ It will be remembered he had been deposed from his office owing to his principles, and the countenance which he gave to field Conventicles; for the rulers of the land could not tolerate such conduct. He, therefore, became a marked man, and upon refusing to take the test was superseded.

CHAP. V.

FROM THE REVOLUTION, TO THE UNION OF THE KINGDOMS
OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

THE Episcopal clergy, who had been the authors in the south of much of the sufferings of the inhabitants, now began to feel the effects of retaliation. They were insulted and carried round their parishes in mock processions; while the people violently upbraided them for their cruel conduct, and prohibited them from preaching: such scenes often closed with the burning of their gowns or effigies. Though these excesses were seriously to be lamented and severely to be reprobated; how innocent do they appear when put in the balance against the heart-rending barbarities—the wanton atrocities—the diabolical inhumanities,—which the Episcopalians had perpetrated. But, though some incidental ebullitions of popular resentment were exhibited; yet, in the hour of triumph, the very men who had been harassed with every species of outrage, disgraced not themselves by inflicting upon their oppressors any personal violence, or by committing any sanguinary murders.

John Gordon, Bishop of Galloway,¹ now retired

¹ John Gordon was the last Bishop of Galloway. He succeeded James Atkins, who died at a very advanced age, in 1687. Gordon was consecrated at Glasgow, in February 1688, and in

into France, and the first meeting of the Presbyterian clergymen within the bounds of the Synod of Galloway, took place at Minnigaff, on the 14th of May, 1689. Few of the ministers who had possessed parochial charges before the Restoration were present; but a number of preachers from Ireland attended the meeting, who afterwards received appointments to vacant parishes. Several ecclesiastical matters fell under their consideration.¹

It was not, however, until the second session of Parliament, that the affairs of the Church were thoroughly regulated. Parliament then enacted, that the Presbyterian ministers who had been ejected from their livings since 1661, were to be restored immediately to the discharge of their clerical duties and to receive their salaries. The first Ge-

the end of that year he retired from Britain into France, where he continued to reside until his death.* At the epoch of the Revolution, the clear rental of the bishopric of Galloway, amounted to £5,634 15s. 0d. Scots. This was only exceeded by the revenues of the two Archbishops.

1 For a List of the members, and the minutes of the first meeting of the embryo synod of Galloway, after the Revolution see Appendix (Aa)

LIST OF THE BISHOPS OF GALLOWAY.

* St Ninian was consecrated, 450.—Octa, — Pecthelmus, 730.—Frethewaldus, 764.—Pictuinus, 776.—Ethelbertus, 777.—Radvulf, 790.—Christianus, 1154.—John, 1189.—Walter, 1209.—Gilbert, 1235.—Henry, 1255.—Thomas, 1296.—Simon, 1321.—Henry, 1334.—Michael, 1357.—Adam, 1359.—Thomas, 1362.—Andrew, 1368.—Elisaeus, 1405.—Thomas, 1415.—Alexander, 1426.—Thomas Spence, or Spens 1451.—Ninian, 1459.—George Vaus, 1489.—James Bethune, 1508.—David Arnot, 1509.—Henry, 1526.—Andrew Durie, 1541.

AFTER THE REFORMATION.

Alexander Gordon, 1558 — Gavin Hamilton, 1606.—William Coupar, 161.—Andrew Lamb, 1619.—Thomas Sydeserf, 1634.—James Hamilton, 1661.—John Paterson, 1674.—Arthur Ross, 1679.—James Atkins, 1680,—John Gordon, 1688.

neral Assembly was fixed to meet in October, 1690, and the members of church courts were declared to be Presbyterian ejected ministers, and such ministers and elders as they should afterwards admit. An act was also passed abolishing patronage and the King's supremacy.

With respect to the Episcopal clergy, they received permission to retain their livings upon conditions as moderate as were consistent with the existence of a Presbyterian Establishment. But few availed themselves of this permission; for they were led to believe, or at least to hope, that the newly Established Church was built upon an insecure foundation, and consequently, in a short time, would tumble to the ground. They, therefore, refrained from entering or approaching an unsubstantial structure, which might be overturned by some sudden political blast and bury them in its ruins.— They knew the King was partial to Episcopacy, and they fondly conceived, that, by withholding their support from the Presbyterian Church, they would hasten its destruction. Notwithstanding, however, the Episcopal clergy in general, rejected the favourable terms now offered, yet, not a few of them were permitted, without incorporating with the judicatories of the Establishment, to retain their benefices unmolested, to the end of their lives.¹

The Papists, the great body of the Episcopal clergy, and the northern clans, still favoured, either openly or secretly, the cause of the fugitive monarch. Graham of Claverhouse, now Viscount Dundee, had retired to the Highlands, to assemble an army

¹ Cook, &c.

for asserting the rights of King James. He soon mustered a force consisting of two thousand five hundred men,¹ among whom were some officers of rank. Dundee descended with his troops towards the Lowlands. Mackay was sent to oppose him, and an engagement took place near the pass of Killiecrankie, in Athole, on the 17th of June, 1689. Viscount Kenmure, who had raised some men to support the Revolution Government, was the first that entered and cleared the frightful pass of Killiecrankie, with his batallion. His men stood their ground for some time in the battle, but felt themselves at last obliged to give way. Victory had declared in favour of Dundee. when he was mortally wounded by a random shot.² His fall produced such a paralyzing effect upon his heroic followers, that this triumph was productive of no permanent advantage. Mackay, who had retreated to Stirling, collected his dispersed troops, and the Highland army was by degrees overawed and annihilated.³ Thus fell at Killiecrankie, an individual who had inflicted much misery on the inhabitants of Galloway.⁴

1 Laing.

2 "Claverhouse's sword." (says Sir Walter Scott, in 1802,) "a straight cut-and-thrust blade, is in the possession of Lord Woodhouselee, and the buff coat which he wore at the battle of Killiecrankie, having the fatal shot-hole under the arm-pit of it, is preserved in Pennycuik house, the seat of Sir George Clerk, Bart."—*Border Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 245.

3 Major General Cannon, from Galloway, distinguished himself in this battle, and, after the fall of Dundee, took the command. In Kennedy's Latin song he is styled *Canonicus Gallowidiensis*. (Lockart's Life of Scott.)

4 "A kind of prescience in a Scottish clergyman, Mr Michael Bruce, very nearly approaching the second sight, is described thus. On the day of the battle of Killiecrankie, he preached in Anworth, and in his preface before his prayer, according to his usual way of expressing himself, he began to this purpose.—

The people of Ireland, from various causes, still continued attached to the government of James. Talbot, Lord Tyrconnel, a Roman Catholic, was his Lieutenant at the time of the Revolution. By his advice, James sailed from France to Ireland, with about five thousand men and a considerable sum of money, as well as stores, that he had received from Lewis, the French King; and he soon found himself at the head of an army of nearly 40,000 men. An Irish Parliament granted him supplies, and he expected to be immediately in a condition to invade either Scotland or England.

William, who did not remain ignorant of the unfavourable state of his affairs in the sister Island, despatched the Duke of Schomberg, an officer of great talents, to oppose James. This general felt himself compelled to act on the defensive; but the King soon followed with such an accession of forces, as raised the army in Ireland to the number of 36,000 men. While on his passage, his fleet continued for some time wind bound in the bay of Kirkcudbright. He erected a strong battery¹ on the eastern shore, probably for the purpose of commanding the entrance of the bay, and preventing an enemy from invading that part of his dominions.—William's fleet also took shelter in Loch-Ryan.

‘Some of you will say, what neuse minister? What neuse about Clavers, who has done so much mischief in this country. That man set up to be a young Montrose, but as the Lord liveth, he shall be *cut short this day*. Be not affrayed,’ added he; ‘I see them scattered and flying, and as the Lord liveth, and sends this message by me, Claverhouse shall no longer be a terror to God's people,—this day I see him killed—lying a corpse.’—That very day about the same time, he was actually killed.” (Wodrow's *Analecta*, vol. iii. p. 57 vol. v. p. 224.)

¹ Statistical Account, &c Some traces of it are still observable.

The battle of the Boyne followed,¹ where James suffered a complete defeat; and, giving up all for lost, he fled on board a French vessel which awaited his orders.

Scotland was, at this time, far from being in a state of perfect tranquillity. Many were disappointed in William's Government, and, impelled by the bitterness of resentment, threw themselves into the arms of the Jacobite party. Rumours of plots, invasions, and disasters now filled the kingdom. Extreme disorder prevailed among the Highland clans; and, under the pretence of acknowledging their allegiance to an absent Sovereign, they, in reality, proclaimed a species of wild independence. To suppress their licentiousness, became, consequently, an object of paramount importance to the Scottish rulers — The refractory clans were required by royal proclamation, to lay down their arms² before the expiration of a stated time, and to take the appointed oath of allegiance to the new Sovereign. On these

¹ Part of the English troops passed through Galloway, on their way to Ireland. Jean Walker who died at Carlingwark on 14th August, 1790, in the 108th year of her age, being sworn in a law suit of considerable importance, three years before her death, gave a deposition surprisingly distinct. When asked by the commissioner in the proof, if she saw any part of King William's Cavalry on their way to Ireland in the year 1689, she replied that "she did not see them, but on coming to the Haugh of Urr, soon after the Dragoons had left it, she saw on a piece of the Holmland, near the spot where the bridge now stands, the place where war horses had been fed, and several poor people scraping up the remains of the *black outs* which the horses had left." (Scots Magazine for January 1791, p. 48.)

² "It is a singular circumstance that so late as the last year of the reign of King William III, fire-arms had not come into general use in the Scottish army; The old corps called the Scots Royals, at that time commanded by the Earl of Orkney, wore heavy *Steel Caps*, and used bows and arrows with broad-swords, and targets." (Scots Magazine for January, 1791, p. 16.)

conditions indemnity for the past was offered. As a farther inducement to yield obedience, twelve or fifteen thousand pounds Sterling were intrusted to the Earl of Breadalbane, to be distributed among those chieftains who should be willing to comply with the prescribed conditions. Suspicious prevailed that Breadalbane had acted partially in the distribution of this money, and it was even alleged that he had secreted a considerable part of it for his own private use. The chieftains, therefore, became irritated, and delayed to satisfy the eager wishes of the Government, by accepting the proffered indemnity. Twice was the term of grace prolonged, till, eventually, the 31st of December, 1691, was fixed as the last day of grace. One by one, the chieftains at length gave in their formal, though, perhaps, reluctant submission; and it was reported they did so by the direction of James himself, who desired them to yield to a power which they could not resist. It has been said, that the obedience of the clans disappointed the expectations and deranged the plans of Sir John Dalrymple, Master of Stair, who confidently anticipated that some of the more rebellious of the tribes would hold out until the appointed period of mercy had expired. The Master of Stair, having been raised from the office of King's advocate to that of secretary of state, had become warmly interested in the stability of William's government; and, besides, being the friend of Breadalbane, he felt exasperated at the rebellious conduct of the Highland chieftains, and wished to inflict upon some of them exemplary chastisement, that the rest might be awed into submission. One solitary instance of contumacy presented itself, by which he could gratify his resentment.

A feud had long existed between the Macdonalds and Campbells. To the Campbells, or dependents of Breadalbane, the Macdonalds of Glencoe were particularly hateful. The chieftain of Glencoe, aware of Breadalbane's hostility, presented himself, in the end of December, before Colonel Hill, commander of the garrison of Fort-William, to take the prescribed oath; but Hill had no power to administer it, being a military, and not a civil officer. Moved, however, by the entreaties of the old man, he gave him a letter to the sheriff of Argyleshire, requesting this magistrate to receive "the lost sheep, and, though late, admit him to the benefit of the indemnity." The terrified chieftain hastened to Inverary; but, owing to a very heavy fall of snow, the roads, at that time, always bad, were rendered almost impassable; which unfortunate occurrence prevented him from reaching the end of his journey until some days after the momentous 1st of January, 1692. As he had not complied with the terms upon which the amnesty was offered, the sheriff at first refused to take his oath; but, after considering the lamentable predicament in which Macdonald had been placed, he yielded to the solicitations and tears of the unfortunate chieftain, and administered the oath of allegiance, which he forwarded by express to the Privy Council, with a full detail of the circumstances which had occasioned the delay.¹

The document was concealed from the King by the advice of Viscount Stair, President of the Court of Session: it is even thought that the sheriff's letter was never laid before the council. The

¹ Laing, &c.

Master of Stair and Lord Breadalbane represented to William, the Macdonalds of Glencoe, as a lawless banditti, living only by rapine and murder, hostile to all social order, and disloyal to their Sovereign. They also stated to the King, that the only way of subduing this perfidious and lawless people, would be to adopt the ancient mode of punishment, practised in the Highlands, for suppressing cruelties; namely, to pursue them to extermination with fire and sword. The fate of the Macdonalds was quickly sealed; and, an order being obtained from the King, bearing his own signature, which put them into the hands of their implacable enemies, Captain Campbell of Glenlyon received from Dalrymple instructions, that far exceeded in severity the King's orders, to repair to the valley of Glencoe, for the purpose of executing the fatal mandate.

Glenlyon's party was met by the chief's two sons, who demanded whether they came as friends or enemies. The officer replied, that they came as friends. They were then kindly received and continued to reside among the unsuspecting Macdonalds, for fourteen or fifteen days, during which period, mirth and festivity reigned throughout the vale. The officers were hospitably entertained in the houses of the chiefs, and the soldiers found comfortable homes among the rest of the clan. The Master of Stair's letters to the military commanders concerning the execution of the fatal design, displayed the deep and savage interest which he personally took in the diabolical transaction. "They must be all slaughtered," he said, "and the manner of execution must be sure, secret, and effectual."

On the 12th of February, 1692, Captain Campbell received from Major Duncanson, his commanding officer, the following order, which proves him the willing instrument of the inhuman secretary. "You are hereby ordered to fall upon the rebels, and put all to the sword under seventy. You are to have especial care that the old fox and his cubs do on no account escape your hands; you are to secure all the avenues, that no man escape. This you are to put in execution at four in the morning precisely, and by that time, or very shortly after, I will strive to be at you with a stronger party. But if I do not come to you at four, you are not to tarry for me, but fall on. This is by the King's special command, for the good and safety of the country, that these miscreants be cut off root and branch. See that this be put into execution without either fear or favour, else you may expect to be treated as not true to the King or Government, nor a man fit to carry a commission in the King's service. Expecting that you will not fail in the fulfilling hereof, as you love yourself, I subscribe these with my hand"

ROBERT DUNCANSON.

The order reached him almost immediately after it was written, and next morning about four o'clock the work of slaughter commenced. The chieftain's house was beset by a party of the soldiers, and he himself shot as he rose from his bed to receive them as friends, and order refreshments. His aged wife was next stripped, the rings being torn from her fingers by the teeth of the barbarous soldiers: she died distracted next day.¹ Several others were killed in the same house. Glencoe's two sons, be-

¹ Laing, &c.

ing awakened by an old domestic, when the murderous proceedings commenced, fled. As they passed through the glen, their ears were assailed on every quarter, by the reports of the musketry, the fiendish shouts of the military butchers, the piercing cries of the wounded, and the agonizing groans of the dying. The two brothers, by their perfect knowledge of the locality, effected their escape. The savage executioners proceeded in their bloody work without remorse or interruption. One of the chiefs requested to be shot in the open air: they complied with his wish; but, when the soldiers were presenting their muskets, the undaunted Macdonald threw his plaid over their faces, and escaped unhurt. A poor child, only five or six years of age, clung to the knees of Glenlyon, and, entreating this officer to spare his life, offered to become his servant for ever. Glenlyon was moved, but Captain Drummond came up, and brutally stabbed the poor boy with his dirk. The murderers proceeded in their work of death with frenzied zeal, neither age nor sex escaping their desolating fury. But the alarm soon became general, and the half naked inhabitants fled to the mountains, where, overcome by fatigue and cold, many perished in the wreaths of snow.¹ The snow, however, which was the cause of destruction to some, proved the means of safety to others; for it prevented Major Duncanson, with about 400 men, from seizing the passes of the glen at the time he proposed. Instead of reaching Glencoe, at four o'clock in the morning, he did not arrive until eleven. When the reinforcement reached Glencoe, they found no Macdonalds alive,

¹ Laing, &c.

but an old man of eighty, whom they barbarously put to death. After burning such houses as remained, they collected the property of the murdered tribe, which they conveyed to Fort William, and drove off no fewer than twelve hundred cattle, besides an immense number of sheep and goats.¹

This deed of appalling cruelty sullied the fair fame of William, and created a lowering indignation throughout the country, which tended to sap the foundation, not only of his popularity, but even of his government. In Galloway, where William's reign had been hailed as the harbinger of tranquillity, moderation, and prosperity, the atrocious massacre was viewed with horror, and condemned in no measured terms. The people deeply lamented that the Master of Stair, its reputed author, was so intimately connected with their district, and listened with repugnance to his hated name. So violent and unbounded was the general detestation, that Dalrymple, for some time, durst scarcely appear in public, or venture, on the death of his father, Viscount Stair, to take his seat in the national assembly; yet, when the flood of popular indignation was at its height, he remained unmoved, and, in some of his letters, seemed to lament that the execution had not been more completely accomplished.

The public voice for an inquiry, at length became so loud, that it was dangerous altogether to disregard it; and a royal commission was at last reluctantly granted to investigate the particulars of this odious affair. In their report, the commissioners stigmatized the deed as a barbarous murder, and denounced Stair as the deviser or insti-

¹ Scott, &c.

gator of it.¹ The secretary was subsequently dismissed from his office; but none of the inferior agents or perpetrators were otherwise punished than by the general detestation of their contemporaries, and the certainty of the execration of posterity.

Proceedings in Parliament at this time

1 June 23rd, "Moved that the commission for inquiring into the slaughter of the Glenco men, may give an account to the house of their procedure in the said affair "

" William Coltran commissioner for the Burgh of Wigtoun excused, in respect of his indisposition."

24 "Several members insisting to have the report of the commission for inquiring into the slaughter of the Glenco-men, layed before the Parliament.

" Then the report from the commission for inquiring into the slaughter of the Glenco men, read, with the depositions of the witnesses, the King's instructions, and the master of Stair's letters for instructing the said report.

"After hearing the said report, it was voted *nemine contradicente*, that his Majesty's instructions of the 11th and 16th dayes of January, 1692, touching the Highland rebels, who did not accept in due time of the benefit of his indemnitie, did contain a warrand for mercy, to all without exception, who should offer to take the oath of Allegiance, and come in upon mercy, though the first day of January, 1692, prefixt by the proclamation of indemnitie was past, and that therefore these instructions contained no warrand for the execution of the Glenco-men, made in February thereafter.

" Then the question stated and voted, if the execution and slaughter of the Glenco-men in February 1692, as it is represented to the Parliament, be a murder or not, and carried in the affirmative

" Moved, that since the parliament has found it a murder, that it may be inquired into, who were the occasion of it, and the persons guilty and committers of it, and what way and manner they should be prosecute, and after some debate thereon, the method of the said prosecution delayed, and resolved that this house will again take the same under their consideration, first on Wednesday next; and the master of Stair's letters ordered to be put in the clerks hands, and any of the members allowed inspection thereof.

" Then the master of Stair's Letters, with the king's instructions to Sir Thomas Livingston and Colonel Hill, and the 4th Article, of the opinion of the commission relating to the master of Stairs, were read, and after some debate, the question was

The Revolution Government was still far from being firmly established among the Scots, and a dissolution of Parliament would have infallibly devolved the legislative power upon the Jacobites, or adherents of James. The following noblemen and gentlemen may be considered as representing the interests of Galloway in King William's important Parliament. The Earls of Galloway, Cassillis,¹ and Wigtown, and Viscounts Kenmure and Stair, with Lord Kirkcudbright sat as peers. Hugh de Guffock of Rusco and Patrick Dunbar of Machermore represented the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw and William McDowall of Garthland were the representatives of Wigtownshire. The Commissioners for the burghs

stated, whether the master of Stairs Letters do exceed the king's instructions towards the killing and destruction of the Glenco men, or not, and carried in the affirmative.

"The president of parliament represented, that there was a print dispersed, intituled, information for the master of Stair, reflecting on the commission for inquiring into the slaughter of the Glenco men, and arraigning a vote of parliament; and therefore moved that it may be inquired who was the author of it, and that both he and the same print may be censured.

Mr Hugh Dalrymple, brother to the master of Stair, and a member of parliament, acknowledged himself to be the author, and gave an account of his mistakes; protesting that he therein intended no reflection on the commission, and that the paper was written before the vote past in parliament, though printed and spread thereafter.

Resolved, that first the author and then the print be censured and Mr Hugh was ordered to ask his Grace and the Parliament's pardon, which he did again, declaring, that what was offensive in the paper had happened through mistake." (Records of Parliament.)

During this Parliament a dispute took place between the Earls of Galloway and Lothian respecting precedency. It was settled in favour of the Earl of Galloway.

¹ The Earl of Cassillis was named a Privy Councillor on the 1st of May, 1689, and was constituted one of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

comprised John Ewart, Kirkcudbright,—Hugh Dalrymple, New-Galloway,—William Coltran, Wigtown,—Patrick Murdock, Whithorn,—and Sir Patrick Murray, Stranraer. This Parliament continued until the end of William's reign.¹

The King died on the 28th of March, 1702, and Anne, only Protestant surviving daughter of James VII., succeeded him.²

A new Parliament assembled in the beginning of May, 1703.³ Notwithstanding the violent opposition of the Jacobites and Episcopalians, the Presbyterian Establishment obtained the sanction of the legislature.

¹ Camden, &c.

² Laing.

Proceedings in Parliament.

3 “The contraverted election of the Stewartrie of Kirkcudbright, betwixt Palgown and Cumloddan called, and their Procurators being heard upon the objections against the legality of the meeting, after some debate thereupon, it was put to the vote. Sustain the objections founded upon the want of a due Intimation to the Barons and freeholders of the Stewartrie, or repell, and carried repell: And having proceeded to the other objections, the same were repelled without a vote.”

“Moved, that this day being appointed for discussing the contraverted election of the Stewartrie of Kirkcudbright, betwixt Palgown and Cumloddan, the Parliament would now proceed to the consideration thereof, and the samen being called, and parties Procurators allowed to be heard, it was objected by the Procurators for Palgown, that the protestations taken by Cumloddan against Palgown's electors at the time of the election, were not legal, in regard these protestations bear not that there were instruments taken thereupon in the terms of the Act of parliament 1681, made anent election of Commissioners to the Parliament; and after reasoning thereupon, it was put to the vote. Sustain the objection made against the protestations taken by Cumloddan, or not; and carried sustain the objection.”

“Thereafter Cumloddan withdrew his commission, whereupon Palgown was allowed to have his vote in Parliament.”

MINUTES OF THE SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT,

ANNE.

Soon after the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, an event occurred which produced a considerable sensation in a large portion of Galloway. The Rev. John Macmillan, at one time chaplain to the Laird of Broughton, was no sooner ordained in the parish of Balmaghie, than he began to exhibit strong marks of attachment to the more rigid of the Presbyterian principles, and dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the Church of Scotland's judicatories, from which he declared he would withdraw. In the month of July, 1703, this clergyman, in concert with two other members of the Presbytery of Kirkcudbright, namely, Mr Reid of Carsephairn, and Mr Tod of Buittle, presented a paper to that ecclesiastical body containing a statement of grievances, and praying for redress: they then left the court. The Presbytery having taken it into their consideration, appointed the Rev. Messrs Warner, of Balmaclellan—Telfer, of Rerwick—Cameron, of Kirkcudbright—Boyd, of Dalry—Ewart, of Kells—and Monteith, of Borgue, to answer it. After the answer had been received and approved of by the Presbytery, the three ministers gave in a "protestation against all the corruptions, defections, errors, and mismanagements in the Church government of Scotland, as then established:" they also condemned the oath of allegiance to the Queen. Some farther proceedings having taken place respecting Mr Macmillan, the Presbytery records thus proceed. "All which being considered, and the presbytery being desirous to be as condescending as they can, for peace-sake, do pass all bygone differences and misbehaviours of said John Macmillan, declaring that if he behave

not orderly for the future, but shall be^e turbulent and divisive, that then all former things now passed from shall be revived and he censured for them, with such new offences as shall be found just.”—

Mr Macmillan, still continuing in acts of insubordination, was served with a libel; but he declined the jurisdiction of the Presbytery, “and appealed to the first free and lawfully constituted General Assembly of the Church.” The Presbytery took Mr Macmillan’s libel into consideration, and found nearly all the articles proved, or substantiated. The court then proceeded to depose him,¹ which sentence was ratified by the Commission and General Assembly of the Church. Two ministers, Mr Monteith, of Borgue, and Mr Hay, of Anwoth, were appointed to preach at Balmaghie, and declare the church vacant; but

1 “29th December, 1703 All which things being seriously and maturely considered, the Presbytery and corresponding brethren having before their eyes the glory of God, the good and edification of the church, the peace and union thereof, the remeiding and preventing of schism and other evils, the preservation of the covenanted work of Reformation and exeneration of their own consciences; after again solemn calling on God for direction and countenance by two of the brethren nominated by them, do put the matter to the vote suspend or depose the said Mr John M^cMillan, minister of Balmaghie, and it was carried by an unanimous vote depose, upon the grounds above written; and therefore the Presbytery and corresponding brethren foresaid did and hereby do in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the only king and head of the church, according to the ministerial power they have received from him, simpliciter depose the said Mr John MacMillan from the sacred office of the ministry.

“The Reverend Mr James Monteith Minister at Borgue, and Mr Thomas Hay Minister at Anwoth, are by vote appointed to repair to the kirk of Balmaghie upon Sabbath come eight days, and preach, and Mr Monteith to intimate this sentence and declare the Kirk vacant. (Records of the Presbytery of Kirkcudbright.)

being denied admission by the populace into the sacred edifice,¹ Mr Monteith intimated the sentence of the Presbytery on the road, and declared the church of Balmaghie vacant. He next repaired to "the Place of Balmaghie" where he preached to such persons as were present, and again intimated the sentence of deposition. Mr Macmillan officiated that day in the church. The deposed clergyman still continued to perform all the duties of the ministry² in the parish of Balmaghie, keeping possession of both church and manse.

1 "22nd February, 1704, As to the affair of Balmaghie, Mr Monteith reports that he went towards the Kirk of Balmaghie, according to appointment, and James Gordon, Town Clerk of Kirkcudbright, notary public, together with some witnesses, and that as he was riding towards the Kirk, there came from the kirkyard, about twenty or thirty men who refused to let him go farther, and actually stopped them, by laying hold on the foremost horse's bridle, whereupon Mr Monteith finding he was violently withstood in going to the kirk, did take out his commission from the presbytery, and read it to them, and did intimate the presbytery's sentence of deposition against Mr John Macmillan, and declared the kirk vacant; whereupon he asked and took instruments in the hands of the notary public, above mentioned."

2 The following extract from the Records of the Town Council of Kirkcudbright, proves this.

"Convened within the Council house, the twenty-fourth day of September, 1707 years, *Captain Heugh Fullerton, provost, James Gordoun of Campbelltown, and James M'Colm, late provosts; Samuel Ewart, present baillie, James M'Quhan, youngest baillie, John Murray, John Kirkpatrick, and John Thomson, late baillies; Nichol Donaldson, present treasurer, Rodger Gordoun, phiscall, David M'Lellan, late treasurer, John Halliday, John Hostein, Adam Donaldson, and David Liddelrdaill of Torrs.*"

"The supplication underwritten was presented by Charles Livingston, glover, and the same being read in presence of the magistrates and councill they ordained the samen to be recorded in the court books of the said burgh, of which supplication the tenor follows.

UNTO The Right Honourable, the Provost, baillies, and town councill of the burgh of Kirkcudbright. The humble supplication of me, Charles Livingstone, glover, burgess there,

On the 12th of October, 1710, Mr William M'Kie, was ordained minister of Balmaghie,¹ in the town of Kirkeudbright. Notwithstanding this appointment, such was the spirit of the times and the powerlessness of the laws, that Mr Macmillan

HUMELY SHEWETH—

That whereas in the month of February last, as was known to the most part of your Wisdoms, that I was married by Mr John Macmillan, minister of Balmaghie, and for which you were pleased to fine your supplicant in the soum of five hundereth merk scots money, as for the irregularity thereof, which indeed I doe deserve, in going contrair with the acts of assembly, and acts of the presbytery of Kirkeudbright; but true it is, that I have not wherewith to pay the said fyne, although I should goe and sell all the haill interest that I have, and considering at the time the scarcitie of money, it would be impossible to me to raise money for the pay of the twentieth part thereof, far less to make payment to your Wisdoms' treasurer of such a great soum as you were pleased to fyne me in. Therefore may it please your Honours to take the premises to your serious consideration, and grant me a discharge of the said fyne. In regard that there was severall in my case and condition since the revolution, and whatever they were fyned in, it was the pleasure of your Honours' predecessours to discharge them thereof, and never did exact any thing, therefore so I am very hopeful that you will not make me an example to others, who have ever lived here from my infancie, free of any thing worth the noticing or censuring till that of my marriage, and your Honours answer, &c.

Eodem Die.

The Magistrates and Councill having considered the petition and desire yroff and the petitioners circumstances and condition, grant the desire of the bill and remitt the foresaid fyne of five hundereth merks altogether, and freis the petitioner thereof."

1 "8th November, 1709. This day a petition was presented by some of the parishioners of Balmaghie, in favour of Mr William M'Kie, to be their minister in room of Mr John Macmillan.

"13th December, 1709. Appointment made for moderating in a call to Mr William M'Kie.

17th January, 1710. Mr William Clerk reports that he did supply at Balmaghie, and conform to appointment, he did make intimation that there were two brethren appointed to moderate in a call, to Mr William M'Kie, and desired the heritors, elders, and others to attend.

"Mr Andrew Cameron reports, that he was on his journey

retained possession of the church, manse, and glebe,¹ for about fifteen years after his deposition, though various attempts were made to remove

to Balmaghie, and was the length of Barnboard, but was turned back again by Mr Macmillan's adherents, and so could not preach there conform to appointment. Mr Falconer of Keltoun, also reported, that he went to Balmaghie, and did moderate in a call to Mr William M'Kie, to be their minister.

"This day a protestation was presented by Hugh Mitchell, and others, protesting against the settlement of any other man to be minister in Balmaghie, except Mr John Macmillan, which protestation being read, they ordered the same to be kept in *retentis*, and appointed Mr Andrew Cameron to draw up answers and present them to the next presbytery.

"A petition was also presented, [signed by 87 heads of families,] craving that Mr Macmillan might be reponed to the ministry at Balmaghie, which being read, they ordered the same to be kept in *retentis*, and appointed Mr Cameron to draw up an answer thereto.

"21st February, 1710. Call to Mr M'Kie sustained.' 'Mr Andrew Cameron reported, that he had drawn up answers to the protestation and petition given in on last day, which being read, were approven and ordered to be kept in *retentis* with the protestation and petition."

"12th October. 1710. (The day of Mr M'Kie's Ordination)

"On which day Mr Macmillan gave in a paper which he craved might be read and recorded, thereupon took instruments, and before reading, the presbytery thought fit to give it to a committee of their number to consider whether it ought to be read or not, and he apprehending that the presbytery refused to read the same, thereupon, likewise, took instruments in the clerk's hands and so went off, though he was desired several times to stay till it should be read, which was accordingly done, and verbal answers made thereto, but did not allow the same to be recorded, in regard they did not sustain it either as a legal or orderly protest, seeing he therein terms himself present minister of Balmaghie, and asserts his relation to that people, whereas, he is deposed, and his relation thereby dissolved.

"Same day Mr M'Kie was ordained minister of Balmaghie."

PRESBYTERY RECORDS.

1 "When some of Mr M'Kie's adherents went to plough the glebe for his behoof, those of his competitor rose up against them, cut the reins in pieces, turned the horses adrift, and threw the ploughshare into the adjoining lake. Some threatened violence to the minister's person. An infuriated female actually attempted the execution of it, and would probably have effected her purpose,

him.¹ So much were the people of the parish incensed at the proceedings against their beloved minister, that they violently attacked Mr M'Kie, and treated him with much inhumanity, wound-

had he not interposed his hand between his throat and a reaping sickle with which she was armed. His fingers were cut to the bone. The glove which he wore was carefully preserved, as a memorial of the providential escape he had made. Another woman who was present, exclaimed, 'Shed no blood,' and her advice was followed. It was remarked by the country people, that the intending assassin never prospered afterward, and that by her own hand she terminated a life which she felt herself unable to endure."

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT.

1 "1st May, 1711. This day the presbytery taking under their consideration the present circumstances of the parish of Balmaghie, did appoint that a petition be drawn up to the Lords of Justiciary, representing the said circumstances of the said parish, that they may take some effectual measures for suppressing the said disorders, and putting the present minister, Mr William M'Kie, in peaceable possession of kirk and manse; and the draft of a petition to that effect was brought in, which being read was approven, and a copy thereof to be kept in *retentis* and Mr William Falconer was chosen to go to Dumfries, to present the same to the Lords of Justiciary; and for the more speedy and effectual removing of the said disorders, a representation was drawn up, read, and approven, to be sent to the General Assembly for their concurrence.

"17th October, 1711. Messrs Andrew Cameron, William Falconer, William M'Kie, report, that conform to appointment, they attended the circuit of Dumfries and presented to the Lord Justice Clerk sitting in judgment, the presbytery's representation concerning the disorders in Balmaghie; the which being considered by him, he did recommend to, and appoint the Stewart Depute and Justices of the Peace, within the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, to give the presbytery, or any in their name, peaceable possession of the kirk and manse of Balmaghie, and to enquire into the crimes and riots mentioned in the presbytery's representation, and to give up the names of the persons with the list of habile witnesses to the clerk of Justiciary, that they may be indicted and accused before the next circuit.

"30th October, 1711. The presbytery having considered the extract of the Lord Justice Clerk, his act, with reference to the parish of Balmaghie, appoint Messrs James Monteith, and Andrew Ewart to repair to the quarter sessions and present the same.

"31st October. Messrs Monteith and Ewart report that

ing his person and tearing his clothes.¹ Mr Macmillan, at last, voluntarily abandoned the church and left the parish. During all this time, the lawful

they went to the quarter sessions and presented the extract of the act of the Lord Justice Clerk, with reference to the parish of Balmaghie, as also the extract of the act against Lagg, recommending to the judges that he might not sit as a justice of the peace, he being excommunicated; but there being only three of the justices present, and the Stewart Depute absent, they delayed to make answer to their next meeting. PRESBYTERY RECORDS.

1 " 15th December, 1713. This day a delation was made, that Mr William M'Kie, minister of the gospel at Balmaghie, has been most inhumanly and barbarously treated, abused, wounded, and beaten, and had his clothes torn by a rabble of the irregular people in that parish, upon Wednesday last, being the 9th of this current. The presbytery taking this affair to their consideration, did appoint Messrs William Falconer, and Robert Gordon of Crossmichael, to write and send a letter to Cardiness, who is now in Edinburgh, representing the affair to him, and desiring him to give an account thereof to my Lord Justice Clerk and the Queen's Solicitor.

" 20th January, 1714. Messrs Falconer and Gordon report that they drew up an information of the inhuman carriage of the irregular people of Balmaghie, towards Mr William M'Kie, their minister, there, and wrote thereanent to Cardiness; Mr Falconer also reports that he got an answer from Nicol Spence, sub-clerk, to the General Assembly, concerning what was done in it, which was produced *coram*, and it being read, the presbytery did write to the moderator of the General Assembly, and to Cardiness and Barclay, who are now at Edinburgh, and sent them the doubles of the information, desiring that they may use their endeavours with those to whom it is competent to redress these disorders, and prevent the like in time coming.

" 16th Feb 1716. Mr Falconer reports, that he received an answer from the procurators of the Church, bearing that endeavours have been used to get my Lord Justice Clerk his answer, before whom the representation of the irregularities committed in Balmaghie, against Mr William M'Kie, were laid, and he gave it as his opinion, that the Judge Ordinary, or Justices of the Peace, should get an information of the abuses committed against the said Mr William M'Kie timeously, and be required to put the actors on the Porteous roll, in order to their being prosecute before the circuit in May next. The presbytery taking this affair into their consideration, did appoint Mr Gordon, to give a double of the said information to James Gordon of

incumbent officiated in a barn, or in the open air, to those who were disposed to attend his ministrations.¹

Campbelton, clerk to the Justices of the Peace, and Mr Maitland, to give another double to Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield, Stewart Substitute, and to require them to the effect foresaid.

"16th March, 1714. Mr Gordon and Mr Maitland, [of Tongland,] report that they gave informations concerning the irregular people of Balmaghie, both to Campbeltown and Hazlefield, and required of them that they might be put on the Porteous roll, which they promised should be done.

"5th April, 1715. Mr M'Kie, representing that the disorders in Balmaghie, still continue, and that Mr Macmillan still exerciseth all the parts of the ministerial work there, as if he was not deposed from that sacred office, and, that hitherto, nothing had been got done effectually to suppress and redress such disorders and insolences, though application hath been made again and again to the Lords of the judiciary, and likewise representing, that by some means or other, William Murdoch and other of his accomplices in the barbarous riot committed by him and them against himself, were not prosecute conform to law," and information given in against him and them to the Lords, at the last circuit at Dumfries, alledging that the blame thereof is partly owing to Mains Lindsay, Stewart Depute, who hath not according to his warrant, and promise, there apprehended and secured the persons of the said William Murdoch, and his accomplices. Therefore the presbytery, in the first place, appoints Messrs Falconer, Gordon, and M'Kie, to draw up a letter to Mains, desiring him to put the foresaid order in execution, certifying him if he fail so to do, that the presbytery will reckon themselves obliged to represent him to the judiciary for his neglect."

PRESBYTERY RECORDS.

1 "At length, after the struggle in the parish had continued about 12 [15] years, Mr M'Millan retired voluntarily, and became an itinerant preacher, and founder of the sect of the M'Millanites, or modern Cameronians,* who assume the designation of

* This is scarcely correct: Mr M'Millan conformed to the Cameronians, not the Cameronians to him.

"The Cameronians then and still call themselves 'The suffering remnant and true Presbyterian Church of Christ'. In the year 1743, Mr M'Millan was joined by Mr Thomas Nairne, late minister of Abbotshall, who had separated from the ancient presbytery, whereupon they erected a presbytery of their own under the name of *the Reformed Presbytery*, and licensed and

At this epoch numerous misunderstandings existed between England and Scotland, and the minds of the people were filled with national animosity. A warfare of mutual recrimination and hostile legislation had already commenced, which exhibited every symptom of producing a crisis—in all probability, a bloody, an unnatural, and a lengthened war. To prevent such a catastrophe, a treaty of Union was proposed between the two nations, and commissioners from each, to effect this salutary object, were nominated by the Queen. They met at the Cockpit in London,

the Reformed Presbytery. By prudent conduct and ministerial faithfulness, Mr M'Kie entirely overcame the aversion of his people, and lived long among them respected and useful. Some indeed retained, and some still retain, a predilection for principles, in defence of which they have considered their fathers as having suffered unjustly. But of the dissenters in Scotland in general, it may with truth be said, that they are as industrious and as peaceable members of society, as their fellow subjects who belong to the established Church. Perfect unanimity on speculative points is never to be expected, and attempts to produce it by the application of force, are both foolish and unjust. The policy which extends toleration to all who invade not the rights of their neighbour, is worthy of an enlightened age, and its wisdom and utility are justified by the experience of man."

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT.

ordained such as adhered to their tenets and all whom they thought otherwise qualified for the Ministry. The distinguishing principle of this sect which bears the name of its founder, is, that no obedience or subjection is due to the king, government, or inferior magistrates, because they do not adhere to the covenant, and because in their opinion, they want the qualifications required by scripture and the covenants, one of which is, that the king should be a native of the kingdom over which he reigns Deut. xvii. 15. Hence they do not pray for the king, nor take the benefit of the courts of law.—Mr M'Millan died at Broomhill in the parish of Bothwell, on 1st December 1753, in the 84th year of his age."

[See Scots Magazine for December, 1753.—]

on the 16th of April, 1706. The Earl of Stair¹ was one of the ablest of the commissioners for Scotland; his brother, Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Lord President of the Court of Session, was also one of this select

1 "Sir John Dalrymple, afterwards Earl of Stair, eldest son of Lord President Stair, by Margaret, daughter of James Ross of Balneil, was born about 1648, and admitted Advocate on the 28th February, 1672. He rose to considerable eminence in the profession, and was appointed one of the counsel for Argyle in 1681. On the flight of his father to Holland, Sir John became an object of persecution to those in power, then extremely enraged at his father's having escaped their vengeance. He was, in 1682, committed to the Castle of Edinburgh, and fined £.500, on the pretence that he had, as heritable bailie of the regality of Galloway, interfered with the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Galloway, and anerciated his own and his father's tenants too low, for attending conventicles. Having refused to give some evidence required by his enemies against the Earl of Aberdeen, late chancellor, he was in September 1684, again seized, and conducted to the tolbooth of Edinburgh, under circumstances of great indignity. After suffering a close imprisonment of three months, he was liberated in December, but still confined to the burgh of Edinburgh and ten miles around it, until the month of January, 1686. He then found means to make his peace at Court, and on the removal of Sir George Mackenzie, succeeded him as Lord Advocate in February 1687. This situation he held nearly twelve months, and was then nominated successor to Sir James Foulis of Colinton, both as Justice Clerk, and as an ordinary Lord, taking his seat as a judge of the Court of Session on the 28th February 1688. Though in office at the Revolution, he entered heartily into that measure, and was a member of the convention Parliament, in which he was appointed one of the three commissioners deputed to convey the offer of the crown to William and Mary. He was re-appointed Lord Advocate in 1690, and advanced to be one of the principal Secretaries of State in the following year. This place he retained until 1695, when he was driven from office by the issue of the parliamentary inquiries into the massacre of Glenco, in the blame of which he bore so great a share. He succeeded his father in 1695, but durst not take his seat in Parliament for several years afterwards. He was created Earl of Stair 8th April 1703: appointed one of the commissioners for the treaty of Union in 1705, and contributed greatly by his dexterity to the accomplishment of that measure. He died suddenly on the 8th January 1707, after having that day debated with great energy in favour of the 22nd article of the Union. The character of this nobleman has been most unfavour-

number.¹ The commissioners kept their proceedings a profound secret until they had terminated their labours and subscribed the articles. As soon

ably drawn by his contemporaries, who, though they allow him to have been possessed of transcendent talents, describe him as utterly unprincipled, sanguinary and remorseless."

COLLEGE OF JUSTICE

1 The judges of the Court of Session had each only £200 a year before the Union. Afterwards their Salaries were raised to £500.

"Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North-Berwick, Baronet, President, third son of Viscount Stair, and of Margaret, eldest daughter of James Ross of Balniel, was admitted advocate 23d February, 1677, and afterwards constituted one of the commissaries of Edinburgh, on the resignation of his brother, Sir James. He was chosen Dean of the faculty of Advocates, in place of Sir James Stewart, Lord Advocate, 11th January 1695, and held that office till his elevation to the bench. King William created him a Baronet, 29th April 1698: and the same year, by a letter dated 17th March, nominated him President of the Court of Session, which office had been vacant since the death of his father in 1695. The Lords having met, on the 29th March, to take the King's letter into consideration, they determined to delay the admission till June, 'the ordinar time of Session,' that then it may be more solemn, and that they would acquaint his Majesty that the nomination was very acceptable to them.

When the Court met on the 1st of June, they elected Lord Mersington to sit as President, until the nomination of Sir Hugh Dalrymple should be confirmed. A question arose as to the mode of admission, whether he should be tried according to the Act passed in 1674 for trying the Lords of Session, or admit him without trial? It was contented that the act ordaining the Lords of Session to sit three days in the outer house could have no reference to the President, whose duty never led him at any time to be there: and also, that his letter of appointment differed from theirs, which nominates him President without specifying a trial, while the other letters of nomination bear these words, "presents the person nominated to be tried." After considerable discussion, however, it was carried by a plurality that he should undergo his trials in the outer house, in the same manner as the other judges. Accordingly upon going through the usual probation, he was admitted, took the oaths and his seat as President of the Court of Session, on the 7th of June 1698. He represented the Burgh of New-Galloway in Parliament from 1696 to 1702, and North Berwick from 1703 till the Union, of which he was a steady supporter." COLLEGE OF JUSTICE.

as the particulars transpired, popular indignation arose to an unprecedented height. The Scottish Parliament met in October; and the severity of the weather alone prevented the people from repairing to Edinburgh, and dissolving a slavish legislature. The materials of discontent had been widely kindled, and seemed ready to burst forth into one stupendous flame of desolating resentment. But the people wanted suitable leaders; and circumstances occurred which rendered nugatory the designs of the disaffected. Had the Pretender now arrived, serious consequences might have ensued. The ferment was afterwards in some measure allayed, but not removed; though the exertions of the people evaporated in futile opposition. Unavailing petitions poured into Parliament from all quarters against the treaty of Union. On the 12th of November, 1706, the Magistrates, Town-councillors, and other inhabitants of the burgh of Kirkcudbright petitioned Parliament against sanctioning an incorporating Union with England in the terms of the articles; and, on the 18th of the same month, the barons, freeholders, and yeomen, within the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, likewise petitioned Parliament to the same effect. Addresses against the Union were presented on the 3rd of December, from the four parishes of Glenkens and the burgh of New-Galloway.¹ A similar address was present-

1 "To his Grace her Majesty's High Commissioner, and the Right Honourable the Estates of Parliament; the humble address of the Magistrates, Town-Council, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the Burgh of New-Galloway.

We the Magistrates, Town-Council, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the said Burgh of New-Galloway, under-subscribing, having seen the articles of the Union agreed upon by the Commissioners nominate in the behalf of the kingdom of Scotland, and the commissioners nominate in behalf of the kingdom of Eng-

ed from a body of people in the south and western counties of Scotland, signed by Mr John Hepburn,¹ minister of Urr, a strict Presbyterian, and the friend of Mr Macmillan, with seven other in-

land, in which they have agreed that Scotland and England be united in one kingdom; and that the United Kingdom be represented by one and the same parliament; and seeing it does evidently appear to us, that such an incorporating Union as is contained in the said articles is contrary to the Honour, Fundamental Laws, Constitution of this kingdom, and claim of rights, by which our liberty and presbyterian government in the church are secured; and also contrary to the birth-right of the peers and rights and privileges of the barons, free-holders, and burghs of the kingdom; and that the same is destructive to the true interest of the nation

Therefore, we humbly beseech your Grace and honourable estates, and do confidently expect that ye will not allow of any such incorporating Union; but that ye will support and preserve the Sovereignty and Independency of this Independent kingdom and the rights and privileges of Parliament, which have been so valiantly maintained by our heroic ancestors for the space of near two thousand years; that the same may be transmitted to succeeding generations as it has been conveyed to us; for we are resolved to defend and support our crown and independent Sovereignty with our lives and fortunes conform to the established laws of this nation."

The other petitions were in the same style, and often in nearly the same words.

1 The author of Plain Reasons for Presbyterians Dissenting from the Revolution Church in Scotland, says, "I find Anno 1694, in the very second Assembly, there be several processes against the Reverend Mr John Hepburn (though I approve him not in all things) for many zealous appearance he made against the publick defections from, and in favours of our covenanted Reformation, by them termed walking disorderly, and not submitting to the judicatories of this church, in the exercise of his Ministry. In the 11th act of that Assembly the very act in which they make the *curates formula*, and instruct their commission to take in these creatures upon subscribing the same, &c. as above, they, as it were with the same breath, instruct the same commission to prosecute the said Mr John Hepburn. I own this is the way of the world, to put out an honest man, and in a knave. I find, in the 27th act of Assembly, 1696, Mr Hepburn is suspended from the exercise of his Ministry for the foresaid cause, and the same to be intimated in all the parish Churches of several Synods.

dividuals. The convention of royal burghs also remonstrated against the Union.¹ These address-

¹ In pursuance of the foresaid process, the Church applied to the civil magistrate, to apprehend Mr Hepburn; and accordingly he was incarcerated in Edinburgh Tolbooth; from which, upon the account of his preaching to people, out at the windows, he was transported to the Castle of Stirling, and there barred up from access to people, or of people to him, for some considerable time; after long imprisonment, I find, from the 7th act of Assembly, 1705, that they deposed him for his strenuous adherence unto the covenanted Reformation, which the Church in act foresaid, falsely and wickedly, as would seem, call a continued tract of erroneous, seditious, and divisive doctrines, and schismatic courses, wherein they say, he is obstinate, refusing to be reclaimed."

¹ The convention of royal burghs petitioned against the measure; the petition was signed by Sir Samuel Maclellan, chief magistrate of Edinburgh, descended from the noble family of Kirkcudbright. A book was at this time dedicated to him entitled "*Hugonis Grotii, de Jure Belli ac Pacis. Librorum III. Compendium, Annotationibus et Commentariis Selectis illustratum. In Usum Studiosæ Juventutis Academia Edinensis. Edinburgh, 1707.*" It bears the following inscription.

AMPLISSIMO & NOBILISSIMO DOMINO,

"D. Samueli McClellan Equiti Aurato, qui recto per Filios a Parentibus ducto Stemmata, ab Antiqua & Nobili McClellanorum Baronum Fani. Cudberti Familiâ, Genus trahit; Urbis Edinburgi Consuli Magnifico Augustissimæ Reginæ a Consiliis."

William Maclellan of Borness, on the death of the fifth Lord* Kirkcudbright in 1730, assumed the title and voted at several elections of Scotch Peers. At the general election of 1741, James Maclellan, eldest son of the then deceased Sir Samuel Maclellan, late Provost of Edinburgh, entered a protest against William's vote. Both he and James were present and voted as Lord Kirkcudbright. At the election of 1742, William protested against the other's vote, because James had given in to his Majesty a petition, "setting forth that he could make it appear by authentic documents, that he was the nearest heir male ex-

* This nobleman appears to have resided in Kirkcudbright, for we find from the Records of the Town Council, that he often took pieces of land &c., or became security for other tenants. His signature "Kirkcudbright," still appears in the Burgh Books. It has been said by some old people, that he was so much reduced in circumstances, as to keep a small inn at this time, for a livelihood.

ses, however, were totally disregarded; for Government had determined to carry the measure at every hazard.

isting, to Sir Robert Maclellan of Bombie, first Lord Kirkcudbright and that thereby he had undoubted right to the honour and dignity of said Peerage, and therefore humbly praying that his Majesty might be pleased to direct an enquiry to be made into his, the said petitioner's right to the said dignity or peerage, in such manner as to his Majesty should seem proper; in compliance with which petition, his Majesty by a reference dated at Whitehall, 28th April, 1736, directed the Lord Advocate and Solicitor General for Scotland, to consider of the said petition and report their opinion, what might be fitting for his Majesty to do therein. That the said James Maclellan having presented the above petition and reference thereon to the Lord Advocate and Solicitor General for Scotland, together with certain documents in writing, for instructing his being the nearest heir male to the first Lord Kirkcudbright, that they might determine thereon, and report their opinion to his Majesty; they, the said Lord Advocate and Solicitor, by report bearing, that upon due consideration had of the said writings laid before them by the said James Maclellan, certified to his Majesty, that he the said James Maclellan had not made good the allegation in his said petition, to wit, that he was nearest heir existing to Robert, first Lord Kirkcudbright, and in consequence, his claim to the peerage fell to the ground." William afterwards continued for some time, to vote, as Lord Kirkcudbright. His second son, an officer in the army, obtained the title. After his father's death, he presented a petition to his Majesty "claiming the title, honour, and dignity of Lord Kirkcudbright, and praying his Majesty to declare and establish his right and title to the said honour and dignity of Lord Kirkcudbright." This petition being referred to the House of Lords, it was resolved, 3d May, 1773, that the petitioner, John Maclellan had right to the title, honour, and dignity, of Lord Kirkcudbright, claimed by his petition; his Lordship was 14th May, 1773, presented to the King at St. James's, and most graciously received. He had a company in the 30th regiment of Foot, 1774, and exchanged it for a Lieutenancy in the 3rd regiment of Foot Guards, 1776. He obtained a company in that regiment with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 1784, and retired from the service 1789. His Lordship died in Hereford Street, London, 24th December, 1801, in the 73d year of his age, having married Miss Bannerman of Hampshire—and by her (who died in Manchester square London, 15th June, 1807,) had issue viz:—1st. Sholto Henry, eighth Lord Kirkcudbright, 2nd, Honourable Camden Gray Maclellan, born 20th April, 1774, an officer in the

The sum of twenty thousand pounds from the English exchequer was expended in promoting the Union, and large gratuities were granted to many noblemen and gentlemen to purchase their support, diminish their opposition, or disarm their hostility. In the list of the bribed are Mr Stewart, of Castle-Stewart, who received £300, and Mr Coltran, Provost of Wigtown, who obtained the sum of £25 : some noblemen, were, besides, promised British peerages.¹

Though the ministry commanded a majority in Parliament, the popular voice almost universally condemned the measure as subversive of the honour, the independence, and the welfare of Scotland; and the promoters of the Union became every day more and more obnoxious to general detestation. In Edinburgh, the Lord Commissioner was hooted or pelted, wherever he appeared. The house of Provost Johnston was assailed, his doors were broken open, and his windows destroyed.² Stair, the able and zealous advocate of the measure,—a nobleman whose services were invaluable to the Government,—brought down upon his head the united execrations of the majority of his countrymen, and was commonly known at this time by the popular nickname of the

2nd, or Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards, in which he had the commission of Ensign, 1792, Lieutenant 1794, and quitted the service 1803. 3rd, Daughter, Honourable Elizabeth Maclellan, born 18th April, 1769, married 21st May, 1795, to Finlay Fergusson Esq., of Hinde street. Sholto Henry, eighth Lord Kirkcubright born 15th August, 1771, succeeded his father in 1891. (Wood's Peerage.)

Upon his death the title became dormant. The late Rev. John Maclellan, minister of Kelton, considered himself the rightful heir.

¹ De Foe's History of the Union.—Laing.—Heron.—Struther's History of Scotland,

² Heron.—Scott.

“Curse of Scotland.”¹ The whole “treaters,” or those friendly to the treaty, were generally called traitors, and viewed as such.²

Serious disturbances occurred in various places ; and the articles of the Union, with the names of the Commissioners, were burned in the town of Dumfries, by a pretty numerous party of the disaffected from the surrounding country.³ A riot of an alarming nature likewise took place in the town of Kirkcudbright.⁴

The following noblemen and gentlemen, besides some others connected with Galloway, approved in Parliament of the first article of the Union. The Earl of Galloway, the Earl of Stair, William Stewart of Castle-Stewart, John Stewart of Sorbie, William Maxwell of Cardoness, Sir David Dalrymple, Sir Hugh Dalrymple, and William Coltran. Whilst the Earl of Wigtown and Alexander Mackie, of Palgown, pursued an opposite course. The act ratifying the treaty of Union received the support of the following individuals ; William Stewart, of Castle-Stewart, John Stewart, of Sorbie, Sir David Dalrymple, and Sir Hugh Dalrymple.—The members who disapproved of the act, were the Earls of Wigtown and Galloway, William Maxwell, of Cardoness, and Alexander M’Kie, of Palgown.⁵

On the 8th of January, 1707, the Earl of Stair died suddenly, and his son took his seat in Parliament in his father’s stead : he was subsequently

1 Scott.—Struthers.

2 De Foe, &c

3 Ling.—Heron.—De Foe, &c.

4 Annals of Queen Anne

5 Minutes of the Scottish Parliament.

chosen to represent the nobility in the Parliament of Great Britain.¹

The whole treaty of Union without any amendment received the sanction of the English Parliament; and the Queen, with much satisfaction, added the royal assent. The Scottish Parliament, after settling some matters of minor importance, was dissolved on the 28th of April, 1707, never more to be assembled.

The individuals first nominated to represent Scotland in the British Senate were selected by the Scottish Parliament from their own body. Instead of nine, the province of Galloway, exclusive of the town of Kirkcudbright, had to send, at the first general election, only three representatives to the British Parliament. Those sent were, Lieutenant Colonel John Stewart, of Livingston, for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; the Honourable John Stewart, of Sorbie, for the Shire of Wigtown; William Cochran, Esq., of Kilmarnock, for the Wigtown district of Burghs: William Johnston, Esq., represented Kirkcudbright, in the Dumfries district of Burghs.² That the Union might be complete, the privy council of Scotland was abrogated; and, in some measure to supply its place, Justices of the Peace, an institution though previously attempted, yet never fully introduced, were appointed. The Lords of Justiciary received orders to make circuits twice in the year. Scotch money being abolished, the English currency was

¹ De Foe.

² Miegé's *State of Great Britain and Ireland*, second edition, 1711.—De Foe's *History of the Union*.

substituted.¹ Regular posts were also established, which tended to diffuse intelligence and promote intercourse.

¹ *The total Amount of Money brought into the Bank of Scotland, at the Union, in the year 1707.*

	£	s.	d.
Of foreign silver money	132080	17	00
Milled Scotch coins	96856	13	00
Coins struck by hammer	142180	00	00
English milled coin	40000	00	00
Sum total of all these	411117	10	00

“And this sum, no doubt, made up by far the greatest part of the silver coined money current in Scotland at that time; but it was not to be expected that the whole money of that kind could be brought into the bank; for the folly of a few misers, or the fear that people might have of losing their money, or various other dangers and accidents, prevented many of the old Scotch coins from being brought in; a great part of these the goldsmiths, in after times, consumed by melting them down; some of them have been exported to foreign countries; a few are yet in private hands. No certain rule can be found, whereby to determine the precise quantity of gold coins in Scotland at that time; however, there are a few which seem to convince us, that there was as great plenty of that as of silver, (balancing the price of each) What principally makes for this opinion is, a few acts of the Mint of Scotland, which I have had occasion to see: these are what were made out from 16th December, 1602 to 19th July, 1606; and again, from 20th September 1611 to 14th April 1613; for it appears from these, that there was coined in Scotland, in these different periods, 51 stone, 11 pounds, 9 ounces, 23 pennyweights, 16 grains of gold bullion; but of silver, five hundred and ninety-six stone, seven pounds, thirteen ounces, twenty-three pennyweights, twelve grains weight. By this means, according to the way of counting in those days, there were issued about £39,726 sterling; but of silver only £38,172 sterling; so that the gold coins struck in these years exceeded the silver in £1554 sterling value.—I do not deny that this rule is liable to errors; but we have none more certain for the present, and we here only seek for probability. From what has been said, we may be allowed to conjecture, without much absurdity, that the sum total of the money over all Scotland, at the time of the Union in 1707, both gold and silver, amounted to a sum not less than nine hundred thousand pounds sterling.” (Account of Scotch Money and Coins.)

Before concluding this chapter, we shall give a brief account of the internal state of Galloway about this period.

For some time previous to the end of the seventeenth century, and the beginning of the eighteenth, the internal condition of Galloway was miserable in the extreme. Alternately the persecuted and the persecutors, the oppressed and the oppressors, banished from their breasts all the charities and sympathies of humanity; and, in their stead, fostered some of the most noxious and hideous passions that poison and deform society. Attachment to certain forms of worship too often extinguished Christian feeling; and, though men possessed religion; yet, it is to be lamented, that in many instances it was a kind of spurious religion, which exhibited itself in robes of blood, or appeared in the unseemly garb of a sanctimonious intolerance: it was religion without benevolence,—the essence of Christianity; it was religion, but destitute of its soul—its vivifying principle; it was religion without morality.¹

The feverish insecurity, the prying jealousy, and the deadly antipathies which prevailed, produced upon society, the most dismal and benumbing effects, and civilization retrograded with rapid strides.—Political and ecclesiastical dissensions entirely engrossed the mental energies of the nation, and every

¹ The following extract, with very many others of a similar nature which might be quoted from various records proves this.

25th April, 1703.—“John M’Kitrick and Marjory Hallum, appeared in the habit of sackcloth before the congregation on this day, he for the tenth time, and she for the ninth, and acknowledged their guilt of the sin of adultery with one another, and were rebuked for the same.” (Extracted from the Session Book of Twynholm.)

sober measure, no matter how admirably calculated to promote either general or particular advantage, was slightly overlooked, amidst the excitement of party rancour or personal animosity. How, indeed, could the people improve their circumstances or ameliorate their condition at such a period of dubiety and dismay.¹ During the Persecution,

1 In 1697, Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, who had squandered and sold his estates, was beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh. "In those distracted times," says the New Statistical Account of Wigtownshire, "private property was not in many cases secure. Sir Godfrey and a person of the name of Gordon, claimed the estate of Cardoness, in the Stewartry of Kirkcubright. The former had possession; and the latter lived at Bushyfield, in the neighbourhood. They were personal enemies to each other; and Sir Godfrey having come to Bushyfield to assist in removing some cattle that had been pointed, and having thus met Gordon, discharged a loaded gun at him, and inflicted wounds which afterwards proved fatal. Sir Godfrey fled to England, but having afterwards returned to Scotland, he was apprehended in a church on a Sunday in Edinburgh, while attending public worship. At the end of the service a gentleman from Galloway, who was present, and who, it is said, had a pecuniary interest in the death of M'Culloch, cried out with an air of authority, "Shut the doors,—there's a murderer in the house!" Sir Godfrey was thus apprehended; and having been tried, was executed on the 20th of March, 1697."

NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT.

We give his last speech, which we have printed from the original in his own hand writing, kindly furnished to us by James Murray M'Culloch, Esq. of Ardwall.

"I am brought here, good people, to give satisfaction to justice, for the slaughter of William Gordon designed of Cardiness; and, therefore, I am obliged as a dying man, to give a faithful and true account of that matter.

"I do declare, in the sight of God, I had no design against his life, nor did I expect to see him when I came where the accident happened. I came there contrair to my inclination, being pressed by these two persons, who were the principal witnesses against me, (they declaring he was not out of his bed,) that I might relieve their goods he had pointed. I do freely forgive them, and pray heartily that God may forgive them for bringing me to this place.

"When I was in England, I was oft times urged by several persons, who declared they had commission from *Castle-Stewart*

it would have been often considered little short of madness for men to sow, what in all probability they would never reap, or sedulously to cultivate fields for raising crops, to be trampled and destroyed by bands of armed desperadoes. It ap-

and his Lady, (now the pursuers for my blood,) that I might give up the papers of these lands of *Cardiness*; whereupon they promised not only a piece of money, but also to concur for procuring me a remission; and I have been several times since in the countrie where the misfortune happened, and where they lived, but never troubled by any of them; although, now, after they have got themselves secured in these lands without me, they have been very active in the pursuit, until at last they have got me brought to this place.

"I do acknowledge my sentence is just, and do not repine, for albeit it was only a single wound in the legg, by a shot of small hail, which was neither intended, nor could be foreseen to be deadly; yet I do believe, that God in his justice, has suffered me to fall in that miserable accident, for which I am now to suffer, because of my many other great and grievous unrepented sins. I do, therefore, heartily forgive my judges, accusers, witnesses, and all others, who have now, or at any time injured me, as I wish to be forgiven.

"I recommend my wife and poor children, to the protection of Almighty God, who doth take care of, and provides for the widow and fatherless, and pray that God may stir up and enable their friends and mine, to be careful of them.

"I have been branded as being a *Roman Catholick*, which I altogether disown, and declare, as the words of a dying man, who am instantly to make my appearance before *the great tribunal of the great God*, that I die in the true *Reformed Protestant Religion*, renouncing all righteousness of my own, or any others, relying only upon the merits of *Christ Jesus*, through whose blood I hope to be saved, and who, I trust, will not only be my judge, but also Advocate with the Father for my redemption.

"Now, dear spectators, as my last request, *again and again* I earnestly desire and begg, the assistance of your fervent prayers, that although I stand here condemned by man, I may be absolved before *the tribunal of the great God*; that in place of this scaffold I may enjoy a throne of glory; that this violent death may bring me to a life of glorious rest, eternal in the Heavens; and that in place of these spectators, I may be accompanied with an innumerable company of saints and angels, singing *Hallelujah*, to the Great King, to all eternity.

"Now, O Lord, remember me with that love thou bearest to

peared in the eyes of many unavailing to labour in tending and augmenting their flocks, since in an hour their stock of cattle might be removed far beyond their reach by the agents of despotism. It was useless for them to enlarge their dwellings, or multiply their conveniences, since they might soon become helpless fugitives, destitute of a habitation to shelter them from the cold. What value could they set on precarious property, or riches, that might hourly "take wings and fly away."¹ Existence itself

thine own; O visit me with thy salvation, that I may see the good of thy chosen ones, and may glory in thine inheritance.—*Lord Jesus!* purgeme from all my sins, and from this of blood-guiltiness;—wash me in thy own blood. Great are my iniquities, but greater are the mercies of *God!* O let me be amongst the number of those for whom *Christ* died! Be thou my advocate with the father! Into thy hands I recommend my spirit. Come, *Lord Jesus!* come, and receive my soul. Amen."

Sic Subscribitur,

Sir Godfrey McCulloch.

1 "To such a state of wretchedness," says the author of *Caledonia*, "was Galloway reduced by the successive alternations of misfortunes and follies, that farms, which now let for £200 were offered, at the close of the seventeenth century, rent free, merely on paying the public burdens." Some estates were sold for two years' purchase.

"In the end of the seventeenth century the landholders of the parishes of Dunrold and Galtway, which had been annexed to Kirkcudbright about 1663, opposed an augmentation of stipend, on the ground that these parishes could not afford it, they being a mere waste." (*Statistical Account*.)

The valuable fishery on the Dee, at Tongland, which lately brought Mr Murray a rent of £735, was let in 1725, at £8 a year. (*Statistical Account*.)

In 1734, the rent of the Tongland fisheries appears from the following receipt to have been £25

"Received by me, Mary Viscountess of Kenmure, from William Gordon of Campbellton, and John Henderson, now and formerly, twenty-five pound sterling, as the rent of the fishing of Tongland, from Martinmas 1733, to Martinmas 1734, and discharge the same; all accounts for fish received by me being allowed, as witness my hand at Clauhan of Tongland the 25th day of October, 1734."

(Signed,) Mary Kenmure.

was held by so slender a tenure, that men became prodigal of life, and regardless of death. The world was not their friend, nor were the world's laws, and hence, they entertained no extravagant attachment to evanescent wealth. The gibbet and the dungeon, in this state of anarchy or oppression, lost their terrors, especially when the sufferers conceived a crown of martyrdom might be obtained. The vengeance of the law was despised when men perceived that the enthusiastic admiration of their friends, the rapturous approbation of the public, a deathless fame, and a glorious immortality, could be purchased by tenacity of purpose, and unflinching firmness in the hour of trial. The very nature, the very publicity, the very notoriety of punishment, sometimes becomes an incitement to crime; and the admirers of Episcopacy showed but little knowledge of human nature in pushing severity to such an extreme. Severity, as well as lenity, invites to insubordination; and, though a nation will bear a certain pressure from the superincumbent weight of power, yet, when overloaded, it will at last relieve itself by some great effort,—some irresistible concentration of its own inherent elasticity.

During the last portion of the seventeenth century, and the first part of the eighteenth, the domestic condition of the inhabitants of Galloway

"Account of Fish sold to Hugh Crockat by John Henderson, August 1739.

					£.	s.	d.
July.	8 Fish at 15d. each	.	.	.	0	10	0
August.	2 Fish.	.	.	.	0	1	6
September.	3 Grilises, 5d. each	.	.	.	0	1	3
September.	2 Fish.	.	.	.	0	3	0
November.	1 Fish.	.	.	.	0	1	3
					<hr/>		
					0	17	0"

was deplorably wretched. Their houses in general were miserable hovels, built of stone and turf; or stone, with mud or clay, used instead of mortar:¹ they were poorly covered with straw and turf, and when it rained, the water penetrated through the insufficient and sooty covering, dyeing every thing upon which it fell, a dingy colour. The houses generally had two openings, one on each side, as substitutes for windows. On whatever part of the house the wind blew, the hole in that quarter was kept shut with straw, fern, or tattered pieces of old garments. These windows, at an early age, as already mentioned, served likewise the purposes of chimneys, and allowed the dense smoke, with which the habitation was always filled, partially to escape: a hole remained in the roof for the same purpose. The inhabitants kept their cows, in winter, tied to stakes in the end of their dwelling houses; and all entered at the same door; there being often no partition between the various inmates of a cottage.²

¹ Some little lime was at this time made from shells, burned with peat.

² In 1692, the Convention of Royal Burghs in Scotland, appointed Commissioners to visit the various burghs. These commissioners put several queries to the magistrates of each burgh, and to shew the value of houses at this period, we shall quote the report made by the magistrates of Whithorn, 27th April, 1692.

“ 1. It is answered that their comon good extends only to 12lib. Scots, or thereby, and that their debt will amount to 160lib.

“ 2 That they have no mortificationes.

“ 3 That they have a sufficient harbour of their own if they had any trade.

“ 4 That they have no treasurer's books, having soe small a comon good, and that they are not used to pay any ecqueis nor know they what it would extend to.

“ 5 That they have no forraigne trade, and that their inland

The furniture of this period was of the rudest and meanest kind: many families had no bedsteads, or standing beds, but slept covered with coarse blankets, on straw or heath, laid upon the floor. They seldom had even a single chair in their dwellings, but used stools or stones for seats. Their dishes were made of wood; and, at meals, they all ate out of one dish, which, being seldom washed, soon became thickly coated with the remains of former viands. Each person had a

trade is most inconsiderable, being a small retails of goods they bring from Air or Dumfreise; their wine, seek, and brandie is soe inconsiderable that they cannot condescend on it, and that they vent and consume ten Lithgow bolls of malt weekly.

" 6 That they have neither ship, bark, or boat belonging, to them in regard of the poverty of their inhabitants.

" 7 That they are not owners or pairtners of any ships or barkes belonging either to burghs royall, of regalitie, or baronie, and are not concerned in trade with unfree burghs.

" 8 That their cess is payed by stent on the inhabitants.

" 9 That they pay no pairt of the ministers stipends, and that their schoolmaster and all other their publict servants are payed by a tax on themselves

" 10 That all their publict works are maintained by a stent on themselves

" 11 That the most pairt of their houses are inhabited by their respective heretors, and that they have no stranger inhabitants, and that the rents of their houses are twixt fyteen pownd and twenty shillings Scots, many whered are ruinous.

" 12 That they have two yearly fairs, each one of one dayes certanwaire, and that they have no weekly market, the customes of their fairs are a pairt of their common good, and soe reckoned in answer to the first article.

" 13 That there are no burghs of barony or regalitie lying near them or prejudiciall to them.

" 14 That their fynes which are casuall are most inconsiderable.

" This is the trew accompt of the state and condition of the said burgh, in answer to the above wryttine Instructions given up upon oath by the saides magistrates and towne clerk, under subscriyving at the place forsaid, to the saids Visitors, day and date forsaid. Sic subscribitur, Adam Dunlop, provost; Jo. M'Candish, baillie; Harie Donaldsone, baillie; William M'Candish, William Gowane, clk."

short hafted spoon, made of horn, which, after being used, he put into his pocket, or hung by his side : this spoon was called a *mun*. They had neither knives nor forks, but used their fingers as substitutes.

The food of the common people consisted of the meanest and coarsest materials, besides being dirty and ill cooked. Those lived comfortably who could obtain a sufficient supply of “brose, porridge, and *sowens*,” perhaps made of meagre grain, dried in pots, and ground in querns, with greens, or *kail*, occasionally boiled in salt and water. They seldom or never tasted animal food except the carcasses of such beasts as died either from starvation or disease ; it was a rare thing to slaughter even an old ewe for winter provision. The common people, had, as yet, acquired no luxuries except tobacco, though the higher classes possessed a few.¹ Their chief

¹ Report made by the Magistrates of Wigtown, to the Commissioners of the Convention of Royal Burghs, 26th April, 1692.

“ 1. As to the first article, it is answered that their comon good will extend, *communibus annis*, to the sowme of £93 lib 13ss. 4d., and that their debts amounts to the sowme of 2,651 lib. 13ss. 4d.

“ 2. That they have no mortificationes belonging to them.

“ 3. That in any occasion they have of trade, they make use of their own foot of their water for their harbour.

“ 4. That they are no ways concerned therein.

“ 5. That they have produced their treasurer's and Town court books for fyve preceding years, and that their ecqueis, with their clerks and other dewes, amounts to 29 lib. 6ss 8d.

“ 6. That they have no forraigne trade, and that their inland trade is verie inconsiderable, and all they have is a retail of goodes, which they bring from Glasgow, Air, and Dumfreise, the value wherof will amount to 100 lib. sterling yearly, or thereby ; and that they have not vented to their knowledge above fyve tun of French wine these fyve years bygone, and that they vent about a hogshhead of seek and a butt of branlie yearlie ; and that they consum about fourteen bolls of malt, Linlithgow measour, weekly.

“ 7. That there are neither ship, lark, or boat belonging to them, as having no outland trade or convenient port.

drink was fermented whey which they kept in barrels, sometimes for a whole year, or a kind of ale which is said to have been still manufactured from heather. Tea, at this time, was perhaps not altogether unknown in Galloway; but, being sold at thirty shillings a pound, it was far beyond the reach of the generality of the inhabitants. James II., when Duke of York, felt particularly desirous to recommend himself to the Scotch no-

“ 8 That they are not owners or partners of any ships, barks, or boats belonging either to burghs royall, of regality, or barronie, or concerned any maner of way in matter of trade with unfree burghs.

“ 9 That their cess is payed by a yearly tax on the inhabitants, heretors of their tenements, and borrow aikers and their trades.

“ 10 That they pay to their miuister 300 lib. yearly out of their comon good; and that the schoolmaster, and all other their publict servants, have yearly payed him out of the same 168 lib. and no other ways.

“ 11 That their church, tolbooth, and all other their publict works, Commissioners' charges to the Parliament, and borrowes, are all payed out of their comon good.

“ 12 That the most of their houses are inhabited by their respective heretors to whom they belong, and that the most part of the rest are either waist or ruincus; and that they have no stranger inhabitants; and that the rent of their houses is twixt twenty-four pounds and twenty shillings Scots yearly.

“ 13 That they have four yearly fairs, the customes whereof are a part of their comon good, and soe stated in the answer to the first article, and that they have no weekly mercat.

“ 14 That they have only one burgh of barronie within six myles of them, called Minnigoff, whose trade they reckon inconsiderable, and hath only prejudged them as to their weekly mercat.

“ 15 That they have some casuall comon good by their fines or moit cloathes whereon they cannot condescend.

This is the trew accompt of the state and condition of the said burgh of Wigetoun, in an answer to the above written instructions, as it is given up by the saids magistrates and town clerk, under subscriyveing, upon oath, to the saids Visitors, day and date foresaid. Sic subscribitur, William Cochrane, provost; Jo Laffersie, baillie; Simon Gulline, baillie; Alexander Campbell, clerk.”

bility, and gave entertainments at which tea constituted the favourite beverage: it had thus been introduced into Scotland, at this period, and might have reached Galloway some years afterwards.—The use of tobacco had already become very prevalent in the district.

The dress of the inhabitants remained peculiarly homely and ungraceful. The men wore *kelt*, or *waulked plaiding coats*, made of a mixture of black and white wool, in its natural state, which gave the cloth a mottled appearance.¹ Their hose were formed of pieces of white plaiding sewed together; and they wore rude single soled shoes. Both shoemakers and tailors travelled from house to house, in search of employment, carrying with them the implements of their art. Their bonnets, or woollen caps, which they procured from Kilmarnock,² were black or blue; for none had hats

1 Symson says that the rural inhabitants manufactured more cloth than they required, and sold the surplus at the fairs of Wigtown and other places.

Fairs were numerous. One was held yearly in the churchyard of Kirkcubright, in the modern parish of Borgue. It lasted only a few hours; but people flocked to it in great numbers.

2 Report made by the Magistrates of Stranraer, to the Commissioners of the Convention of Royal Burghs, 27th day of April, 1692.

“1 It is answered that their comon good amounts to, yearly, 143 lib. 16ss. 8d. and that their debts amount to two thousand and five hundredth marks of principall, the annual rent whereof is payed by a tax on the inhabitants.

“2 That they have no mortificationes belonging to them.—

“4 That they have a sufficient harbour of their own if they had any trade.

“5 That they have no threasurer's books, in regaird their comon good is soe inconsiderable, and that they have produced their court bookes to the saides Visitors for instructing their rouns, as in answer to the first article, and that their ecqueis, with clerks and other dewes, amount to twenty pounds Scots.

“6 That they have no forraigne trade, and that their inland trade is most inconsiderable, and they retall goodes they bring

except the lairds, or landed proprietors. In church they took off their bonnets during the time of prayer and praise only, and when the minister was pronouncing the blessing. In general, neither men

from Glasgow, Air, Greenock, and Kilmarnock, from which last they buy only knives and bonnets, &c, and that they will sell about seaven hundredth sheep skins which they vent to the nearest royall burghs, and buyes the same in the country, and that they have vented these fyve yeares bygone about a half tunn of wine, three last years whereof they have sold none, and that they vent about half a hogshead of seek and a butt of brandie yearly, and that they consum about ten bolls of mair, Lithgow measour, weekly.

" 7 That they have no ships, barks, or ferry boats, only four small boats they used to imploy in their herring fishing, since the decay whereof they have lyen useless, and that they have no trade for shipping, the inhabitants being poor.

" 8 That they are not owners nor partiners of any ships or barks belonging to burghs royall, of regalitie, or barronie, nor are they concerned in matter of trade with unfree burghs.

" 9 That their cess is payed by a tax on their inhabitants.

" 10 That they pay yearly to their minister four hundredth marks and four bolls of meall, for which their inhabitants are taxed, and that the schoolmaster and precentor hath two hundredth marks yearly out of their comon good, and that all other their public servants are payed by a taxation on their inhabitants.

" 11 That all their publict works, Commissioners' charges to Parliament and Conventiones, and others contained in the said article are all payed and maintaint by a tax on their inhabitants.

" 12 That the two parts of the tenements of the town belongs to heretors in the countrey, and that the rent of their houses will extend twixt thretie pound and fourtie shillinges Scots, and that they have no stranger inhabitants.

" 15 That they have no casuall comon good.

" 13 That they have two yearlie fairs, each of one dayes containwance, and that they (have) a weekly flesh mercat from the first of November to the first of January, and no longer, and that the customes of both are a part of their comon good, and soe stated in answer to the first article.

" 14 That they have only one burgh of barronie, within precinct, called Portpatrick, which does no wayes prejudge them as having no trade.

This is the trew accompt of the state and conditione of the said burgh of Stranraer, in answer to the above written instruc-

nor women wore shoes in summer ; nor, indeed, at any time except during the period of frost or snow ; and their children got none until they could go to church. Shirts they scarcely knew, and those used were made of coarse woollen, and seldom washed : a long period elapsed before linen shirts came into general use.

The women dressed awkwardly, in coarse plaiding, or druggie gowns, formed in the most uncouth manner. Farmers' wives displayed *toys* of coarse linen when they went from home : in their own houses, the head-dress was a toy of plaiding.— When young girls went to church, fairs, or markets, they wore linen *mutches*, or caps, with a few plaits above their foreheads : at home they went bareheaded, and had their hair *snooded* back on the crown of their heads with a string, used like a garter.

The agricultural operations of the district were uncommonly awkward, and the whole rural proceedings stupid and inefficient. Farmers often yoked both oxen and horses in the same plough, perhaps four of the former and two of the latter. When no oxen were used, they placed four horses a-breast ; and one person was always required to hold the plough, and another to drive the cattle.— The clumsy ponderous instrument then in use, exhausted the half starved animals in dragging it, besides performing its work in a very imperfect manner : for a man had to assist with a fork in regulating the depth of the furrow. The furrows, be-

tions, as it is given up upon oath by the saides magistrats and towne clerk, day and date foresaid. Witness their subscription of thir presents. Sic subscribitur Patrick Paterson, provost ; Patrick Kennedie, baillie ; John Hervie, baillie ; S. Paterson, clerk.

sides, were not parallel, nor were the ridges of equal size. The harrows also were ill constructed and light, and, instead of iron, contained wooden teeth, which had been hardened near the fire, or in the smoke. At this time there was not a cart to be seen; manure being carried out to the field on cars, or in *creels* fastened together and suspended over a horse's back. The women also carried out manure on their backs in creels of a smaller size. These creels were filled by the men, and afterwards placed by them on the shoulders of the women. This state of things resembled the condition of savage society, where all the ordinary drudgery of life is performed by females.

Corn and hay were conveyed home in trusses on horses' backs, and peats in sacks, or creels. Heather was often cut on the hills for firing, and carried away to a considerable distance.

In spring, horses and oxen became so lean and weak from want of sufficient food, that they often fell down in the draught. Soon after the beginning of the eighteenth century, a considerable extent of land was cultivated, but it yielded poor returns for the labour bestowed upon it. The soil had become completely exhausted, four or five crops being often taken in successive seasons, without applying any manure to recruit its energies or nourish vegetation. In dry seasons the corn was so short that it could scarcely be cut or collected in harvest. The farmers sowed nothing but poor gray oats, which yielded little meal, and that of a dark colour: their wretched land, however, would bear no other kind of grain. Galloway did not now produce as much food as served its inhabitants; and, in unfavourable seasons, they were reduced almost to a

state of absolute starvation. They were frequently compelled to gather the leaves of herbs, and boil them with a handful of meal, to appease their hunger, or save their lives. No wheat now grew in the district; and, indeed, it was considered that the land would not produce it. Nothing but gray corn was to be seen, except perhaps a little bear or big, with some white oats, in gentlemen's crofts, and in some small portions of land, called *Infields*, or *Bear-Feys*, which were constantly in crop, and received all the manure of the farm.

The price of cattle continued very low, for they were generally in a miserable condition. Spring often found them reduced to such a state of debility, that, when they lay down, they could not rise without assistance; and they frequently fell into mosses, or bogs, and quagmires, from which they could not extricate themselves. Neighbours had to be called, therefore, to assist each other in dragging their cows and horses out of marshes or moss holes; and, before the poor animals were observed they often perished.

The skins of fallen cattle were cut up into stripes and used as cords for agricultural purposes, or tanned with heather and willow bark, and manufactured into a kind of imperfect leather for domestic uses.¹ During the summer months, or while the corn was upon the ground, cattle required to be constantly tended day and night. The inhabitants had turf folds into which they put them during the heat of the day, and also at night, to prevent them from destroying the corn. One or two persons watched the fold, sometimes sleeping in the

¹ Symson gives an account of their mode of tanning.

open air, wrapt in blankets, and sometimes under stakes placed like the roof of a house, and covered with turf, to protect them from the rain. Both men and women, from the hardy manner in which their parents had reared them, were more robust and vigorous than at present; and not subject to many diseases which now prevail; though the average duration of human life was then much shorter.

Farms had no march fences, and a single one was generally let in *runrigg* among a number of tenants. The division of the produce, in proportion to each person's share, occasioned, in many cases, violent quarrels and lasting animosities.

Saddles and bridles had not yet come into common use. People rode to church or market on *brechams*, or *pillions*, while they placed halters, commonly made of hair, on the horses' heads.—Shoes they put only on their fore feet, so that horses were but half shod.

Education, at this epoch, was at a very low ebb. Few of the common people could read even the Bible; but the precentor in each congregation read the scriptures in the church before the minister appeared. The lower classes were strongly tainted with superstition, the offspring of ignorance; they firmly believed in ghosts, fairies, and witches; the ghosts often appearing to them in the night. To preserve themselves and their cattle from the malevolent operations of witches¹ and evil spirits, they used absurd charms

¹ In 1698, a woman, named Elspeth M'Ewen, was brought to trial for witchcraft. Elspeth lived in a solitary house in the farm of Cubbox, called Bogin'. As appears from the evidence of two gentlemen who visited her in the jail of Kirkcudbright she was a person of superior education. Still, however, her neighbours were tormented with her, and every calamity that

and incantations. They frequently saw the devil and wrestled with him, particularly during devotional exercises or religious meditation.—To preserve their cattle from the baneful effects of witchcraft, they fixed pieces of mountain ash above their stakes, or even tied some of it in the bushy part of cows' tails. They also believed in benevolent spirits, known by the appellation of *brownies*, that wandered about in the night, and performed various parts of the domestic labours of the credulous inhabitants. These superstitious opinions had a considerable effect in influencing their conduct and moulding their character.

The people of Galloway had now no candles to afford them proper light during the long nights of

lefel themselves or their cattle was attributed to Elspeth's witchcraft. If a cow fell ill, it was Elspeth's doing. It was, also, currently reported and believed, that if eggs were wanted at New-Galloway, application had only to be made to the old wife of Begha', and the market was well supplied. But the worst contrivance that she played on the wights of Balmaclellan was the following.—She had a pin in the kipple-foot, and when she pleased, could, by taking out that pin, draw milk from her neighbours' cows. At length complaint was made to the Session, and the headcl, M'Lambach, was sent off with the minister's mare to bring her to the Session. Elspeth, after expressing great wonder at this usage from the minister, consented to go. Tradition states, that the mare was dreadfully frightened, and, at a rising hill near the manse, since called the "Bluidy Brae," sweat great drops of blood. After undergoing an examination, she was sent off to Kirkcudbright, and confined there for about two years. Her imprisonment was rendered so wretched by her tormentors, that the miserable woman implored them to terminate a life so full of suffering. She was condemned, taken from prison, and burnt to death in the neighbourhood of Kirkcudbright. See, in the Appendix (Bb), the Commission granted by the Privy Council for her trial.

"Kirk-Session, Dalry, October 15, 1697. Given for alimenting Elspet M'Koun, alledged of witchcraft in prison, £01 01 00"

To show the kind of evidence upon which women were convicted of witchcraft, we give in the Appendix (Cc) the trials of Janet M'Robert, in Kirkcudbright, and Jean M'Murray, in Twynholm, before the Kirk-Sessions.

winter ; and, consequently, they were apt to be misled by illusive appearances, or to consider the phantoms of their own creation, as realities : during family worship only, a *ruffy* was lighted. Razors had not yet come into general use ; but for the sake of appearing decent in church on Sunday, men clipped their beards with scissors on Saturday night.

Roads still continued in a neglected and wretched condition: they were, indeed, but tracts in a state of nature. Scarcely a bridge existed in the whole district.

In the year 1695, the clergy and other inhabitants of Galloway, having experienced great inconvenience from the want of a bridge over the river Dee, which, in winter, became often unfordable from the rapidity of the stream, applied to the Earl of Galloway, Viscount Kenmure, and some other influential noblemen, to use their utmost endeavours, that an act of the Privy Council of Scotland might be procured, authorizing a contribution to be made through the nation for accomplishing this important purpose. When the noblemen had failed to obtain this act, the Synod of Galloway took the matter into their own hands, and ordered a collection to be made from house to house in every parish within their jurisdiction. As soon as a sufficient sum was realized, a bridge was built under the superintendence of the clergy, between Clatteringshaws, and Craignell.¹ So much did the

1 "31st January, 1703. The Synod's act for a voluntary contribution for the erecting and upholding of a bridge upon the Water of Dee, between the Clattering-shaws and Craignell, was read before the congregation. The minister and elders to make the collection from house to house in the parish. The collection amounted to 6 lib, 4s. Scots." (Records of the Kirk-Session of Twynholm.)

people feel the want of bridges that Quintin M^c-Lurg, a tailor, whose earnings are said never to have exceeded four pence a day, built one of two arches, at his own expense, over the burn of Polharrow.¹ Galloway had at this period no foreign trade,² and consequently no shipping. One small

1 Statistical Account.

2 Report made by the Magistrates of Kirkcudbright, to the Commissioners of the Convention of Royal Burghs, 25th day of April, 1692.

“ 1 It is answered that their comon good will amount *communibus annis*, to the sowme of 880 lib., Scots, and that their debt will extend to 2,560 lib., besides 183 lib. of their borrow dewes, and that they contract yearly 309 lib. 2ss. more than their comon good will defray.

“ 2 That they have two mortificationes, one of 9,000 marks, and one other of 500 marks of principall, whereof is payed for the poor's use according to the will of the mortifier, and no wayes employed for ease of their burgh.

“ 3 That they have a harbour of their own.

“ 4 That they have produced their towne books, whereby their comon good is found as in the first article, and that their ecquies, with clerk's dewes and other casualities, extend *communibus annis*, to the sowme of 17 lib. 6ss. 8d., conform to their discharge.

“ 5 That they have no forraigne trade, and that their inland trade is verie inconsiderable. All they have they bring from Leith, Dumfreise, and other free burghs, on horseback, and that they will consume about ane hogshead of seck and brandie yearly, which they bring from Dumfreise, and they consume weekly nine Lithgòw bolls of malt.

“ 6 That they have no forraigne trade, and that they have neither ship nor bark, but only two ferry boats, which are sett yearly, and stated in the answer to the first article as a pairt of their comon good, but that they have a small boat of eight tunns, newly bought, for carrieing their coals, but she hath never as yet been employed.

“ 7 That they are no owners nor pairtners of any ships belonging either to burghs royall, of regalty, or barronie, and that they have no trade with unfree burghs.

“ 8 That their cess is payed by a tax on their inhabitants and heritors, and that their riding money is payed out of the comon good.

“ 9 That they pay to their minister yearly, out of the comon

boat only, of eight tons burden, for bringing coals, belonged to Kirkcudbright.

good, 183 lib., the rest of his stipend being payed out of the Landward parish, and that the schoolmaster, and all other their publick servantes, have 290 lib. yearly out of the comon good.

“ 10 That their whole church, and all other their publick works are sustained and upholden out of the comon good.

“ 11 That the most pairt of their houses are inhabited and possesst by the respective heretors, and all the rest either waist or ruinous, and that more than the half; and that each boll of bear's sowing of their borrow aikers payes twenty-nynne shillings yearly.

“ 12 That they have only ane yearly fair of one dayes continuance, the custume whereof will be about three pounds Scots, and a weekly fair. And both the customes are a pairt of their comon good, and soe stated in a answer to the first article.

“ 13 As to the thirteenth article, its answered that they have only two burghs of baronie and regality within their precinct, viz.: Monygaff and Prestoun, both inconsiderable as to their trade.

This is the trew accompt of the state and condition of the said burgh of Kirkcudbright, in answer to the above written instructions, given up by the magistrates and town clerk of the said burgh, upon oath, underscriveing, day and date foresaid,—
Sic subscribitur Jo. Ewart, provost: John Macghie, baillie, George Meek, baillie: Jo. Gordon, clerk.

CHAP. VI.

FROM THE UNION UNTIL THE TERMINATION OF THE
REBELLION OF 1715.

THAT the Union has been of paramount advantage to both nations cannot now be denied, though the terms agreed upon were undoubtedly much less favourable to Scotland than to England.— This measure, indeed, may be considered as the harbinger of that dawn of improvement and civilization which soon after appeared, gradually brightening more and more into meridian splendour.

To produce immediate and lasting beneficial effects, all inter-national leagues should be based on liberal and equitable principles. The corrupt means and unfair proceedings by which this paction was accomplished, materially retarded the advantages which it was well fitted to yield. The Union, or rather the terms granted by England to the weaker state were universally deprecated; and a feeling of hostility now originated towards that nation, which it would have been impossible to repress. The people of Scotland looked upon their country, which had maintained its independence under the most unfavourable circumstances for nearly two thousand years, as for ever degraded from its rank among the nations of Europe; nay, they were maddened to think that its honoured name

would soon be obliterated from the list of sovereign states. Its ancient, influential, and proud nobility, grievously felt the insignificance of their apparent power—the inanity of their rank; they felt themselves, indeed, reduced to the humiliating condition of provincial lordlings, without the influence of statesmen, and destitute of a direct voice in the legislature of a kingdom whose laws they had formerly moulded according to their absolute pleasure. The inferior barons, or gentry, shared their humiliation, and discovered, when too late, how little weight the paltry number of their representatives could have in the British House of Commons.¹ They, therefore, lived in retirement upon their estates, with envy and resentment rankling in their breasts, impatiently waiting for a favourable opportunity of shaking off their galling yoke, and asserting their ancient independence. The fears of the clergy were sensitively awakened for the permanence of the Presbyterian Establishment.² They considered, from the composition of the British legislature that Episcopacy would ultimately prevail. The Scottish lawyers and merchants felt grievances in the Union peculiar to themselves; whilst the tradesmen of Edinburgh and other towns, suffered from the absence of the opulent families that went to reside in London, as the seat of Parliament, and the capital of the kingdom. Money became scarce, from the rents of lands being drained to the metropolis, in order to support new and increasing expenses. Both the internal and external traffic of the country languished in hopeless

¹ 160 Commoners sat in the Scottish Parliament, and 145 Peers.

² Scott.—Laing.

inactivity, and the nation seemed hastening to the brink of destruction.

At this season of universal discontent an individual of the name of Hooke arrived as a kind of private ambassador from the King of France and the Pretender, son of James VII., and brother to Anne, Queen of Britain. This emissary was received with transports of joy; for even the Cameronians exulted in the prospects of a rebellion. Hooke announced that young James intended speedily to visit Scotland, and place himself at the head of his hereditary subjects. This youthful Prince had derived from nature a prepossessing appearance. His figure was tall and handsome, his countenance open and engaging, and his manners affable and courteous. He was also good humoured, kind, and tractable; but he wanted those qualities and talents which are necessary either to gain or retain a kingdom. When his unfortunate father lay upon his death bed, he sent for Louis XIV., King of France, and, in a very affecting manner, consigned the care of his destitute family to that monarch, who, overcome by the pathos of the scene, declared openly his resolution of recognising the title of James's son to the throne of Britain; thus giving, in a moment of enthusiastic magnanimity, a promise which he had reason to repent, from his inability to perform it.

The French King immediately resolved upon an effort to place the House of Stewart in their lost dominions, and take the chance of the general discontent in Scotland for seating the Pretender on the ancient throne of his ancestors. He, accordingly, determined to send into Scotland the heir of its former kings, with an army of five or six thousand

men. When the Chevalier de St. George, an appellation applied to the Pretender, was on the point of embarking at Dunkirk for Scotland,¹ he was seized with measles, and found himself unable to proceed in the enterprise. This untoward accident not only retarded the expedition, but immediately made it public. Britain was altogether unprepared for such an invasion. The greater part of the English army had repaired to the Continent; and, in Scotland there were not above two thousand five hundred regular troops, who, as they were Scots and strongly imbued with the spirit of their countrymen, could not be trusted.

The only resource that England possessed, consisted in the superiority of her navy. With the utmost difficulty a fleet of forty sail of the line was collected, and it appeared before Dunkirk; but being afterwards driven from the French coast by a storm, the blockaded squadron took advantage of its absence, and, on the 17th of March, 1708, put out to sea. The wind became contrary, and they were driven into the roadstead, called Newport-pit, where they were detained two days.² At last they

¹ Three places were proposed for his landing, Edinburgh, Kirkcudbright, and Montrose. "Kirkcudbright was recommended as in the midst of the Presbyterians, and in the neighbourhood of those shires capable of furnishing the greatest number of horses, within reach of their friends in the north of England, and not far distant from Ireland, whence they might reasonably expect very material assistance. The passage too, it was added, from Brest to this place was short and easy, and the landing here would be peculiarly gratifying to the Presbyterians.—The chevalier's principal friends, however, did not think it advisable for him to put himself into their hands. At the same time, they left it entirely to his own judgement and conveniency, which of the three he might adopt."

arrived in the entrance of the Frith of Forth, and sailed up as high as the point of Crail, where they anchored with the intention of proceeding next day to Leith or its vicinity, where the Pretender and the troops could be landed in safety.

In the meantime, they fired guns, as signals to their friends on the shore, but no return was made. At length five guns were heard in the direction of the mouth of the Frith, which announced the arrival of admiral Sir George Byng with the English fleet.

The following morning exhibited to the French admiral, the superiority of the hostile fleet, which was now advancing up the Frith, evidently with the intention of intercepting his escape. The Pretender and his attendants wished to be put on shore at the ancient castle of Wemyss, on the Fife coast; but the admiral refused to acquiesce in his proposal. Many of the English vessels, which had been long at sea, were rather heavy sailers, and before Byng could muster his scattered ships, the French admiral effected his escape, and ultimately returned to Dunkirk, without landing the Pretender or any of his troops on the Scottish coast.

This expedition created a strong sensation in the minds of men in the south of Scotland, tantalizing the hopes of some, and rousing the fears of others. While the French fleet was known to be at sea, the depression of the few friends of the Government continued extreme; and the great majority of the people lamented the failure of the enterprise, as the loss of an opportunity, that would never return, for establishing their national independence.¹

¹ Scott, &c.,

The sentiments of Queen Anne, respecting the two great parties in the nation, had undergone an apparent change. She had now almost entirely withdrawn her countenance from the Whigs, and bestowed it upon the Tories, and even upon such as were supposed to be sincere Jacobites. It was thought, indeed, that she secretly favoured the views of her brother upon the crown; and many said, that towards the end of her reign, she had had more than one interview with him in her own closet. In 1710, she took the opportunity of dismissing the Whig administration from office, and dissolving Parliament. The Tory ministry promised impartial justice to Scotland. A motion was made in the House of Peers after the new Parliament had assembled in 1713, for a dissolution of the Union. The division was so close, that the Lords rejected the motion by the narrow majority of four.—Thus was the permanence of a Union, which had only existed six years, put into the utmost jeopardy.

To render the clergy of the Church of Scotland less connected with the people, and more dependent on the aristocracy, amongst whom the sentiments of Jacobitism chiefly predominated, an act was passed, through the influence of the Tory administration, for the restoration of patronage in Scotland, or in other words, for reinstating lay patrons in their ancient rights. When the Presbytery of Kirkcudbright¹ heard of the measure, they instructed their Commissioner to the General

¹ In 1711, it was proposed to form a new Presbytery in Galloway, to be called the Presbytery of New Galloway. The General Assembly took the subject into consideration, but as the majority of the Presbytery of Kirkcudbright opposed the change, the measure was abandoned.

Assembly to entreat that venerable body, that they would use their utmost endeavour to prevent any change in the late mode of appointing clergymen to vacant churches.¹

Whether this act has been of advantage or disadvantage to Galloway, we do not consider it within our province to determine. Both the modes of appointment generally advocated have their peculiar merits and demerits. Were ministers elected solely by the popular voice, preachers would be too apt to prepare their discourses, more with the view of humouring prejudices, flattering vanity, or pampering bigotry, than instructing the ignorant, reproving the vicious, or exposing the hypocritical. Besides, by this arrangement, the natural order of things seems to be reversed; the scholar, in one sense, becomes the master, the pupil, the instructor; in short, the man of knowledge becomes the abject slave of the illiterate. But the vulgar taste is often captivated more by superficial attainments and showy, though unsubstantial acquirements, than by genuine talents, sound sense, cultivated taste, and solid erudition; and, hence, mere pulpit adventurers,—individuals who have gained an ephemeral celebrity,—generally succeed in the clerical struggle, though it might be foreseen that they would subsequently sink into the lowest, or least efficient class of pastors. Until the people are better educated, it would be danger-

1 Presbytery Records.—“ That the Assembly move for this church's being freed from the grievance of men's not having access to be legally settled in the ministry of the congregation, but by the presentation of a Patron. That being most undeniably contrair to the principles of the Church established by the Union, as an essential and fundamental article thereof.”

ous, in many cases, to entrust the appointment of clergymen entirely to numbers.

But the power possessed by individual patrons of appointing ministers, is often attended with perhaps as serious and pernicious circumstances as popular election. Livings are frequently obtained by mean obsequiousness and abject servility; whilst all regard for general esteem, or popular favour, is completely despised.

In Galloway, as well as in many other places, church preferment was, at one time, disposed of in an unseemly manner. The pastoral office became degraded by indecent appointments. Churches were openly exposed in the great bazaar of political traffic, and sold to the highest electoral bidder.

The General Assembly has adopted a plan for remedying these grievances; but the cure, to say the least, is as bad as the disease. By the VETO ACT, the ignorant, the prejudiced, the factious, the disaffected, are enabled to place a professional stigma on the character of the ablest, the best, and most useful of men. Some other measure is still required. Perhaps, for the election of every minister, commissioners should be appointed, in certain proportions, by the patron, the heritors, and the people, with whom candidates ought not to be allowed to come in contact. It is but fair and reasonable, however, that men should have something to say in the choice of those who are to be their instructors, their guides, their comforters, and their friends.

While the Tories, or as they may be really called, the Jacobites, basked in the meridian sunshine of power, the Queen suddenly died. This unexpected occurrence blasted their darling prospects, and placed them in a state of almost hopeless-

destitution. As the succession to the throne had been settled by act of Parliament on the House of Hanover, the Tories did not venture to incur the guilt of high treason by opposing the accession of King George ; and thus, after the Queen's death, they remained confused and dejected, eagerly watching the progress of events which they could neither obstruct nor control.

GEORGE I.

Parliament recognized the title of King George ; and a ministry was installed that had the discernment to appoint the Earl of Stair ambassador to France. This eminent man, equally distinguished for his talents in the cabinet and the field, possessed an almost miraculous power of deciphering the true characters of men, and of gaining information respecting the hidden springs of action—the real sources of events.

This distinguished statesman and warrior was the second son of the first Earl—of him who had displayed so much talent in support of the Union, and who died during the dependence of the treaty. A calamity of a truly melancholy nature, of which his second son, John, proved the innocent author, had previously occurred in this family. While amusing himself with fire-arms, he was so unfortunate as to shoot his elder brother, who instantly expired. The ill-fated youth was exiled from his father's mansion, as an object too hideous to be looked upon by the disconsolate family. The clergyman to whose care he was committed, happening to be a nice discriminator of character, soon discovered the mental energies of his talented ward ; and, at last, by earnest intercessions, favourable representations, and unceasing solicitations, procured

the restoration of his interesting pupil to the family whose chief ornament he was one day destined to become. After the reconciliation had been effected, the youth entered the army, and having distinguished himself in the wars of the Duke of Marlborough, rose in rank in proportion to the military reputation he had acquired. After the demise of Queen Anne, the new Sovereign appointed him a Privy Councillor, a Lord of the bedchamber, and, in the absence of the Duke of Argyle, commander of the forces in Scotland. The Earl of Stair, as before noticed, was almost immediately after, sent as ambassador extraordinary to the French Court, where his amazing sagacity, unwearied vigilance, and unrivalled accuteness, enabled him in every case to penetrate the veil of concealment in which the most secret intrigues of the Pretender's friends were shrouded from the eye of men of ordinary discernment. Thus, though the court of France secretly favoured the views of the Jacobites, it was so narrowly watched and morally overawed by the English ambassador, that public regard to faith and its own character, prevented it from openly countenancing any hostile interference in the affairs of Great Britain. It may be likewise mentioned here, that Lord Stair's perfect knowledge of good breeding proved of essential service to him as a diplomatist in a country where politeness had been long viewed almost as a science, and enabled him to retain the favour of those with whom he treated, even when the subjects under discussion were by no means palatable to the Sovereign and his ministers. In short, it was mainly owing to the vigilance, activity, and address of Lord Stair, that George I., at this critical period, succeed-

ed in securing the neutrality of France, and consequently the safety of his British throne.¹ George I. landed at Greenwich on the 17th of September 1714. Both parties in the state seemed disposed to welcome him as their rightful Sovereign; but he threw himself into the arms of the Whigs, who had always remained the steady adherents of his interest; and he seemed, at the same time, rather disposed to aid them in plans of vindictive retaliation upon their opponents, whom he had some reason to view as his own personal enemies, and the friends of his rival. Many of the most influential and distinguished of the Tories were threatened with prosecutions, and the whole party became alarmed for their personal safety and the security of their property. They, therefore, listened to the counsels of the most desperate of the Jacobites; and, though the minds of men had undergone a considerable change regarding political subjects, they still resolved not to submit to irretrievable ruin without making one effort to save themselves.

To effect a rising in Scotland was looked upon as the most eligible step preparatory to a general insurrection through the whole of Britain; and the Jacobites viewed the Earl of Marr as the person best qualified to put their design into execution. The Earl had been repulsed in his advances to the new Sovereign, and consequently considered his ruin as resolved upon. Accordingly, in the beginning of August, 1715, he set sail in a coal-sloop, attended by Major-general Hamilton and Colonel Hay, all in a state of complete disguise.

1 "Voltaire records the admiration of Louis XIV. at Lord Stair's tact in at once entering the royal carriage, when his Majesty, who stood beside it, bade him do so, without hesitating to take precedence of the Sovereign."

SCOTT,

Marr repaired to his own estates of Braemar, in Aberdeenshire; and, as desperate resolutions are most readily adopted by large assemblies, he called a meeting of the Highland chiefs attached to his principles, and the other principal adherents of the exiled family. This assemblage was convened on the 26th of August, under pretext of a great hunting match. Among the individuals of distinction, were the Earl of Nithsdale,¹ and Viscount Kenmure.² Marr, addressed the council in an eloquent speech, which produced a powerful effect on the high spirited men by whom he was surrounded. He declared his intention of raising the standard of James III., and of hazarding his life and fortune in so just a cause. It was agreed that all should return home and raise what forces they could collect before the 3rd of September, on which day they were to assemble at Aboyne,

1 In 1704, William, the last Earl of Nithsdale, sold the lands and fishings which belonged to the castle of Thrieve, but retained the fortress with the perquisites accruing from it. About the same time the office of Steward of the Stewartry of Kirkcubright passed into the hands of the Marquis of Annandale, who obtained from Queen Anne, in 1707, a charter of confirmation. Symson states, that, in 1684, the Steward held his courts in the burgh of Kirkcubright, and his Deputy dispensed justice at Lochrutton, for the district that lies between the Urr and the Nith.

2 Rae's History of the Rebellion.—Struthers.—Scott.

The Rev. Peter Rae, was minister of Kirkconnel in Dumfriesshire. He was considered an eminent philosopher and astronomer, as well as a learned divine. Besides some small tracts on divinity, he published, in 1718, a valuable History of the Rebellion, executed with much minute fidelity, and containing many important and curious facts, that would have been otherwise lost to posterity. Concerning his History Mr Rae thus speaks. "That I have said so much for Galloway and Nithsdale, may admit of an easy apology; since none that has heretofore writ on the late rebellion, has so much as noticed them." The work was printed at Dumfries, by Robert Rae, who was the only printer at that time in the south of Scotland.

in Aberdeen-shire, and there settle their plan of operations and their manner of taking the field.¹

In the meantime, Government made what preparations they could to meet the threatened insurrection. The irritation occasioned by the Union had in some measure subsided, and the minds of the inhabitants of Scotland had begun to be alarmed by the dangers which they apprehended from a Popish Sovereign. The promise of the Earl of Marr to dissolve the Union now produced little effect. The expostulations of the Presbyterian clergy, who dreaded a counter-revolution, and who, consequently, exerted themselves in the cause of George I., were much more efficacious; and volunteers from various parts of Scotland stepped forward in what they considered the support of Protestant ascendancy.

Sometime previous to this, various gentlemen well affected to a Protestant Government, had made preparations for self defence in case the Pretender's agents should succeed by their incessant instigations to raise a rebellion. Colonel William Maxwell, of Cardoness, Thomas Gordon, of Earlston, with many other influential proprietors in Galloway, and Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, Alexander Fergusson, of Craigdarroch, with other gentlemen in Nithsdale, had raised considerable sums of money; and, having provided arms and ammunition, they took care to see the people instructed in military exercises. Many parishes in both districts assembled regularly to

¹ The following list of some of the Chiefs connected with Galloway, with the number of men they could raise in 1715, is extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine for September 1745.—Annandale, 500,—Nithsdale, 300,—Wigtoun, 300,—Dumfries, 200,—Carnwath, 300,—Kenmure, 300.

accustom themselves to the use of fire-arms, under the specious pretence of shooting for a prize.¹ In these arrangements, the ministers of religion within the bounds warmly concurred.

Every precaution was taken to prevent the corruption of the people by Jacobite emissaries.—Guards were placed on the most important parts of the roads, to observe the appearance of strangers, prevent seditious communications, and detect improper correspondence by letters or otherwise.

Major Aikman repaired into Galloway,—a place at this time which commanded particular attention,—to inspect the several bodies of volunteers, to examine the state of the country, and to assist the loyal party in their various preparations for defence. In the beginning of September, this officer, accompanied by Gordon, of Earlston, reviewed the fencible men in the upper district of Nithsdale, on Marjory Moor. This review, the dissenters from the Church of Scotland did not attend. The Major held a meeting of the principal friends of the Government at Closeburn, to concert measures of defence. Here it was unanimously agreed, that the men in each parish should be formed into companies, who were to choose proper officers, and that they should meet for military exercise twice or thrice in the week. It was, likewise, settled that upon the first notice of the Pretender's landing in Kirkcudbright,² Lochryan, or any other place in the south of Scotland, Sanquhar, should be the general rendezvous for the inhabitants of the district. Directions were also issued, that upon the Chevalier's

¹ Rae.

² That Kirkcudbright was the place at one time contemplat-

arrival, cattle were to be driven from the coasts, horses removed, and provisions carried into the interior, to prevent them from being of use to the enemy. Various other precautionary regulations were formed. As none of the people of Scotland showed a more indefatigable zeal in the cause of their King, country, and religion, than the inhabitants of Galloway, these directions would have been rigorously observed, had occasions occurred, circumstances allowed, or necessity required.

The Earl of Marr, having received about a hun-

ed fully appears; for in a memorial presented by Lesley,* to the court of St. Germain, but evidently intended for that of Versailles, is the following statement. "If the bank of England fails, I believe there is no doubt, that the confederates will not be able to carry on the war, and then his most Christian majesty will have a safe game to play, without running any risk.—Troops" he adds "are daily draughted, to be sent out of the kingdom, so that few will be left to make opposition, and there are severals in the army, who have discovered their disposition of returning to their duty towards their king, if they found the opportunity. They are preparing fleets to be sent to the Mediterranean and elsewhere, so that the few ships which will remain to guard the channel, cannot hinder the passage from Brest to Kirkcudbright, especially if an alarm is given from Dunkirk and other parts."

* "Lesley was a coadjutor with Sage in fabricating that mass of ribaldry which inundated the country on the back of the revolution, and he exemplified the candour of his character by the following account of presbytery and of presbyterians;—'It has been an old observation, that wherever presbytery was established, there witchcraft and adultery have been particularly rampant. As one said of Scotland, in the days of presbytery, they burn all the old women for witches, * * * * * The Records of the stools of repentance in Scotland would astonish you, where such multitudes of men and women come daily to make their show for adultery and fornication, that it has almost ceased to be a shame!' STRUTHERS' HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

dred thousand pounds, and collected together a considerable number of men, raised the standard of rebellion,¹ at Castletown of Braemar, and, on the 6th of September, 1715, proclaimed the Pretender, King of Scotland, England, and Ireland.

When James's standard was first erected, the wind blew off the gilded ball on the top, which event the superstitious highlanders construed into an unfavourable omen of the success of their cause.

The Pretender's adherents afterwards proclaimed him in various parts of Scotland. In the meantime, military training proceeded in Galloway with great diligence and success. Some of the parishes were able to send out upwards of a hundred effective and well armed men, who had been carefully instructed in military discipline and in the use of arms, by Colonel Maxwell, of Cardoness, Mr Gordon, of Earlston, Captain Fullarton, of Carleton, John Gordon, of Lagmore, captain of the fencible men in the parish of Borgue, John Carson, of Balmangan, and other individuals of zealous loyalty in their respective localities. We may, likewise, add, that Ephraim Maclellan, of Barmagachan, Hugh Blair, of Dunrod, David Blair, of Borgue, James Gordon, in Lagmore, parish of Kells, John Kirk-

1 "The standard was blue, having on one side the Scottish arms wrought in gold, on the other the thistle and ancient motto, *Nemo me impune lacesset*, and underneath 'No Union.' The pendants of white ribbon were inscribed, the one, 'For our wronged King and oppressed country,' and the other, 'For our lives and liberties.' SCOTT.

A banner somewhat similar, presented to the Galloway men, who went out with Kenmure, and under which they fought at Preston, is now (1840,) in the possession of Sir John Gordon, of Earlston, a lineal descendant of that ancient House.

patrick, in Baldoon, were also particularly active in the present emergency.¹

A royal camp had been formed in the park of Stirling, for the double purpose of securing its important castle as well as the bridge across the Forth; the only passage by which the rebels could, at this advanced season of the year, penetrate into the southern division of Scotland. The forces at first posted at Stirling, did not much exceed 1,500 men, but the Government made every exertion in its power to encrease their number.

The Earl of Marr proceeded by slow marches towards the Lowlands, and the town of Perth was secured by the insurgent Jacobites. The Duke of Argyle repaired to Stirling, and assumed the command of the royal army, now amounting to 1840 men; but no opportunity occurred of regaining Perth. The rebel army had already increased, it has been said, to the number of ten or twelve thousand men;² but Marr's scanty knowledge of military affairs, prevented him from duly availing himself of his superior forces.

About this time the friends of the Pretender had procured for his service several ships of war, and were openly loading them with arms, ammunition, and other military stores, in some of the French ports. Nearly two thousand officers and soldiers, who had volunteered their services in the cause of the Pretender, were ready to embark. But, by the firm representations of the Earl of Stair to the French Government, the arms, ammunition, and other stores of war were ordered to be again taken.

¹ Rae.

² Rae, &c.

on shore, and the design was happily frustrated ; though arms and ammunition, in small quantities, found their way into Scotland from France.

The news of the preparations in the French ports and the rising in the north, had inspired the Jacobites in every quarter with fresh courage. In the south of Scotland there were, besides other Jacobites, many Roman Catholic families who looked upon James II., as having relinquished his kingdom for the sake of that religion to which they were sincerely attached. They, therefore, considered themselves bound by the most sacred ties, to espouse the interests of his injured family, and were thus prepared to embark in any undertaking to advance his cause. Amongst the number, was the Earl of Nithsdale, combining in his person the representation of the noble families of Herries and Maxwell. This individual might naturally be considered as the head of the Jacobite party ; but, being a Roman Catholic, it was not judged prudent to bring him forward as the chief leader of the enterprise ; and Viscount Kenmure, a man of sound sense, modest demeanour, unbending resolution, and sterling worth, but altogether unacquainted with military affairs, obtained the supreme command.

This respected nobleman, having received a commission from Marr to head the Pretender's friends in the south of Scotland, assembled his adherents ;¹

1 When, according to tradition, the Viscount left Kenmure castle in the prosecution of his dangerous undertaking, he experienced great difficulty in getting upon horseback. His favourite charger, which had been always as gentle as a lamb, refused to allow him to mount into the saddle. Being twice baffled in his attempt, his heroic lady thus addressed him. "Go on, my Lord ; go on ; you are in a good cause ; a faint heart never

and, in concert with the other dissatisfied landholders in Galloway, Nithsdale, and Annandale, formed the sudden resolution of making a powerful effort to gain possession of the important town of Dumfries. The designs of the rebels transpired. On the 8th of October, one of the bailies received a letter from a country-man, informing him of the intended attack; and, on the 11th, early in the morning, an express arrived from the Lord Justice Clerk with the following letter, addressed to Mr Robert Corbet, Provost of Dumfries.—

SIR, Edinburgh, October, 8th 1715.

“ Having good information that there is a design framed of rising in Rebellion in the Southern parts, against His Majesty and the Government, I send this express to advise you thereof; that you may be upon your guard: For, by what

won a fair Lady.” Kenmure, though rather disheartened by this unfavourable omen, renewed his efforts, and, being at last successful in gaining his seat, proceeded on his journey.

We give here a few lines of the well known song, composed on Kenmure's departure from his castle.

Kenmure's on an' awa, Willie,
Kenmure's on an' awa;—
An' Kenmure's lord is the bonniest lord
That ever Gallowa' saw.

Success to Kenmure's band, Willie,
Success to Kenmure's band;
There was never a heart that feared a Whig,
E're rade by Kenmure's hand.

For Kenmure's lads are men, Willie,
For Kenmure's lads are men;
Their hearts an' swords are metal true,
An' that their faes shall ken!

Here's Kenmure's health in wine, Willie,
Here's Kenmure's health in wine!
There ne'er was a coward o' Kenmure's blude,
Nor yet o' Gordon's line. CROMEK'S SONGS.

I can rely upon, their first attempt is to be suddenly made upon your town. I heartily wish you may escape their intended visit. I am, Sir,

Your well-wisher and humble servant,
AD. COCKBURN."

The Marquis of Annandale,¹ having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Dumfries and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, nominated Alexander Murray, of Broughton, Thomas Gordon, of Earlston, William Muir, of Cassencarrie, Patrick Heron, of Heron, Robert Johnston, of Kelton, Nathaniel Gordon, of Carleton, Adam Craik, of Arbigland, and Robert Maxwell, of Hills, Deputy-Lieutenants for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

His Lordship sent orders to the Steward-Depute of Kirkcudbright, to convene, on the 11th of October, at Leaths-Moor, near the present town of Castle-Douglas, all the fencible men within his jurisdiction, with their best horses and arms, and to cause intimation to be made to that effect in the parish churches within the Stewartry.

The 12th of October was the day first fixed for the capture of Dumfries. On the night of the 11th, Lords Kenmure and Carnwath, having received information of some arms which Sir William Johnston had lodged in Brade-Chapel, for the use of his servants, broke into the building and seized

¹ This family obtained the title of Lord Johnston from Charles I. on the 24th of January, 1633, and subsequently the title of Earl of Hartell, which Charles II changed into that of Annandale. The Earl of Annandale was created Marquis of Annandale in 1701. This nobleman was Secretary of state to Queen Anne, but opposed the Union. He died in 1721: the title is now dormant, but there are various claimants.

(Nisbet's Heraldry.—Peerage of Scotland.)

them to arm his followers. They then marched off to Moffat, for the purpose of meeting the Earl of Winton and a party of Lothian gentlemen, with their servants, who amounted to about seventy.¹

When the Provost of Dumfries received the Lord Justice Clerk's letter, he called together the other magistrates and some of the principal inhabitants, to consult what was to be done on such an emergency, and they determined, as there was a meeting that day of armed men at Leaths-Moor, to send a deputation and solicit their assistance in the defence of a town, of so much importance to the Government at that critical juncture.

When the gentlemen from Dumfries arrived at the place of rendezvous, they found the Deputy-Lieutenants and several other leading individuals there; but the mass of the people had returned home. At the time when the Steward-Depute, Mr Lindsay, of Mains, had given orders for calling this meeting, he did not require the people to bring horses or arms. Accordingly, though more than 5,000 men had assembled, very few were armed. The Deputy-Lieutenants felt highly offended; but Lindsay alledged that the Lord Lieutenant's intimation to him did not bear that horses and arms were to be brought to Leaths-Moor. That he asserted a direct falsehood was generally known; and, being urged to produce the order, he excused himself by saying he had left it at home. This conduct on his part confirmed the truth of a report which prevailed, that he was acting in concert with the rebels. When the Marquis of Annandale came to Dumfries, he deprived Lindsay of his office, and it was

¹ Struthers — Rae. — Aikman,

then ascertained, that though he had acted several years as Steward-Depute of Kirkcudbright, he had never taken the oath to Government.

Soon after the Dumfries gentlemen had appeared at Leaths-Moor and communicated the contents of the Lord Justice Clerk's letter, expresses were sent off to different parts of the country, directing the fencible men, properly equipped, to repair to Dumfries next day. The Deputy-Lieutenants themselves, with nearly fifty other gentlemen, then set off to assist in the defence of that town.

When it was publicly known that the rebels intended to attack Dumfries, vast numbers of well armed volunteers flocked into the place from many of the parishes of Galloway, headed in some instances by their minister.¹ So enthusiastic had the people become in the royal cause, that, on the very next day, Captain Fullarton, late Provost of Kirkcudbright, Mr Samuel Ewart, and Sergeant Currie, set out from that town with a company of foot under their command; and, though the roads proved exceedingly bad, they reached Dumfries that night. Lord Kenmure, who had collected a party of about a hundred and fifty horse, marched from Moffat, on the 13th of October, with the design of occupying Dumfries. At two o'clock, the party had advanced within a mile and a half of the burgh, in full confidence that in a few hours it would be in their possession. But their eyes were soon opened to the true state of matters; for James Robson, servant to a gentleman whose son was with the rebels, informed them that the place was full of armed men, who seemed determined to make a desperate resistance. Kenmure, now aware of his

¹ Aikman.—Rae.

mistake and the folly of his expectations, stopped short in his career, and held a consultation with the Jacobite gentlemen, whether or not they should postpone the enterprise until their numbers had increased.¹

As soon as the enemy appeared within sight of the town, the Magistrates and Lord Lieutenant² made every possible preparation for a vigorous defence. All the avenues were barricaded, roads stopped, entrenchments cast up, the guards reinforced, and the townsmen placed in the most suitable posture for making a successful resistance. When it was generally known within the town, that the Rebels had made a halt, the defenders felt disappointed, and, with much zeal and courage, offered to march out and encounter them in the field, or harass them in their retreat. The Rebels retired that night to Lochmaben; and the people within Dumfries became eager to surprise them early next morning in their quarters, when unprepared for an attack. The Lord Lieutenant, however, did not judge it expedient to allow them to proceed, lest a town of paramount importance to the Government, should be left unprotected by the defeat of its defenders, and might thus fall into the hands of the insurgents, by the capture of which, they would become masters of the whole south of Scotland.

When the Rebels entered Lochmaben, they proclaimed the Pretender. Here it is said a singular occurrence happened. The inhabitants, to make room for the horses of the intruders, put all their

¹ Rae.—History of the Highlands, &c.

² John, Earl of Stair, was Lord Lieutenant of Wigtownshire at this time.

own cattle into a field. During the night, the animals broke loose, and some of them made their way home. A little before day-break, a townsman found some of the strayed cattle in his garden, and immediately called upon his dog, named *Help*. The sentinels, hearing this cry and imagining that a party from Dumfries had attacked some of their number, gave the alarm to their comrades, who sallied out from their quarters in great confusion : 1 this unexpected call to arms spread amongst them general consternation. Sudden and unexamined danger is generally magnified by the imagination : some of the insurgents who could not instantly procure their horses fled on foot ; others of them cut their boots that they might more quickly get them on, to flee from the impending danger.—The alarm continued unbounded until the mistake was discovered. At Lochmaben the insurgents took Mr Paterson, one of the Magistrates of Dumfries, Mr Hunter, a surgeon, and Mr Johnston, postmaster of that town, prisoners.—These gentlemen had been sent to reconnoitre the enemy. They were used civilly and dismissed as soon as the Town had set at liberty three suspected Jacobites who had been previously incarcerated.²

On the 14th the Rebels marched to Ecclefechan, where Sir Patrick Maxwell of Springkell, with about fourteen men on horseback, joined them. On the 15th they reached Langholm, when their number had increased to 180 cavalry. From this place they proceeded to Hawick, and proclaimed the Pretender. They left Hawick on the 17th, and

1 Rae,

2 Charles' transactions in Scotland, in the years 1715–16. Stirling Edition, 1817. p. 297.

marched to Jedburgh : here, likewise, they proclaimed him. On the 18th they entered England.

In Northumberland and Cumberland the Tories had risen in behalf of James under the Earl of Derwentwater, connected by birth with the exiled family ; but Thomas Forster, member of Parliament for the county of Northumberland, assumed the chief command. Their party amounted to 300 cavalry ; but they were not able to embody any infantry ; for, though many offered to join them, their services could not be accepted, because the insurgent gentlemen wanted the money necessary to pay such volunteers, and arms to equip them.

About this time the Synod of Galloway met ; and a proposal was made and unanimously agreed to, that each of the Brethren should contribute £3 Sterling, or procure an armed man, and furnish him with forty days' pay, for the defence of their religion and country. Some of the elders and other gentlemen present, resolved to follow the loyal example set by the clergy, and also furnish armed men for the service of the Government.¹

Forster and his followers having resolved to unite with Viscount Kenmure and the Scottish gentlemen, the two bodies of Jacobite insurgents met at Rothbury on the 19th of October, and surveyed each other's military state with mingled hope and apprehension. The Scots were well mounted and excellently armed, though but poorly disciplined. The English gentlemen, on the other hand, were mounted on light blood horses, better fitted for flight than battle. They were also indifferently armed, many of them being without either swords or pistols.

¹ Synod Book of Galloway.

The motions of the united forces were now regulated by the intelligence, that a detachment from Marr's army, under Brigadier M'Intosh,¹ had been sent across the Forth, for the purpose of joining them. The two bodies, according to a previous arrangement, met at Kelso. Next day being Sunday, Kenmure, who had the chief command, ordered Divine service to be performed in the great church of Kelso. Mr Buxton read prayers, and Mr Patten, the historian of the Rebellion, preached from Deut, xxi. 17. "The right of the first born is his." "All the lords," says Patten, "that were protestants, with a vast multitude of people, attended; and it was very agreeable to see how decently and reverently, the very common Highlanders behaved and answered the responses, according to the rubrick, to the shame of many that pretended to more polite breeding. In the afternoon Mr William Irwine, a Scots clergyman and nonjuror, read prayers, and preached a sermon, full of exhortations to his hearers, to be zealous and steady in the cause. He had formerly preached the same sermon in the Highlands of Scotland, to the Lord Viscount Dnndee and his men, when they were in arms against King William, a little before the battle of Killycranky."—

The united army now amounted to 600 cavalry and 1400 infantry. The chiefs, at the request of Lord Kenmure, held a general council to determine on their future movements. Two lines of conduct might have been pursued by the Rebels, one of which was advocated by the Scottish, and the other by the English leaders. The plan of

¹ So called from having been a Brigadier in the French service.

operations recommended by the Scottish gentlemen, was, to march along the western border until they joined Marr's army, and, in their progress, seize the valuable towns of Dumfries, Ayr, and Glasgow, all of which were important, as affording abundant supplies, as well as being excellent stations for promoting their ulterior designs. In putting this plan into execution, they anticipated, as they said, no resistance which their increased strength would not enable them immediately to overcome. They strenuously urged, besides, that with Marr's very superior army in the front, and their own forces in the rear, Argyle, with all his abilities, would not find himself capable to maintain his present position at Stirling, and that he might probably soon be compelled entirely to abandon Scotland, and leave it in possession of Marr.

This mode of procedure presented numerous advantages; it would have concentrated the rebel forces, which, in a state of separation, were checked or paralysed; nor was there, in reality, any party in the field, of sufficient strength to prevent this junction. Notwithstanding the evident recommendations, stated by the Scottish commanders in favour of their views, the English officers insisted on marching into England, and making it the scene of their military achievements. Even this plan of operations, if properly executed, might have been attended with success. But, instead of acting with promptitude and vigour, they wasted valuable time in empty debate; and thus the Northumbrian gentlemen lost the opportunity of becoming masters of their native province; for, while they were deliberating, General Carpenter, who commanded for the Government a small party of about a thousand men, having received

reinforcements and refreshed his soldiers, previously much exhausted by fatigue, advanced to Wooller, and was in a condition to give them battle.

The English officers now insisted on another scheme, by which England would still be made the arena of their exertions. They proposed to march westward through Scotland, and, having eluded a battle with Carpenter, suddenly to turn southward into Lancashire, where, they affirmed, their friends, to the number of 20,000 men, were ready to support them: they could then, they said, be in a condition to proceed to London.¹

The arguments of their southern allies did not convince the Scottish gentlemen; and the Highlanders openly declared they would not enter England. In this state of conflicting opinions and noisy altercation, the only decision that the commanders could come to, was, to march westward along the border, which movement would equally advance their progress, whether they should ultimately proceed to the west of Scotland, or penetrate into Lancashire in England.²

When the Magistrates of Dumfries and some of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the surrounding districts heard of the junction of the Rebels at Kelso, they sent off expresses to their friends in Galloway and Nithsdale, desiring them to inform the people of the present danger, and bring them, without delay, properly armed to Dumfries. In a short time the defenders of the place were reinforced by 2,000 volunteers, all zealous in the royal cause. Many friends of the Jacobites still lurked within the burgs.

¹ Scott.

² Rae.—Scott.

and several attempts were made to burn it. On the 27th of October a Jacobite gentleman visited various quarters of this loyal town, declaring to the people that it must either surrender, or they would be all put to the sword. He was taken into custody, however, and committed to prison. Next morning the council met, and issued the following proclamation.

“Whereas some persons, disaffected to his Majesty’s person and government, have raised and spread a false and groundless report that the town would surrender, we do hereby declare to all concerned that we have no such design, but are firmly resolved to make a vigorous resistance if the enemy attack us, and we hope that none believe such malicious stories, artfully contrived by the enemy.”¹

All their attempts, however, proved abortive, through the vigilance and activity of the authorities of the place. As many of the inhabitants had not procured arms, the Magistrates and council purchased a hundred scythes, and, having fixed them upon poles, or shafts, delivered them to such of the people as were least accustomed to the use of fire-arms. These scythemen they placed at the barricades and in the trenches. Officers, who had been sent by the Duke of Argyle from Glasgow,² at the request of the Marquis of Annandale, to train the militia, gave directions for fortifying

¹ Charles p. 307.

² In the beginning of October, Colonel William Maxwell, of Cardoness, was sent to take the military command of the city of Glasgow at this critical juncture. By his directions the avenues within the lines were fortified, and a great number of guns mounted at proper places. His conduct, as governor of Glasgow, gave complete satisfaction both to the authorities and the inhabitants.—(Rae.)

the place ; and every thing was done that the shortness of the time would permit, to put it into a perfect state of defence.¹

1 " To return to Dumfries" says Rae, " The half pay officers whom his grace the Duke of Argyle, at the desire of the Marquis of Annandale, had sent from Glasgow to train the Militia within his Lieutenancy, being come to Dumfries, by the 24th of October, many hands were set on work to entrench and fortify the Town. All the gates and avenues were built up with stone, except the bridge and Lochmaben gate, A line was drawn from the river to the Churchyard (which was strongly fortified on the east and north quarters) and from thence through the meadow and grounds to the highway, without Lochmaben gate : and on the other side of the same, it ran east, turning round towards the N West and then to the S. East Corner of the Christall Chappell, making a covered way, in form of a half moon and Bastion, From the South West Corner of the same chappell, another line was drawn somewhat parallel to the former, for the safety and Conveniency of the men, in case the enemy should form, on the fields 'twixt that and the Loreburn, which was also entrenched and made fit for service. The Inclosure, or Meadows 'twixt that and the highway leading to the Townhead, which was built up with stone, as above, was sufficiently fortified, by a strong trench on the inside of the hedge : and on the other side of the same highway (at the Moat) betwixt it and the river, another trench was cast up, in form of a bastion. But these trenches could not be got finished that week.

Upon Sunday, October 30th, the rebels marched from Hawick to Langholme, about the same time general Carpenter entered Jedburgh. That same forenoon about nine o'clock, The Provost of Dumfries and deputy Lieutenants having received an express from the borders, informing 'em of the enemy's march to Hawick the night before, they ordered a bank to be beat, and intimation to be made to the workmen (who had scrupled to work on the Lord's day) to repair to the trenches immediately with suitable instruments for carrying on that work, which they did accordingly. The wrights cut down several trees in the churchyard in time of sermon, and clave them for stakes to secure a dam through the Milburn, to cause the water flow up to fill that part of the trenches, and to stop the passage of the enemy's horses through the meadows: the Masons threw down the east gavel of the old Chappell, which was then a fine Arch, and levelled the same, and the back wall to a convenient height for placing of firelocks thereon; the stones being drawn down to the highway, a redoubt was built to cover the entry; and several other necessary precautions were taken, to put the town in condition to resist them effectually."

RAE.

When the Rebels arrived at Langholm, they sent off a party of 400 horse, commanded by the Earl of Carnwath, to block up Dumfries, until the main body should come up, regularly to attack it.¹ As soon as this movement became known in the town, intimation was given both to townsmen and strangers, that they were instantly to appear in arms at the moat. The Rev. Mr Hepburn, with about 320 of his adherents, was at this time about three miles from Dumfries, in the parish of Kirkmahoe, and Bailie Gilchrist, along with the Laird of Bargally, was sent to request their assistance.

As soon as the messengers reached Kirkmahoe, Mr Hepburn and his little band marched towards Dumfries, but they refused to enter it. The Provost, with some other gentlemen visited them at Corbelly Hill, on the Galloway side of the Nith, and offered them any post they might choose within the town; when they put into his hand an unsigned paper asserting that "They had no freedom in their consciences to fight in defence of the constitution of Church and State, as established since the sinful Union." They mentioned, however, the terms upon which they would enter the town and join in its defence; but as many of the conditions were of a political and general nature, the Provost had no authority to enter into any such a compact. Mr Hepburn and his party continued in their position, and were supplied with necessaries by the inhabitants.²

¹ Patten's History of the Rebellion.

² The Reverend John Hepburn, from the grave stone of his sister in law in the churchyard of Urr, appears to have come from the North; and he is supposed to have been a native of Forfarshire. He was privately ordained to the office of the Ministry in London, and is supposed to have commenced his

The citizens, in the meantime, and others within Dumfries, having repaired to the moat according to their instructions, were speedily ordered to their respective posts; and a party of 200 men, with three pieces of cannon, were placed in the centre of the town to reinforce the defenders at the place where the attack might be made. Even the ministers of religion, in arms, conducted their people to the trenches, and exhibited the most praiseworthy determination, personally to defend the place to the last extremity: surgeons also attended at the stations assigned them. The Magistrates provided ammunition and necessaries; and all the inhabitants seemed zealous to distinguish themselves in defence of their homes. During the night of the 31st of October, they remained under arms, although it rained heavily. Next day an express arrived from Rowcan, affirming that the enemy had advanced to Torthorwald, and were consequently within

ministerial labours in Urr about the year 1680. He took an active part in suppressing the rebellion of 1715, in the south of Scotland. Being acquainted with military tactics, he trained the parishioners on Halmyre-hill, a short distance from the church, to the art of war, that thus they might be able to resist the Pretender and his adherents. A drum and some other martial articles that belonged to him, are now in the possession of Dr. Mundell, rector of Wallace Hall Academy. Mr Hepburn continued to reside among his parishioners till his death, which took place in April, 1724, being upwards of 70 years of age.

Dr Mundell is Mr Hepburn's great-grandson. The minister's drum, or rather the frame of it, which he possesses, is of a larger size than the modern drum, and has been richly ornamented; it has a crown on one side surmounted by a Scots thistle, with a wreath of flowers on the other. He has also one of the drumsticks; it is finely formed and made of mahogany wood. The Doctor, has likewise his ancestor's sword, a very formidable claymore, the basket of the hilt being of polished steel and lined with purple velvet: he has a few other relics of his ancestor.

three miles of Dumfries, but this proved a false alarm.¹

After the Rebels had left Ecclefechan, on their way to Dumfries, they received a letter from some of their friends within the burgh, giving them an accurate account of the state of it, and the feelings of the inhabitants. This letter was sent off by express to Lord Kenmure; and the party waited for orders respecting their future destination. The main body had moved two miles from Langholm, on their march to Dumfries, when the express reached them; but both the Scottish horse and foot felt anxious to continue their march. The English, however, opposed this course, and insisted once more on advancing into England. Their vehemence in debate prevailed, and the insurgents commenced their march for Longtown, in Cumberland. The Highlanders refused to proceed, and upwards of 400 of them separated from the army, with the intention of returning to their own country.² Many of this body were afterwards taken prisoners. From Longtown the insurgents advanced to Brampton, where Mr Forster produced his commission for acting as general in England. They then continued their march, and arrived at Lancaster on the 7th of November, which place they entered without opposition, and collected the public revenues, having proclaimed the Pretender in the towns through which they had passed.—At Lancaster some of their friends made their appearance, but on the road to that place, few had joined them.

The Magistrates of Dumfries, upon receiving

¹ Charles p 308.

² Patten, &c.

intelligence of the enemy's retreat, permitted the gentlemen and people of Galloway to return home, and the town was left to the care of its own inhabitants. Each man was allowed either sixpence or eightpence a day, during his residence in the place. The fortifications, however, were carried on until the defeat of the Rebels at Preston.¹

At Lancaster the insurgents proclaimed the Pretender, collected as usual the public money, carried off six pieces of cannon from a ship in the harbour, and resolved to proceed to Preston; designing to possess themselves of Warrington-bridge and the town of Manchester, where they expected a great augmentation of strength. By the possession of Warrington-bridge, they thought the large and rich town of Liverpool would be cut off from relief, and thus at last fall into their hands.

For this purpose they moved from Lancaster on the 9th of November; and the day being rainy, only their cavalry reached Preston that night, from which station some military had retired at their approach. Next day their infantry entered the place, and marched to the cross, where they proclaimed King James. Here many gentlemen,—all Roman Catholics,—with their adherents, joined them; and they made preparation for prosecuting their ulterior designs. But the unexpected intelligence of the advance of his Majesty's forces effectually stopped their career.²

Major-General Willis, who commanded in Cheshire, had issued orders to several regiments, chiefly cavalry, in the neighbouring counties, to meet him at Warrington-bridge, on the 10th of November,

¹ Rae.

² Patten.

where he intended to place himself at their head, and prevent, if possible, the approach of the Rebels to Manchester. Willis, at the same time, had entered into communication with General Carpenter, who had perseveringly followed the footsteps of the insurgents from Northumberland, and was now advancing close upon them. Forster had at this time only a choice of difficulties, namely, either to dispute with General Willis, the passage of the river Ribble, which covers Preston, or remain within the place and defend it, with such protection as an open town could afford, after a few hours preparation for defence. The first had its advantages; but the Jacobite leader determined on the second, and adopted vigorous measures for maintaining the town. Four barricades were hastily erected: the gentlemen volunteers were drawn up in the church-yard, under the command of Viscount Kenmure and the Earls of Nithsdale, Derwentwater, and Winton. The Earl of Derwentwater, stripped to the waist, zealously laboured with his own hands at the works, and encouraged the men by his example, his liberality, and his words, speedily to complete them.

General Willis, having minutely surveyed the defences, determined on an attack.

On Saturday, the 12th of November, the barricades were fiercely assailed, but as fiercely defended; and, although the insurgents preserved the advantage in every attack, still it was evident that thus cooped up as they were, in the streets of a town already set on fire in some places, and with few men to extend their large circle of defence, nothing but a miracle could preserve them from final destruction.

On the following day the situation of the besieged became still more desperate. General Carpenter came up, and, by effectually completing the blockade of the town, rendered the fate of the Rebels indubitable.

At this period of peril and dejection, the different characters of the unfortunate insurgents became prominently conspicuous. The English gentlemen began to think of the means of saving themselves, and the possibility of returning to their valued enjoyments; while the Scottish warriors declared their determination to sally out sword in hand, and die in the field of honour, rather than hold their lives on the dishonourable tenure of a base submission.¹

Pushed to the last extremity, the Rebels were at last obliged to surrender without obtaining any other terms than a promise, that they would not immediately be put to the sword.

The Rebels in Preston, when the town was first besieged, amounted to more than 4,000, though only 1468 fell into the hands of the enemy. Of these, upwards of a thousand had come from Scotland, and amongst them were the Earl of Nithsdale, Viscount Kenmure, Mr Basil Hamilton,² of Baldoon, lieutenant of Kenmure's troop of horse.—William Grierson, of Lagg, Gilbert Grierson, his brother, Walter Riddel, of Glenriddel, John Maxwell, of Steilston, Edmund Maxwell, of Carnsalloch, Robert Maclellan, of Barscobe, William

¹ Patten.

² Mr Hamilton, ancestor of the present Earl of Selkirk was a very promising young man, and displayed much courage and ability in the unfortunate conflict at Preston. He was several times Provost of Kirkcudbright. His son succeeded, in 1744. to the Earldom of Selkirk.

Maxwell, of Munches, George Maxwell, his brother, Charles Maxwell, of Cowhill, and Andrew Cassie, of Kirkhouse.

The victors treated the prisoners with much rigour, some of them being shot by martial law, and many sent to the plantations in America.

The captives of rank or distinction were ordered to be carried to London, which they reached on the 9th of December. On approaching the capital their arms were pinioned with cords, like those of the basest criminals. They were not allowed to hold the bridles of their horses, each man's horse being led by a private soldier. At Highgate they were met by a large body of horse grenadiers and foot guards, accompanied by a party of citizens, who shouted in an opprobrious manner, as an example to the mob. In this state of mock triumph they were conducted through the streets of the metropolis, amidst insult and scurrilous abuse. After this mean and spiteful exhibition, they were lodged in different places of confinement.

At the very time when Preston was taken by the royal forces, the Earl of Marr sustained a defeat, or what was tantamount to a defeat, at Sheriff-muir, near Stirling; and thus the Pretender's affairs suddenly became truly desperate. Men of discernment now saw the inevitable ruin of the undertaking, but as the Earl of Marr, before the battle of Sheriff-Muir, had invited the Chevalier de St. George to come to Scotland, and put himself at the head of the insurgent army, he felt anxious to keep his forces together. Notwithstanding all his exertions, the army daily wasted away by constant desertions, occasioned by the utter hoplessness of ultimate success.

On the 22nd of December, the Pretender arrived at Peterhead; but, though his presence occasioned a temporary enthusiasm, yet it could not now save his cause from certain destruction. James was soon obliged to flee to the continent, and the remains of the rebel army dispersed to seek safety amongst their native glens and mountains.

The capital error in this ill conducted insurrection seems to have been committed by Marr. Instead of sending M'Intosh with a part of his followers to meet the southern Rebels, he should have dashed across the Forth with his whole army,—which he could have done without opposition,—and after taking Edinburgh, burst into England with his fifteen or sixteen thousand men. Such a course, in all probability, would have put him in possession of the kingdom in a much shorter period than his most sanguine expectations could have anticipated.¹

Those noblemen who had stood forward as the leaders of the Rebellion were now called upon to answer for their crimes.

On the 10th of January, 1716, the Commons of Great Britain, exhibited articles of impeachment of high treason against the Earl of Nithsdale, Viscount Kenmure, and some other peers. Being brought to the bar of the House of Lords, and copies of the articles furnished to them, they were allowed several days to prepare their answers.—On the day appointed for trial, they were again brought from the tower and produced at the bar, when they all pleaded guilty; but made some statements in extenuation of their guilt. The 9th of February was fixed as the day on which

¹ Struthers

they were to receive their sentence. On that day they were conveyed, in the usual manner, to the bar of the court, formed in Westminster-Hall, with an axe carried before them; and, being asked by the Lord High Steward, why judgment should not pass upon them according to law, they all made short speeches, in which they acknowledged their guilt, begged the Lords and Commons to intercede in their behalf with his Majesty, and promised future obedience. The Lord High Steward, in a solemn manner, then pronounced sentence of death, and they were removed from the bar.¹ Their friends subsequently made many intercessions in their behalf; and on the 22nd of February, the House of Lords presented an address to his Majesty, entreating him to extend the royal clemency to the condemned lords; to which the King returned the following answer: "That on this and all other occasions, he would do what he thought most consistent with the dignity of his crown and the safety of his people."

1 "And now, my lords, added he, nothing remains but that I pronounce upon you, (and sorry am I that it falls to my lot to do it,) that terrible sentence, the same that is usually given against the meanest offender in like circumstances. The most ignominious and painful parts of it are usually remitted, through the clemency of the crown, to persons of your quality; but the law in this case, being blind to all distinctions of persons, requires I should pronounce the sentence adjudged by this court, which is, that you, James, Earl of Derwentwater, William, Lord Widdrington, William, Earl of Nithsdale, Robert, Earl of Carnwath, William, Viscount Kenmure, William, Lord Nairn, and every one of you, return to the prison of the Tower from which you came, thence you must be drawn to the place of execution, when there you must be hanged by the neck, not till you be dead, for you must be cut down alive, then your loins taken out and burnt before your faces, your heads must be severed from your bodies, and your bodies divided into four quarters, to be at the king's disposal, and God Almighty be merciful to your souls."

On the following day, an order of the privy council was given for the execution of the Earl of Derwentwater, the Earl of Nithsdale, and Viscount Kenmure. Soon after the Earl of Nithsdale had received the fatal notice, that he was to die next morning, he made his escape from the tower in the following manner.

As soon as the amiable and excellent Countess of Nithsdale had heard of her husband's committal to the tower, she set off for London.¹ The weather was so severe and the roads so bad, that even the post could not travel. Nevertheless she took horses, and perseveringly continuing her harassing journey, at last arrived, without any accident, in the metropolis. Having made all the exertions she could in her husband's behalf, she waited upon the King, who received her coldly, and who, when she threw herself on her knees before him, spurned her from him, and with much rudeness, denied her petition. She then formed the resolution of endeavouring to effect his escape. She obtained admittance to the tower with two female attendants, on the night before his execution; one bringing

1 We give from "The Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Songs" the last stanzas of the lament for the "Earl of Nithsdale." It seems to have been composed after his committal to the tower.

"Our ladie dow do nought now but wipe ay her een,
Her heart's like to leep the gowd lace o' her gown,
She has busked on her gay cleeving an's all for Lon'on town,
An' has wi' her a' the hearts o' the countrie roun'.
By the bud o' the leaf—'y the rising o' the flower,
'Side the sang o' the birds whare some burn tottles owre,
I'll wander awa there an' big a wee bit lower,
For to keep my gay head frae the drap o' the shower.
An' ay I'll sit an' mune tili my blade stops wi' eild,
For Nithsdale's bonnie lord, wha was lauldest o' the bauld,
O that I were wi' him in death's gory fauld,
O had I but the iron on, whilk hauds him sae cauld!"

on her person a double suit of female apparel. As soon as this individual had entered the Earl's apartment and had been relieved of her second dress, she was ostensibly despatched on a message of importance. The other female, being then allowed to enter the chamber, (for only two were allowed to be present at once,) gave her own clothes to the Earl of Nithsdale, who evinced some unwillingness to put them on, and dressed herself in those which, by the double dress, had been provided for her.— This lady, the Earl was to personate ; and to render the resemblance as complete as possible, his eyebrows and face were painted the same colour as hers. A wig, or head dress, was also procured for him exactly resembling the female's hair. Muffled in a riding hood, and holding a handkerchief to his eyes, as if he had been weeping at taking farewell of the condemned lord, the Countess led him out. The guards opened the doors, and he passed all the sentinels in safety. The Countess returned upstairs, and, going back to the Earl's room, talked as if he had still been with her, sometimes even imitating his voice and answering his questions. All suspicions were thus lulled asleep until his Lordship had reached a place of safety. The Countess, at last, having with a loud voice, apparently bid good night to her condemned husband, and having promised to return as early in the morning as she could be admitted, left the tower.¹ Lord Nithsdale escaped to France, and died at Rome, in 1744.

¹ The Countess of Nithsdale's letter to her sister.

Lady Nithsdale in her letter thus proceeds. "When I left the dutchess, I went to a house which Evans had found out for me, and where she promised to acquaint me where my lord was. She got thither some few minutes after me, and told me, that when she had seen him secure, she went in search of Mr Mills,

On the 24th of February, 1716, the Earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Kenmure were beheaded on Tower-Hill: they both appeared on the scaffold with calm intrepidity, Derwentwater made a speech and retracted his confession of guilt. Lord Kenmure made no speech, but left a letter¹ in which he asserted his loyalty to

who, by the time had recovered himself from his astonishment; that he had returned to her house, where she had found him; and that he had removed my lord from the first place, where she had desired him to wait, to the house of a poor woman, directly opposite to the guard house. She had but one small room up one pair of stairs, and a very small bed in it. We threw ourselves upon the bed, that we might not be heard walking up and down. She left us a bottle of wine and some bread, and Mrs Mills brought us some more in her pocket the next day. We subsisted on this provision from Thursday till Saturday night, when Mrs Mills came and conducted my lord to the Venetian ambassador's. We did not communicate the affair to his excellency; but one of his servants concealed him in his own room till Wednesday, on which day the ambassador's coach and six was to go down to Dover to meet his brother. My lord put on a livery, and went down in the retinue, without the least suspicion, to Dover, where Mr Mitchell, (which was the name of the ambassador's servant) hired a small vessel, and immediately set sail for Calais. The passage was so remarkably short that the captain threw out this reflection, that the wind could not have served better if his passengers, had been flying for their lives, little thinking it to be really the case. Mr Mitchell might have easily returned, without being suspected of having been concerned in my lord's escape, but my lord seemed inclined to have him continue with him, which he did, and has at present a good place under our young master."

¹ THE DYING DECLARATION of William, Viscount Kenmure, who was beheaded in London, on account of the part he took in the Rebellion of 1715, copied from the original manuscript, in the possession of Mrs Bellamy, (sister to the present Lord Kenmure,) by the Rev. James Maitland, of Kells, 14th October 1840.

"It having pleased the Almighty God to call me now to suffer a violent death, I adore the Divine Majesty, and cheerfully resign my soul and body to his hands, whose mercy is over all his works. It is my very great comfort that he has enabled me to hope through the merits, and by the blood of Jesus Christ, he will so purifie me how that I perish not eternally—I die a

the Pretender, and declared that he was heartily sorry for disowning his principles in his address to the House of Lords; he declared at the same time, that he had lived and would die in the profession of the Protestant Religion.¹ Both died greatly la-

protestant of the church of England, and do from my heart forgive all my enemies.

I thank God I cannot accuse myself of the sin of rebellion, however, some people may, by a mistaken notion, think me guilty of it, for all I did upon a late occasion, and my only desire ever was to contribute my small endeavours towards the re-establishing my rightful sovereign, and the constitution of my country to their divine rights and legal settlement; and, by pleading guilty I meant no more than an acknowledgement of my having been in armes (and not having been bred to the law) had no notion of my thereby giving my assent to any other thing contained in that charge.

I take God to witness before whom I am very soon to appear, that I never had any desire to favour or to introduce popery, and have been all along fully satisfied that the king has given all the moral security for the church of England, that is possible for him in his circumstances. I owne I submitted myself to the Duke of Brunswick, justly expecting that humanity would have induced him to give me my life, which if he had done I was resolved for the future to have lived peaceably and to have still retained a grateful remembrance of so great a favour, and I am satisfied the king would never have desired me to have been active for him after. But the cause is other ways, I pray God forgive those who thirst after blood; had we been all put to the sword immediately upon our surrender, it might have borne the construction of being done in the heat and fury of passion, but now I am to die in cold blood, I pray God it be not imputed to them."

May Almighty God restore injured right and peace and truth and may he in mercy receive my soul.

KENMOUR.

"This letter was written on the day preceding that on which he suffered" (Transactions in Scotland in the years 1715-16, p. 421, Stirling Edition, 1817.)

1 "William, sixth Viscount of Kenmure, succeeded his father, in 1698; he set up the standard of the Pretender at Lochmaben, 12th October 1715; and had the chief command of the rebel forces in the south of Scotland, although too mild and calm for such a post. He was a grave full aged gentleman; of a singular good temper; of great experience in political business; but of little of none in military affairs. Marching with the rebels into

mented by their friends, dependants, and neighbours. Their titles were forfeited; many more were executed, and numbers sent to the plantations in America. The Earl of Wigtown and several other individuals who had been taken into custody as suspected persons, were set at liberty.

The estates of the individuals convicted of high treason were declared forfeited to the crown. The revenue of the whole at this distracted period,

England, he was taken at Preston, 13th November, the same year, and tried before the house of Lords, 19th January, 1716. He delivered his answers to the articles of impeachment *viva voce*, but pled guilty. On the 19th of February he was sentenced to be executed, and was beheaded on Towerhill 24th February 1716. He was attended to the scaffold by his son and other friends and two clergymen. His Lordship shewed great firmness in his last moments."

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE HOUSE OF KENMURE.

Lord Kenmure had married Miss Mary Dalziel, only sister of the Earl of Carnwath, who was also engaged in the Rebellion: she was a woman of great spirit and determination. Immediately after the execution of her husband, she hasted down to Kenmure castle, and secured the principal papers belonging to the family. When the estate was exposed to sale, the kindness of some friends enabled her to purchase it. She managed the property with so much judgment and economy, that when her son Robert arrived at majority, she delivered it to him free of any debt, reserving but a small annuity to herself. She survived her lamented husband 61 years. Her death took place, at Terregles, on the 16th August, 1776.

Robert, her eldest son, died unmarried, and John, the second son, succeeded to the estate: he was an officer in the army,

John, again, was succeeded by his second son, John Gordon of Kenmure, also an officer in the army. In 1780, he was elected member of Parliament for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, but the election was afterwards declared void. Being again returned, he was found not duly elected. At the general election of 1784, he was a third time elected, but vacated his seat in 1786. The forfeited titles were restored to him in July, 1824, by act of Parliament. Since this work went to the press the aged and much respected Viscount Kenmure has paid the debt of nature: he died in London on the 21st September, 1840, in the 91st year of his age, and is succeeded by his nephew Adam Gordon, Esq. an officer in the Royal Navy.

scarcely amounted to £30,000 yearly,¹ though the properties had belonged to nearly forty families. A company in London purchased them from Govern-

1 "The following is the rental of the forfeited estates in Galloway, &c., taken by the surveyor upon the oaths of the several tenants

Estate of William, late Earl of Nithsdale.

Money, rent payable in money,	£749	10	10
Barley, 16 bolls, 2 firlots, Nithsdale measure, about			
44 bolls ordinary measure, 10s. 5d. per boll,	22	18	4
Oatmeal, 18 bolls, 1 peck, 2 lippies, Nithsdale measure, 41 bolls 2 pecks, ordinary measure, at ditto per boll,	20	8	5
Multure Shill', 13 pecks, Nithsdale measure about 2 bolls, 1 firlot. 2 pecks, ordinary measure,	1	3	11
Capons, 41, at 7d. each,—Hens, 347, at 5d each	8	8	6
Chickens, 55. at 2d. each	0	9	2
Casting Peats, at 1d. per dozen loads	0	13	6
	£803	2	8

Estate of William, late Viscount of Kenmure.

Money, rent payable in money,	£538	8	4
Barley, 31 bolls, at 10s. 5d. per boll	16	2	11
Oats, 32 bolls.—Oatmeal, 11, at do.	22	7	11
Wethers, 26, at 5s. per wether.—Capons, 61, at 7d.	8	5	7
Hens, 101, at 5d. each.—Chickens, 668, at 2d.	7	13	5
Butter, 29 stone, at 4s. 5d.—Tallow, 5 stone, at 4s 5d.	7	10	2
Lamb, 1, at	0	1	6
	£600	9	0

Estate of William Grier, junr. late of Lagg.

Money, rent payable in money	£424	15	0
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Estate of Mr Basil Hamilton, late of Baldoon.

Money, rent payable in money	£1225	12	8
Barley, 127 bolls, 2 firlots, 2 pecks, at 13s 10d. per boll	88	5	4
Malt, 2 bolls, at do, per boll	1	7	8
Oats, 244 bolls, 1 firlot, at do.	168	18	1
Capons, 138, at 8d. each.—Hens, 12 at 8d. each	4	17	0
Chickens, 636, at 2d. each	5	6	0
Tallow, 1 stone, at	0	4	5
	£1494	11	2"

ment, but their affairs falling into disorder, the estates were afterward exposed to sale and bought by the friends of their late proprietors, at very moderate prices. Thus ended a rebellion founded on false views of loyalty and mistaken notions of national advantage. The great majority of the people rejoiced in its failure. The Synod of Galloway and some other public bodies congratulated his Majesty on the overthrow of the Rebels and the establishment of tranquillity.

CHAP. VII.

FROM THE TERMINATION OF THE REBELLION OF 1715, TO
THE END OF THE REBELLION OF 1745.

As this work has already extended to an unexpected length, we must endeavour to confine ourselves to as narrow a compass as the narration of the facts belonging to the remaining portion of it will admit, brevity being now a primary object.

When the storm of rebellion had completely subsided into a calm, various agricultural and other kinds of improvements began to appear. The proprietors of Galloway soon perceived, from the rapid rise of rents in nearly every other quarter, that their own system of management must be erroneous, the rents of the richest land being here trifling, when compared with those of other parts of Scotland. There seemed to them no way of remedying the evil, or of introducing an improved mode of husbandry, so long as their estates lay undivided. From time immemorial the farmers had possessed a right of pasturage, in common, on the whole property of their landlord, each having in general only one portion of land which he kept constantly in a state of tillage, around his cottage. The price of cattle had now somewhat advanced, and it was

found profitable to rear them. To erect march and sub-division dykes¹ by which the labour of tending cattle might be abridged and the size of farms increased, called forth the most strenuous exertions of many proprietors. But this judicious procedure did not coincide with the wishes, the prejudices, or the interests of the smaller tenants and cottars, who intuitively foresaw in this policy, the instability of the tenure by which they held their patches of land. Seldom has a general improvement taken place without producing individual disadvantage. The worst anticipations of the peasantry were realized. At Whitsunday 1723, many of the proprietors of the Stewartry, had partially completed the enclosure of their grounds, for the purpose of stocking them with black cattle; and numerous were the instances in which five, seven and even sixteen families, upon an estate, were forced from their homes and the homes of their forefathers, to make room for one occupant, whose superior skill or wealth enabled him to take the whole land thus vacated, at an advanced rent.² Such of the ejected families as possessed the means, emigrated to America and other places; but such as had neither the inclination nor the funds necessary for enabling them to remove, remained at home, in a state of painful destitution, and vainly endeavoured to counteract the beneficial operations of the lords of the soil. The general annual rendezvous of

¹ Sir Thomas Gordon of Earlston, is said to have been the first who built stone fences in Galloway. (Caledonia.)

² "The jacobite proprietors" according to Mr Aikman, "urged on the plan with their usual intention of producing misery and discontent. 'One landlord cast out thirteen families upon the 22nd May instant, who were lying by the dyke sides; they were not allowed to erect any shelter or covering at the dyke sides to pre-

the people of Galloway was at this time at Kelton-hill, where a fair was held; and here was first suggested the plan (which was fully matured during the following winter,) of "levelling," or demolishing the obnoxious fences.

serve their little ones from the injury of the cold;' 'there is no less than twenty-eight plough stils of arable ground parked round Kirkcudbright, within six or seven miles in breadth or length. And where complaints of this usage have been made to some of them, [the proprietors] they answered: Drive them into the sea; or let them go abroad to the plantations; or let them go to Hell.* Surely this is no less than oppression, punishment, and persecution, from our native country, at the pleasure and for the private interest of some men.—(An Account of the Reasons of some People in Galloway, their Meeting &c.) When we recollect that these people, or their fathers, had been the strength and the stay of the protestant interest, that they had suffered so severely for their adherence to the religion of their country, while their landlords had been persecutors, and were jacobites,—it is impossible not to sympathize in their disappointment, when we see them, at the end of the struggle, when they expected to sit at peace every man under his own vine and fig-tree, turned houseless to the elements, to beg or to steal as they best might, and if we cannot approve, we scarcely can condemn the disorderly conduct of men driven almost to despair."

* A rude ballad, called the "Levellers' Lines," was long popular in Galloway. We give a few verses of it.

A generation like to this
Did never man behold,
I mean our great and mighty men
Who covetous are of gold.
Solomon could not well approve
The practice of their lives,
To oppress and to keep down the poor,
Their actions cut like knives.

Among great men where shall ye find
A Godly man like Job,
He made the widows' heart to sing,
But our lairds make them sob.
It is the duty of great men
The poor folks to defend,
But worldly interest moves our lairds,
They mind another end.

The people of both the Stewartry and Wig-townshire met in parishes; and the parishes of Twynholm, Tongland, Kelton, and Crossmichael; seem first to have taken the field, and to have formed the nucleus of the gathering mass. They assembled at *Furberliggat*, about a mile from the place where the town of Castle Douglas now stands; and that no time might be lost, they instantly prepared to commence operations upon the march dyke of the estate of Kelton. Mr Johnston, the proprietor, with the Rev. Mr Falconer, soon appeared, and earnestly requested the party to spare the fence, for it was the only one upon the estate. The *Laird*

They from the hungry take the sheaf
And of them corn do crave,
They turn them out to ly in fields
Nor house nor shelter have.
The word says, reb ye not the poor
Nor widow in distress,
Or else your wives shall widows be,
Your children fatherless.

For they that strain the poor man's right
Of either lands or food,
The lord says he'll debar their souls
From any spiritual good.
They are more forward to thrust out
Poor people from their land,
Than Israel was the heathen folks
When Moses did command.

The lords and lairds they drive us out
From maillings where we dwell,
The poor man says "Where shall we go?"
The rich says "Go to hell."
These words they spoke in jest and mocks,
But by their works we know,
That if they have their herds and flocks,
They care not where we go.

Against the poor they still prevail
With all their wicked works,
And will enclose both moor and dale
And turn corn fields to parks.

told them he had not dispossessed a single tenant or cottar, and solemnly declared that not one of them should be ejected during his life. Mr Johnston's address, seconded by the authority and eloquence of the minister of the parish, prevailed, and the dyke was allowed to stand: it still remains on the west side of the old road leading from Castle Douglas to Ronchouse.¹ Few monuments of their forbearance were left in the Stewartry.²

They had not proceeded far until their numbers prodigiously increased by fresh arrivals from other parishes, for during their progress through Kelton, Buittle, Rerwick, and Kirkcudbright, they amounted to upwards of five hundred.³ Having divided themselves into companies of about fifty men, they appointed a person of suitable age or influence to each, as commander, whom they styled captain. The mode of their operations was this: they arranged themselves in companies along the ill-fated fence; and, their instruments of destruction being applied to it, at the word of command, it was overthrown with shouts of exultation that might have been heard at the distance of several miles.⁴

1 Mr Smith says in his agricultural survey of Galloway, "In the farm of Robertson, in the parish of Borgue, are dykes built before the time of the levellers, which escaped their ravages, and still remain partly good fences. A dyke of still older date is to be seen in the lands of Balloon, being the march between the farms of Balforn and Stewarton, built by Lord Basil Hamilton, about the end of the seventeenth century. But the dykes most worthy of notice are on the lands of Palgown in Mimmigaff, which appear first to have suggested the idea of inclosing moor farms." SMITH'S SURVEY OF GALLOWAY.

2 Castle Douglas Weekly Visitor.

3 Caledonia, &c.

4 "Each man was furnished with a strong *kent*, (or piece of wood,) from 6 to 8 feet in length, which he fixed into the dyke at the approved distance from the foundation, and from his neighbour. After having ascertained that all was ready, the

When the Levellers reached the top of Raeberry-hill, they gave themselves a short respite from their labours ; but, as all the rustic youth of the district had assembled in one place, they could not long remain inactive, and many of the more volatile and agile of the party, spent the time in wrestling and other gymnastic amusements.

From Raeberry, they proceeded in a westerly direction to the burgh of Kirkcudbright, where they are said to have exposed, by public auction, at the market cross, some black cattle, which they had taken from the parks of Netherlaw and other places.

The authorities and proprietors quickly rose with their officers, servants, and dependants, to disperse, if possible, this destructive and unlawful assemblage ; but they were not of sufficient force to encounter the rioters, and they made application for military assistance. Some troops of dragoons were dispatched from Dumfries, Ayr, and even Edinburgh, to assist in terminating the disorder and apprehending the delinquents.¹

Many skirmishes took place, in one of which a

captain lawled out, " Ow'r wi't boys,"—and ow'r accordingly, it tumbled, with a shout that might have been heard at the distance of miles.

CASTLEDUGLAS WEEKLY VISITOR.

Mr Maxwell who saw them, says " they were furnished with pitchforks, gavellocks, and spades, with which they levelled the dikes of Barncaillzie and Munches near Dalbeaty."

1 When the Dragoons were sent into Galloway to suppress the Levellers, Major O'Niel, or M'Niel, had the principal command. Some of the landed proprietors and other gentlemen in the district, found great fault with this officer, and said he was not severe enough, but shewed too much lenity to the destroying insurgents ; to which the Major made answer : " When I was sent here in command of the troops my instructions were to suppress rebellious mobs, instead of which I find an oppressed, persecuted, suffering people, committing some irregularities ; and I think it below the dignity of any of his Majesty's field officers to act severely to such a people."

man of the name of M'Crabin, who resided in Dunjop, in the parish of Tongland, got his ear cut off by the sabre of one of the dragoons.¹ Much blood might have been shed, had not the military, under Major M'Neil, behaved with admirable coolness and moderation.

The Levellers likewise exhibited much courage and coolness. On their route from Kirkcudbright, through the parish of Tongland, they knew that their motions were strictly watched by a party of dragoons, in company with a number of gentlemen whom the encreasing danger had roused into exertion and called unto one place. The insurgents proceeded along the east side of the small river Tarff,² and took up a position on the *braes* of Culquha, nearly opposite to Barcaple, where the military were stationed. The Levellers having held a consultation, arranged themselves in order of battle, and seemed prepared to make a desperate stand. The counsels of their opponents were divided: some proposed that they should immediately cross the river and attack the insurgents, while others wished to spare the effusion of blood and try the effect of negotiation. Mr Heron, of Kirouchtree, who had been in the army, was present with the gentlemen of the district, and dissuaded them from

1 The dragoon was said to be Andrew Gemmel afterwards the famous Gaberlunzie, who was the prototype of Eadie Ochiltree, the Blue gown Beggar, celebrated by Sir Walter Scott, in the *Antiquary*.

2 "Of all the tributaries of the Dee, the most considerable, next to the Ken, is the Tarff, which falls into the Dee about a mile and a half above Kirkcudbright. As the tide flows into the Tarff, it is navigable by vessels of fifty tons, for a mile up to its lower bridge. The Tarff, like other rivers of the same name, derives its appellation from an ancient superstition, which supposes, that some waters were haunted by an apparition in the

their rash design. He plainly informed them, that, from the appearance of the insurgents, he was convinced they numbered among them individuals well skilled in military affairs; and he entreated his friends not to hazard an encounter which might prove dishonourable to themselves and disastrous to the country. Mr Heron's experience added weight to his representations. A flag of truce, accompanied by several gentlemen and ministers, repaired to the position of the outlaws. This judicious step produced the desired effect; for, after some fair promises had been made, the country people partially dispersed, and never again mustered in numbers so formidable and overbearing. The last remains of these deluded men were defeated at Duchrae, in the parish of Balmaghie. The commanding officer of the military party behaved on this occasion with great lenity, and prohibited his men from using their swords, unless in self defence. The prisoners, amounting to upwards of 200 men, he marched to Kirkeudbright; but many of them were allowed to make their escape upon the road thither.¹

form of a Bull which is called in the Gaelic, *Tarv uisge*, the water bull: Hence this stream was named by the Gaelic people *Avon Tarv*, the bull river."

CALEDONIA

The Tarf is now much smaller than it formerly was, a part of its waters being directed into another channel.

1 Mr Maxwell, after stating the different kinds of punishment which were inflicted on the insurgents, thus proceeds "At this period, justice was not very properly administered: for, a respectable man of the name of McClacherty who lived in Balmaghie parish, was concerned in the mob, and on his being brought to trial, one of the justices admired a handsome Galloway which he rode, and the justice told him, if he would give him the Galloway, he would effect his acquittal, which he accordingly did. This misfortune, with what happened the Mississippi Company in the year 1720, did most generally distress this quarter of the kingdom." (Report of the Stewartry of Kirkeudbright Agricultural Society.)

Mr Heron had been right in his conjecture, for, exclusive of many of the disbanded soldiers of inferior note, the ranks of the Levellers were dignified by the presence of the celebrated Gipsy-chief, the redoubted William Marshall,¹ who had

1 Two bands of Gipsies, at this time, and for some years afterwards, infested the district, and occasioned great loss to the inhabitants, by constantly committing all sorts of depredations. One of them, headed by Isaac Miller, acted as fortune-tellers, tinkers, and manufacturers of horn spoons; but they lived chiefly by theft. The other commanded by William Baillie, represented themselves as horse-dealers: but they were in reality horse-stealers and robbers. William Marshall, commonly called Billy Marshall, belonged to the first mentioned party; but having killed his chief, at Maybole,* who he considered was in terms of too much intimacy with his wife or mistress, Billy entered the army. He afterwards returned, however, and followed his former calling.

"Billy Marshall's account of himself (as given in Blackwood's Magazine,) was this: he was born in or about the year 1666; but he might have been mistaken as to the exact year of his birth: however, the fact never was doubted of his having been a private soldier in the army of King William, at the battle of the Boyne. It is also well known, that he was a private in some of the British regiments, which served under the great Duke of Marlborough in Germany, about the year 1705. But at this period Billy's military career in the service of his country ended. About this time he went to his commanding officer, one of the M'Guffogs of Ruscoe, a very old family in Galloway, and asked him if he had any commands for his native country; being asked if there was any opportunity, he replied, yes; he was going to Keltonhill fair, having for some years made it a rule never to be absent. His officer knowing his man, thought it needless to take any very strong measure to hinder him, and Billy was at Keltonhill accordingly.

"Now Billy's destinies placed him in a high sphere; it was about this period, that either electively or by usurpation, he was placed at the head of that mighty people in the south-west, whom he governed with equal prudence and talent for the long space of eighty or ninety years. Some of his admirers assert, that he was of royal ancestry, and that he succeeded by the laws of hereditary succession; but no regular annals of Billy's house were kept, and oral tradition and testimony weigh heavily a-

* Life of James Allan.

been in the army : he died in Kirkcudbright, on

gainst this assertion. From any records I have been able to make," says the writer in the *Scottish Magazine*, "I am strongly disposed to think, that in this crisis of his life, Billy Marshall had been no better than Julius Cæsar, Richard III., Oliver Cromwell, Hyder Ally, or Napoleon Bonaparte:—I do not mean to say that he waded through as much blood as some of those, to seat himself on a throne, or to grasp at the diadem and sceptre; but it was shrewdly suspected, that Billy Marshall had stained his character and his hands with human blood. His predecessor died very suddenly. It never was supposed by his own hand, and he was buried as privately about the foot of Cairnsmuir, Craig-Nelder, or the Corse of Slakes, without the ceremony, or perhaps, more properly speaking, the benefit of a *precognition* being taken, or an inquest held by a coroner's jury. During this long reign he and his followers were not outdone in their exploits by any of the colonies of Kirk-Yetholm, Horncliff, Spital, or Lochmaben."

We insert the copy of a curious document which we have in our possession : viz:—an extract from the trial of some of those vagrants before the Quarter Sessions, for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright

"You, John Johnstone," [better known in Galloway, by the name of Jock Johnston,] "James Campbell, Christian Ker, Margaret and Isabell Marshalls, now prisoners within the tolbooth of Kirkcudbright, as vagrants, gipsies, and sorners, are indicted and accused before the quarter sessions for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, at the instance of the procurator-fiscall, as being vagrant people of no certain residence, guilty of theft, pickery, and sorners and oppressors of the country, and so common nauseances, and therefore ought to be punished in terms of the acts of parliament made against sorners, vagrants, Egyptians, &c. Quarter sessions Kirkcudbright, seventh of March, 1732. Campbell acknowledges that he has no certain place of residence, but goes up and down the country making spoons and mending pans. Johnstone acknowledges that he has no certain place of residence, but goes up and down the country the same way as Campbell. Margaret and Isabell Marshalls alledge they live in the parish of Stratown, but cannot condescend upon the name of the place, and the whole four acknowledge they passed the boat of Tangland Sunday night last, and stayed in a wast house near the Greeny ford all night, and that they lodged in a barn in the park of Balgreedan near John Grears, on Monday night and the two men acknowledge that they kept two dunks or hangers that they had for defending of their persons (Signed,) Geo. Gordon, J. P. J. *Eodem Die.* The Justices of peace having advised the indictment and judicial acknowledgements of

the 28th of November, 1792, at the advanced age of 120 years.¹

After the suppression of these disorders, many of the ringleaders were brought to trial, and some were fined or imprisoned, and others banished to the plantations. This foolish rising materially tended to retard the progress of improvement in the south of Scotland.²

the within named vagrants, they find they are persons of no certain residence, nor of any lawfull employments, and that they are such persons as by the law are described for Egyptians, vagrants, and sorners and therefore the justices of peace ordain them to be burnt on the cheeks severely, by the hand of the common hangman, and thereafter to be severally whipped on their naked shoulders, from one end of the Bridge-end of Dumfries to the other by the hangman, and that upon the fifteen day of March instant, and all this upon the charge of the Stewartry which the collector of supply is hereby ordered to disburse and after said punishment is inflicted the said vagrants are hereby banished out of this Stewartry for ever, with certification, if ever they be found in this Stewartry thereafter, that they shall be imprisoned six months and whipped once a month, and thereafter burnt on the cheeks of new. (Signed,) Geo. Gordon, J. P. J. And the quarter sessions recommend and comitt to John Neilson of Chappell, William Coupland of Colliestoun, John Dalryell of Fairgirth, or any one of them to see the before sentence put into lawfull execution, (Signed,) Geo. Gordon, J. P. J.

Extracted by William Gordon, clerk."

John Johnstone, was afterwards hanged for murder, at Dumfries; being a very powerful man, the magistrates found great difficulty in putting his sentence into execution. He is said to have taken hold of, and broken the rope by which he was to be suspended, and to have leaped from the scaffold. Before he could be secured his right arm was broken. After much exertion the executioner succeeded in throwing him off.

1 He was a native of the parish of Kirkmichael, in Ayrshire, where he was, in all probability born about the year 1671. (See Scots Magazine for 1792, pp. 621. 622.)

He subsisted in his extreme old age, by a pension from Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk. Lord Daer attended his funeral as chief mourner, to the church yard of Kirkcudbright, and laid his head in the grave, where his simple monument is still shewn, decorated with a sentcheon suitably blazoned with two *tups'* horns, and two large spoons.

2 The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland condemned

In 1725, potatoes were first introduced into Galloway, or at least into the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, by William Hyland, from Ireland. This new species of food being accounted a luxury, few potatoes were used in the district for some time; for Hyland regularly carried his whole crop to Edinburgh, where he sold them in pounds and even ounces.

At this period, there was perhaps not one baker in Galloway. Only one resided in the town of Dumfries, and he baked *half-penny baps*, or rolls, of coarse flour, which he carried in baskets to the fairs of Urr, Kirkpatrick, &c., where they met with a ready sale. No wheat at this time grew in the district, and it was believed that the ground would not produce it. Even so late as the year 1735, no mill existed in the south of Scotland for grinding this sort of grain.¹ The first flour mill was built at

the tumultuous proceedings of the Levellers, and ordained an act or warning, to be read from all the pulpits near Kirkcudbright. The feelings, however, of the people were generally in their favour, and the Jacobites seized this as a favourable opportunity for fomenting discontent, and destroying the credit of the Government.

In this judicious warning the people are entreated, "as they have regard to the commands of God, the eternal salvation of their souls, as well as the safety of their bodies and families, that they desist from such practices in time coming, and live quietly and orderly, in submission to the laws of the land, and to their rulers, who are the ordinance of God, and particularly in loyalty and obedience to our protestant sovereign king George; and all ministers are admonished in their sermons, prayers, or private conversation, to beware of any expressions that may seem in the least to justify such practices, or to alleviate the guilt of them, or that may be interpreted to import that any sufficient ground or occasion has been given to commit such abuses. And it is recommended to the gentlemen who have been injured by these irregular practices, to use the greatest tenderness towards a misled, poor people, in order to reduce them to their duty."

STRUTHERS.

¹ Mr Maxwell's letter.

Cluden, in the parish of Holywood, some years after this date.

Still there was a great deficiency of bridges,¹ and the state of the roads had been but little ameliorated.² The clergy felt interested in the facility of internal communication, and the Synod of Galloway, in the year 1728, raised contributions which

1 "Grenny-ford old Bridge, generally called the Bridge of Dee, Tongland old Bridge, and Bridge-ford-Bridge, over the Black Water of Dee, were contracted for by Anthony M'Kie, of Netherlaw, and John Neilson, of Corsock, with the Commissioners of Supply of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the 22nd December, 1737. They cost £1,000. William Beck, operative mason, built the three bridges." RECORDS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF SUPPLY.

The bridge at Newton-Stewart, which first connected Wig-townshire and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright was erected in 1745, at the joint expense of the two counties. It cost £750 sterling. John Douglas, architect. This bridge was swept away by a flood, about the year 1810. The erection of the present bridge across the Cree at Newton-Stewart, was commenced in the summer of 1813, and built of native granite, chiefly from the moors of Minnigaff, at a cost of £6,000, by Mr Kenneth Mathison of Inverness, who brought masons from Aberdeenshire for that purpose, they being more *cunning* in the art of splitting and squaring granite, than the craftsmen of Galloway were at that time. Mr Mathison subsequently built the bridge across the Ken at New-Galloway, the bridge over the Black Water of Dee at Duchrae, the Pier at Stranraer, the Quay at Port Nessoek, and the Hartour of Kirkcudbright.

2 The following extracts from the Records of the Commissioners of Supply for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, exhibit in a clear point of view, the state of the roads at this period.

2nd, June, 1733. The Commissioners of Supply, hereby appropriate £13 "towards cutting of rocks and making roads through quagmires, in the road leading from Goatend- [near Gatehouse] to the Ferritoun of Cree, which now is impassable for carriages."

22nd, December, 1737. "The Commissioners resolve to execute the laws for repairing of highways ay and until the road from Kirkcudbright to Newgalloway, be made passable for travellers, wheel-carts, and carriages."

enabled them to erect bridges over the Stincher, the Doon, and the Bladenoch.¹

Cattle still continued of small value. Mr Maxwell, mentions in his letter to Mr Herries, of Spotts, that he saw, in 1736, five score of five-year-old Galloway cattle, reared at the Netherlaw, and in excellent condition, sold to an Englishman at two pounds twelve shillings and sixpence each. The low state of rents enabled tenants to graze cattle at two shillings and sixpence a head, per annum. No lime was yet imported into Galloway for improving land, and very little for building purposes. A great part of what the people used as mortar, was made from shells, and often carried to a considerable distance. When they first brought lime from England to the south of Scotland, they carried it in dry-ware casks.

The price of labour remained very low. Even so late as the year 1749, labourers, we are informed, had only sixpence a day, and the best masons one shilling.²

In 1741, grain was so scarce and dear, that the Magistrates of Kirkcudbright, to prevent the inhabitants from starving, procured from Wales, two cargoes of oats, which they sold at a somewhat reduced price.³

Nothing had yet been done by the Government to heal the painful wounds which the civil war of 1715 had left behind it; and the Jacobites still cherished the fondest hopes of placing the Stewart family on the throne of their forefathers. But, from numerous causes, the disaffected in Britain had long

¹ Records of the Synod of Galloway.

² Mr Maxwell's letter.—Mollance house was built at this time.

³ Town-Council Records.

ceased to have confidence in the personal exertions of the Chevalier de St. George; and they now placed their whole reliance on the spirit, talents, and activity of his eldest son, Charles Edward, who styled himself Prince of Wales, a young man of prepossessing appearance, engaging manners, and acknowledged bravery.

In the month of August, 1744, John Murray, of Broughton, son of Sir David Murray, repaired to Paris from Scotland, to inform Charles of the unanimous opinion of his friends, that an invasion of Britain would have a fortunate issue, provided the Prince could obtain 6,000 auxiliary troops, 1,000 stand of arms, and £3,000. Charles replied, that, even without foreign assistance, he was determined to appear in Scotland, and take his chance of success.

Murray was immediately sent back to Scotland with commissions signed by Charles, as Regent for James VIII., to various adherents of the Pretender's cause. At a meeting of the Jacobites in Edinburgh, the Prince's declaration to their messenger excited regret, anxiety, and surprise; and they agreed to send Murray into the Highlands, that he might meet him, and dissuade him from so desperate an undertaking. The young Chevalier, however, did not appear, and after Mr Murray had waited a month for the Adventurer's arrival; he returned to his seat in Peebles-shire, imagining that Charles had relinquished the rash design.

But Charles Edward was determined to persevere in the enterprise; and he embarked in a frigate, or sloop of war, attended by a very slender retinue, with all the money and arms he could provide for the conquest of Britain. Having landed

at Moidart on the 25th of July, 1745, with some individuals as his suite, he sent messengers to summon the clans to meet him in arms at Glenfinnan, on the 19th of August, where the Pretender's standard was to be erected. The Prince's friends in the Lowlands also received notice of his arrival.¹

Charles, accompanied by a few of the M'Donalds, repaired to the wild and sequestered vale of Glenfinnan, on the day appointed; but no one appeared to receive him; and having waited for two hours in anxious expectation, with the whole country around in its original loneliness, he began to despair of any rising in his favour. Lochiel, however, at last appeared with about 700 Camerons; and, after the party had swelled to upwards of 1,000 by fresh arrivals, the Marquis of Tullibardine unfurled the standard of rebellion: the number of the insurgents now daily increased.²

The report of this insurrection soon reached Edinburgh, and Sir John Cope, commander-in-chief of the troops in Scotland, which did not amount to above three thousand men, resolved to set out in

¹ Mr Robert Chambers' History of the Rebellion.

The Edinburgh Evening Courant, of the 10th of September, 1745, makes this announcement.

"There are letters from Dumfries yesterday morning, dated the 7th instant advising, that there is not the least stir there, but every thing is as quiet and peaceable as usual; that the Erskinites (friends of the Earl of Marr) have been stocking themselves with arms, and got a standard made for them.— And as these letters mention nothing of any cannonading being heard on the coast there, 'tis believed the story told with respect thereto, must be groundless."

We may mention as a curious fact, that the Courant at this period was of the following dimensions 16½ inches in length, and 11 inches in breadth. It is now 39 inches in length and 25½ in breadth.

² Chambers, &c.

quest of the Adventurer, and crush the rebellion in its origin.

Charles and Cope simultaneously commenced their march to bring on a decisive battle; but, upon approaching the Rebels, Sir John declined to engage, and drew off his men towards Inverness. The Pretender now formed the determination of proceeding to the capital of Scotland, and seizing it before General Cope could arrive for its defence. Upon the approach of the Rebels towards Edinburgh, Colonel Gardener and his dragoons, who, alongst with another regiment, had been left for the protection of the Lowlands, retired, and much alarm, anxiety, and confusion, prevailed in the city.¹

Charles having summoned the town to surrender, the Council, on the 16th of September, deputed three of the Magistrates and the Convener of the trades, to repair to the camp of the Rebels, at Slateford, and request their commander, that

1 "When the Highland army advanced to Kirkliston on their march to Edinburgh, 1745, it was recollected that the house of Newliston, lying near the camp of the Highlanders, had been built by the Secretary, Lord Stair, who was so deeply implicated in the massacre of Glencoe; it was also remembered, that the grandson of the murdered Glencoe was in the Highland camp, at the head of his clan regiment; it was, therefore, to be apprehended that they would commit some violence on the house of Newliston, and as this would be highly prejudicial to the reputation of the Chevalier's army, it was proposed to place a guard for the purpose of preventing it. Glencoe heard this proposal, and demanded an audience of the Prince. "It is right," he said, "that a guard should be placed upon the house of Newliston, but that guard must be furnished by the MacDonalds of Glencoe; if they are not thought worthy of this trust, they cannot be fit to bear arms in your Royal Highness's cause, and I must, of course, withdraw them from your standard." The claim of the high-spirited chief was necessarily admitted, and the MacDonalds of Glencoe mounted guard on the house of Newliston; nor was there the least article deranged or destroyed."

SCOTT.

hostilities might not commence until the people should deliberate on an answer to the Prince's letter.

Scarcely had the messengers departed, when the Lord Provost received intelligence that Sir John Cope and his army had arrived off Dunbar in transports from Aberdeen. The deputation returned about ten o'clock at night, with an answer, that his Royal Highness would allow the Magistrates and Council, until two o'clock in the morning, to resolve on the course they might consider it their duty to pursue.

At two o'clock a second deputation left the city in a hackney coach, to make another application for delay until the citizens could be consulted. To this request, Charles positively refused to accede; and the messengers were peremptorily ordered to depart. The coach which conveyed them entered the city by the West Port; and, after it had reached the High Street, the deputation left it in order to deliver the Pretender's answer to the Magistrates. The coachman, with his vehicle, then proceeded to his place of residence and stables, in the Canongate, beyond the walls. As he was known to the porters, or sentinels, at the gate, called the Netherbow-port, they opened it for the purpose of allowing him to pass. Lochiel and some other chiefs, accompanied by about eight hundred of their followers, had marched round the city unobserved with the design of attempting an entrance in that quarter, either by force or stratagem.—The gate was no sooner opened to allow egress to the coach than the Highlanders rushed in, and, having disarmed the city-guard, took possession of the town.

During the forenoon the Chevalier entered the long deserted palace of his ancestors,¹ and, at mid-day his father was proclaimed at the cross of Edinburgh, amidst a great concourse of spectators.

The occupation of the capital inspired the adherents of the young Adventurer with additional courage and devotion to his cause.* It also put them in possession of some substantial advantages, namely, additional forces, arms, and accoutrements.

1 His appearance on that occasion is thus described. "The figure and presence of Charles Stuart was not ill suited to his lofty pretensions. He was in the prime of youth, tall, and handsome, of a fair complexion; he had a light coloured periwig, with his own hair combed over the front: he wore the highland dress, that is a tartan short coat, without the plaid, a blue bonnet on his head, and on his breast the star of the order of St. Andrew. The jacobites were charmed with his appearance, and compared him to Robert the Bruce, whom they said he resembled in his figure, as in his features. The Whigs looked upon him with other eyes; they observed that even in that triumphant hour, when he was about to enter the palace of his fathers, the air of his countenance was languid and melancholy; that he looked like a gentleman and a man of fashion, but not like a hero or a conqueror."—Hist. of the Rebellion, chap. v.

Mr Nicholson, the publisher of this History, has in his possession an original miniature portrait of Prince Charles Edward Stewart, taken in France, previous to his departure for Britain, and set in a small, though handsome gold ring. It is surprising how exactly the likeness of the Prince corresponds with the description here given of him: The star of the order of St. Andrew is on the back of the ring.

This curious relic of the Pretender was taken from his own finger and presented to M'Donald, a Highland chief. After the failure of the enterprise, this chief and his family fled to the continent. About fifty years afterwards, whilst M'Donald's daughter resided in Moscow, by no means in affluent circumstances, William Smith, Esq., merchant, a native of Edinburgh, induced her to sell the ring, by offering her a tempting price for it. Mr Nicholson, in 1827, became Mr Smith's son-in-law, when the old gentleman presented to the husband of his only daughter, the interesting ring, after having had it in his possession for about forty years. Both the likeness itself and the execution of the painting are said by qualified judges to be admirable.

In the meantime, Sir John Cope, at the head of nearly 3,000 men, marched from Dunbar to Haddington, on his advance to Edinburgh. Upon receiving information of this movement, Charles Edward formed the determination of proceeding eastward to meet the royal army and give it battle.

Cope took up his station in a level tract of land, then in stubble, of about a mile in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth, extending from the grounds of Seaton castle on the east, to Preston on the west, the north being bounded by the sea, and the south by a deep morass, intersected by ditches which ran along the acclivity on which the village of Tranent stands. When the Rebels made their appearance on this acclivity, Sir John Cope drew up his troops in order of battle, with his infantry in the centre, and a regiment of dragoons, on each flank: on the right were some pieces of artillery. Night came on, and the Highlanders lay down to rest in a field of peas, which had been cut and made into small ricks, where they enjoyed the most profound repose. The Prince himself slept with a bunch of peas-straw beneath his head. The Royal troops reclined upon their arms. Both armies were nearly equal in numbers. Early in the morning, the Highland forces, under the direction of a guide, descended by a neglected pathway from the height, and formed on the plain. After offering up a short prayer, the Highlanders pulled their bonnets over their brows, and, upon receiving a signal, ran forward with a hideous yell, each clan in the form of a wedge. Having discharged their muskets, they threw them from their hands and rushed on to close combat with their swords. The onset was terrible. The royal dragoons were panic-

struck and fled. Their example was soon followed by the infantry; and the Adventurer gained a complete victory. Every thing that belonged to the regular army fell into the hands of the victors.

About four hundred of the royalists were slain and nearly two thousand made prisoners. Among the killed was Captain John Stewart, of Physgill,¹ Wigtownshire, whose remains were interred in Prestonpans church yard, where a grave-stone was erected to his memory.

After the battle of Preston, or, as it is often called, Prestonpans, there was not a place in Scotland, except the castles of Edinburgh and Stirling, that durst disavow the sovereignty of Charles Edward; and, in Galloway, the utmost uneasiness prevailed respecting the probable result of this hitherto successful invasion. They dreaded a visit from a host of wild and ferocious mountaineers, and trembled for the safety of their lives, their property, and their religion.

1 Gazette.—History of the Rebellion.—Captain Stewart belonged to Lascelles's regiment of foot, amounting to 570 men.

2 Letter from a Magistrate of Dumfries — It thus proceeds :

“ It gives the greatest pain to all true friends of their country to hear, we in Scotland are every where, thro’ England, exclaimed against as enemies, and disloyal to that government under which we have so long lived happy : A charge equally cruel and unjust. We are more to be pitied than deserving to be thus arraigned ; and even a suspicion of this kind should not be easily admitted, as tending, at this critical juncture, to weaken our hands in both nations. But that you may have some notion of the situation of things with us, and the temper of the people, it may be necessary to give you a detail of the rise and progress of our misfortunes.

When it was first rumoured, that the Pretender's son was landed in the Highlands, the disaffected party every where laughed at the thing, and turned into ridicule all those that seemed to believe it. But when it could be no longer concealed, they still talked of it as a ridiculous enterprise, that would come to nothing, and by every art endeavoured to lull the country

The news of this victory infused fresh spirit into the Jacobites in every quarter, and induced many who had determined to remain neutral, to join the standard of rebellion. The Pretender's army consequently received every day fresh accessions of strength. Mr Maxwell, of Kirkconnel, in Galloway, now joined it.

asleep, and render every body secure or indifferent. General Cope was sent against the rebels, while yet in the Highlands, with all the troops then in Scotland who took his route by Inverness, (though much about) as the safest, and with a view to be joined by some of the well affected clans, and some companies of foot there. The rebels informed of this, marched over the mountains at night, and were in possession of Perth, before we imagined they were near us, and were now above two thousand.

At Dumfries and in this county, we took an exact account of the effective men and arms, that they might be in readiness to rise, upon the first warning: and writing to Edinburgh, were answered by the people in power there, that they were glad to hear of the steadiness and loyalty of the people; but had received no instructions from the government: Which, when they did, we should be acquainted with. So far as I can judge, the same spirit which you take notice of in 1715, was, with proper encouragement and support, ready to have been exerted at this time; numbers being still alive in all the places you mention, who ventured themselves and their all in the same cause.

But would you know the truth of the matter? This unhappy affair was represented still as a trifle; and the rebels as a contemptible mob; that would be easily subdued. It was thought needless to appoint lieutenants or raise the militia; the 6,000 Dutch troops being thought sufficient, with our own, to quell this spurt of dissaffection.

We were sensible enough of the danger coming fast upon us, and the whole country was eager to be in arms. But every body was so over prudent, that no body would take upon him to head us without a warrant from the king or regency.

Sir John Cope landed from the North at Dunbar, the day after Edinburgh was betrayed. Five days after, his whole army was cut off, or taken prisoners, except the dragoons who ran away, and left poor Gardiner to be murdered at his post: and the day after Cope's defeat, the Dutch landed at Berwick. All which, put together, from his first going to the north, presents us with a train of the most unlucky incidents, scarce to be paralleled.

The rebels were now absolutely masters of Scotland; our

The new forces were organized as speedily as possible. Two troops of horse being appointed the Prince's guards, the command of one of them was consigned to Lord Elcho, and that of the other, offered to the deceased Lord Kenmure's son, who declined espousing the cause of the Stewarts, for which his father had died on the scaffold.

When the Chevalier had received all the supplies he expected, he intimated to his council, that he intended to march to Newcastle, and give battle to General Wade, who had collected an English army at that place.

On the 31st of October, the Pretender marched out of Edinburgh at the head of his guards, and his forces, hastening from different quarters, rendezvoused at Dalkeith. Here his army was separated into two divisions, one of which took the western road to Carlisle. When they reached

hands were, at the beginning, tied up; and they might, when they pleased, have cut all our throats.

All this country is now enraged or discouraged; and the more so, as they must remain idle spectators of their country's ruin, without having it in their power to prevent it, or help themselves.

All our towns are laid under heavy contributions. There is no law, no trade, no money; and we are now entirely at the mercy of those who measure all right by the length of their sword. And yet the people remain unmoved, and are no way determined by this rash adventurer; regarding as nothing all his success, promises, threatenings, and boastsings. The clergy of Scotland are thundering against popery, rebellion, and arbitrary power, and publishing seasonable warnings.

The rebels are about 8,000; but suffer by desertions; which are still made up by more joining them from the Highlands. About 1,200 of these are of the low country in and about Edinburgh only. Though a great many gentlemen and some nobility are with them, yet none of them, except one or two are men of capacity, interest, or fortune: few of them have anything to lose.——Without an invasion they are undone; and the taking of Edinburgh will bring them sooner to destruction."

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE FOR 1745.

Lockerby, owing to the badness of the road, they were necessitated to leave behind a considerable portion of their baggage and tents, which a party of the inhabitants of Dumfries seized and carried off.

The town and castle of Carlisle having capitulated, the Prince made a triumphal entry into the place, and immediately sent a detachment under Lochiel to Dumfries, to reclaim the baggage, or to demand £2,000 from the inhabitants in its stead. Before he reached the town, however, he was recalled.¹

Though the Rebel army was now reduced by desertion to 4,400 men, the Prince formed the determination of making an attempt to seize London, by marching rapidly to it by the Lancashire road.

On the 21st of November, his army left Carlisle, after placing a garrison in the citadel, and Charles pushed on to Derby, within one hundred and twenty-seven miles of London, where he learned that no fewer than three English armies were preparing to surround and attack him: the King himself, besides, had resolved to take the field in person, accompanied by Field-Marshal Stair, as commander in chief of the forces in the south. A council of war which was called, strongly urged upon the Prince the necessity of returning to Scotland. Charles gave an unwilling consent, and, upon the 6th of December, the dispirited Rebels commenced their retreat. Having arrived at Carlisle on the 19th of the same month, and having reinforced their garrison, they proceeded on their march next day. After crossing the Esk, they separated into two di-

¹ Charles's Transactions in Scotland in the years 1745.46
Leith Edit. 1817. p. 143.

visions, and one body reached Annan, the other Ecclefechan on the same day.

On the 21st, the Duke of Cumberland invested Carlisle, and stationed the heroic Sir Andrew Agnew,¹ at the sally port, with 300 men under his command, to prevent any of the garrison from escaping by that outlet. On the 30th, Carlisle surrendered, and the defenders were made prisoners.

Lord Elcho, amongst with 400 or 500 of the Rebels, were sent by the Pretender from Annan to Dumfries, and the rest of the same division soon followed: the other division went by Moffat. The Prince himself, attended by the French ambassador, the Duke of Perth, Lord Pitsligo, Lochiel, Clanronald, Glengary, and some other chiefs, passed through Dumfries. The militia and volunteers in that quarter, had taken up arms during the absence of the Highland host in England; but, upon the return of the Rebels, they felt little inclination to venture an attack.

The hostility of Dumfries to the Jacobite cause had manifested itself, not only in 1715, but more recently in seizing the Pretender's baggage as he marched into England; and it was determined to inflict exemplary vengeance on this loyal burgh.—Two thousand pounds in money, and one thousand pairs of shoes were, therefore, demanded. Upwards of one thousand pounds of the sum were paid down; and, when the Rebels hurriedly evacuated Dumfries on the 23rd, they carried off Mr Crosbie and Mr Walter Riddel, as securities for the payment of the remaining part of the exaction.²

¹ Sir Andrew Agnew was accounted one of the bravest men that ever belonged to the British army. (Chambers.)

² History of the Rebellion.

Whilst the insurgents remained in Dumfries, they lived at free quarters and committed many outrages, robbing a number of individuals, plundering several houses, and carrying off all the arms and ammunition they could find. They demanded contributions from the neighbouring towns,¹ and

¹ Marchant's History of the Rebellion.—Struthers, &c. A contribution was demanded from Kirkcudbright, but we believe it was not paid.

"The clans marched into it as into a town where they expected resistance, or, at least, no kindly reception; and on an idiot being observed with a gun in his hand behind a grave-stone in the church-yard, which they apprehended he was about to fire upon them, it was with the greatest difficulty that the poor creature's life was spared. The Prince took up his lodging in what was then the best house in the town, being that which is now the Commercial Inn, near the centre of the market place.—He had ordered the citizens to contribute the sum of £2,000 for his use, with a thousand pair of shoes: some of his men adding, that they might consider it well that their town was not laid in ashes. Within the last three years, an aged female lived in Edinburgh, who recollected the occupation of Dumfries by the Highland army, being then seventeen years of age. She lived opposite to the Prince's lodging, and frequently saw him. In her father's house several of the men were quartered, and it was her recollection that they greatly lamented the course which they had taken, and feared the issue of the expedition. The proprietor of the house occupied by the Prince was a Mr Richard Lowthian, a non-juror and proprietor of Staffold-Hall in Cumberland. Though well affected to the Prince's cause, he judged it prudent not to appear in his company, and yet neither did he wish to offend him by the appearance of deliberately going out of his way. The expedient he adopted in this dilemma was one highly characteristic of the time—he got himself filled so extremely drunk, that his being kept back from the company of his guest was only a matter of decency. His wife, who could not well be taxed with treason, did the honours of the house without scruple: and some other Jacobite ladies, particularly those of the attainted house of Carnwath, came forward to grace his court. When the writer was at Dumfries in 1838, he saw in the possession of a private family, one of a set of table napkins of the most beautiful damask, resembling the finest satin, which the ladies Dalzell had taken to grace the table of the Prince, and which they had kept ever after with a care due to the most precious relics. The drawing room in which Charles received

did much damage in the surrounding country, by seizing horses and every thing they stood in need of. The loss sustained by the burgh was supposed to exceed £1,000, whilst that done in the adjacent country was estimated at a much larger sum.¹ When they suddenly left Dumfries, which they did upon hearing a report that the Duke of Cumberland had reached Annan, they commanded the towns-people to send after them the baggage which they could not remove, assuring them at the same

company is a very handsome one, panelled all round with Corinthian pilasters, the capitals of which are touched with dim gold. He was sitting here at supper with his officers and other friends when he was told that a messenger had arrived with intelligence respecting the enemy. One M'Ghie, a painter in Dumfries, and a friend of the insurgents, had been imposed upon at Annan, with the false news that the Duke of Cumberland had already taken Carlisle, and was advancing to Dumfries. Charles received this intelligence in another room, and soon after returned to his friends with a countenance manifestly dejected. The consequence was, that he hurriedly left the town next day, with only £1100 of the £2000, but carrying the provost and another gentleman as security for the payment of the remainder. Mrs Lowthian received from him as a token of regard, a pair of leather gloves, so extremely fine that they could be drawn through her ring. These, as well as the bed he had slept on, were carefully preserved by the family, and are still in existence."

CHAMBERS' HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

1 "The provost of Dumfries, a gentleman of family named Corsan, who had showed himself a staunch adherent of the Government, was menaced with the destruction of his house and property. It is not very long since the late Mrs MacCulloch of Ardwell, daughter of provost Corsan, told your Grandfather (says Sir Walter Scott,) that she remembered well, when a child of six years old, being taken out of her father's house, as if it was to be instantly burnt. Too young to be sensible of the danger, she asked the Highland officer, who held her in his arms, to shew her the Pretender, which the good-natured Gael did under condition that little Miss Corsan was in future to call him the Prince. Neither did they carry their threats into execution against the provost or his mansion. SCOTT'S TALES OF A GRANDFATHER.

time, if they injured any of the stragglers, the hostages would be put to death.¹

The Prince's army now marched to Glasgow, and afterwards obtained a victory at Falkirk. The news of this fresh defeat of the royal forces spread general consternation through all the south of Scotland.

The insurgents, however, did not derive much advantage from their victory, for they soon found themselves under the necessity of retreating towards the Highlands. The Duke of Cumberland followed their footsteps, and arrived at Perth on the 26th of February. For the purpose of refreshing his troops after their long and fatiguing marches, and of gaining information respecting the novel kind of warfare in which he was engaged, the Duke despatched from this town Sir Andrew Agnew, with 500 of his own men and 100 of the Campbells, under his command, to take possession of the castle of Blair in Athole, and some other posts. A second party, under Lieutenant Leighton, was sent to castle Menzies, on the other side of Tay-Bridge. These garrisons were intended to prevent the Rebels from drawing reinforcements from the districts which more particularly favoured their cause.

In the meantime the Prince established his headquarters at Inverness; and here he commanded the various divisions to concentrate; whilst the Duke of Cumberland fixed his head quarters at Aberdeen.

Lord George Murray, a Rebel commander, now formed the design of surprising the posts in Athole.

¹ History of the Rebellion.

The detachment destined for this enterprise was commanded by Lord George himself, and consisted of 700 men. About twilight in the evening of the 16th of March, they set out from Dalwhinnie, and reached Dalnaspiddel about midnight, where their leader addressed them in a speech of some length, in which he explained to them the nature of the service they would be called upon to perform. Under the cover of darkness, he informed them, they were simultaneously to surprise and annihilate all the military posts in Athole, whether composed of regular soldiers, or the Campbells of Argyle. They were then divided into a number of small parties, corresponding to the number of stations to be attacked, and received instructions to re-assemble at the bridge of Bruar, within two miles of the castle of Blair before day break. The parties set out with great spirit and eagerness in an expedition which had for its object the relief of their country from military occupation and foreign rapacity.

Lord George, Macpherson of Cluny, and a few elderly gentlemen, attended only by twenty-five men, proceeded to the bridge in order to await the return of the detachments. Before day-break, thirty posts were carried. At Lude,—occupied by a party of the 21st regiment, or Scots Fusileers, of which Sir Andrew Agnew was lieutenant colonel—the sentinel being killed the rest were made prisoners. But at Blair Inn, where the officers lodged, the resistance was more vigorous, determined, and successful; for the whole of those undaunted gentlemen effected their retreat to Blair Castle. Upon their arrival, Sir Andrew Agnew ordered the garrison instantly to arm, and left the fort that he might surprise the assailants. Early in the morning be-

fore any of the parties had arrived, a Highlander from the town of Blair hastened to the bridge of Bruar, and gave information of Sir Andrew's approach. Though Lord George and Cluny were accompanied by very few men, yet they had with them all the colours and pipers belonging to the absent parties. Lord George had but a moment for reflection. "If I quit my post" said his Lordship, "all the detachments I have sent out will, as they arrive, fall into the hands of the enemy." Having anxiously looked around, he observed an unfinished turf dyke of some length, intended as a fence, which intersected, or ran along a field near the bridge.—He instantly placed his companions behind it at some distance from each other, to render their appearance more formidable. He also stationed the colours in the centre, and ordered the pipers to commence their martial music the moment they saw the royalists approach on the road from Blair. Just as the sun began to appear above the horizon, Sir Andrew, with his regiment, came in sight. At this instant they were saluted by one loud blast of the bagpipes; whilst the Highlanders drew their swords and waved them above their heads, as if in the act of giving orders. Sir Andrew, who was near sighted, being deceived by this false display, wheeled his men about and returned to the castle.

Soon after this occurrence, the victorious parties arrived with 300 prisoners. Encouraged by this success, Lord George followed his opponents, and suddenly invested the castle of Blair. It was an irregular building of great size and strength; for its walls were seven feet thick; and it had long been used as the principal mansion of the noble

family of Athole. But as Agnew did not anticipate a siege, it was ill supplied with provisions, having little else than cheese and bread for the use of the men, and a small quantity of food for the horses. Within the house was a well which supplied the inmates with water. Their whole ammunition amounted to only sixteen rounds of ball cartridges for each soldier. The Governor, however, was a man of the most determined courage, and used every precaution to defend the place to the last extremity. The garrison were placed under proper officers in the different apartments, and received instructions to be sparing of their shot, except in cases of actual necessity. Their daily allowance consisted of a pound of biscuit, a quarter of a pound of cheese, and a bottle of water for each man.

On the morning following the commencement of the siege, Lord George, who knew the Governor's irritable temper, jocularly sent him a written summons by a handsome Highland girl, to surrender the castle. The young officers relished the joke, and prevailed upon a superannuated lieutenant, who did not feel his situation at all comfortable, to hand it to the Governor. Sir Andrew, flew into a violent passion on hearing it read, and threatened to shoot any person who should bring a similar message. The girl, overhearing his furious language, was glad to get away, and to carry back the summons to her employers who were much diverted by her report.

As Lord George possessed only two small pieces of artillery which did little damage,¹ and the site of

¹ "Lord George Murray," says Sir Walter Scott, "formed a close blockade of the place, and fired with his Highland marksmen upon all who showed themselves at the windows of the

the castle was too rocky to be easily undermined, he had no hopes of reducing the place but by famine. The Governor, however, was determined not to capitulate, but to force his way through the besiegers, and, if possible, gain the King's troops at Castle Menzies.

Before making this desperate attempt Sir Andrew resolved to acquaint the Earl of Crawford, of his destitute situation. For this purpose he despatched Wilson, the Duke of Athole's gardener, to Dunkeld. Wilson got out of the castle unperceived, but as he proceeded on horseback along the avenue that led to the high road, he was fired upon by the Rebels. Next day the soldiers observed a Highlander

tower, or upon the battlements. And here, as in this motley world, that which is ridiculous is often intermixed with what is deeply serious, I may tell you an anecdote of a ludicrous nature.

"Sir Andrew Agnew, famous in Scottish tradition, was a soldier of the old military school, severe in discipline, stiff and formal in manners, brave to the last degree, but somewhat of an humourist, upon whom his young officers were occasionally tempted to play tricks, not entirely consistent with the respect due to their commandant. At the siege of Blair, some of the young wags had obtained an old uniform coat of the excellent Sir Andrew, which having stuffed with straw, they placed in a small window of a turret, with a spy glass in the hand, as if in the act of reconnoitring the besiegers. This apparition did not escape the hawk's eyes of the Highlanders, who continued to pour their fire upon the turret window without producing any adequate effect. The best deer stalkers of Athole and Badenoch persevered, nevertheless, and wasted, as will easily be believed, their ammunition in vain on this *impassible* commander.—At length Sir Andrew himself became curious to know what could possibly induce so constant a fire upon that particular point of the castle. He made some enquiry, and discovered the trick which had been played. His own head being as insensible to a jest of any kind as his peruke had proved to the balls of the Highlanders, he placed the contumacious wags under arrest, and threatened to proceed against them still more seriously; and would certainly have done so, but by good fortune for them, the blockade was raised after the garrison had suffered the extremity of famine."

SCOTT'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

mounted on the horse which the messenger had rode, and it was concluded he had either been killed or taken prisoner. Still, however, Sir Andrew entertained no thoughts of surrendering, though his prospects were by no means cheering. But, in this season of anxiety, the girl, previously mentioned, suddenly returned and brought the welcome intelligence that the Highlanders had departed for Dalnacardoch and Badenoch. The Governor, however, dreaded a stratagem, and would allow no relaxation of discipline, until the Earl of Crawford, arrived with some cavalry on the 2nd of April. The garrison being drawn out to receive his Lordship, their eccentric commander thus addressed him. "My Lord, I am glad to see you, but you have been very dilatory : we can give you nothing to eat." Lord Crawford then invited Sir Andrew, and his officers to dine with him in a summer-house which stood in the garden, where they made a hearty repast. They now learned that Wilson's horse had thrown him when the firing commenced, and that he had performed the journey on foot.—

The Duke of Cumberland left Aberdeen on the 8th of April, with the intention of moving to Inverness, near which town it was understood the Prince intended to make a stand.

Charles having received unfavourable accounts from France, and finding his troops mutinous for want of pay, determined to risk an action. He accordingly drew out his men on a moor about five miles from Inverness, generally known by the name of Culloden, to which place it was near. On the night of the 14th, the Highlanders lay on their arms and were next day drawn up in order of battle with their front towards the east. Lord Elcho

was sent early in the morning to reconnoitre the royal army, which had encamped near the town of Nairne. His Lordship returned about noon, intimating that the Duke of Cumberland's troops had no appearance of designing to move that day.

On the morning of the 16th, about eight o'clock, the Prince received unexpected information from a horse patrol, that the enemy was approaching, and not far off. The Highland officers endeavoured to collect their men, who had widely dispersed in search of provisions, and about two thousand of them were absent during the battle which ensued. Had they been at their post, the armies would have been nearly equal. Neither side appeared discouraged, though the Highlanders were much fatigued by their harassing and fruitless march during the preceding night, that they might surprise the English in their camp. As the royal army approached, their artillery produced a destructive effect upon the Rebel ranks; but the King's forces suffered little from the artillery of the Rebels, which was ill served. The cannonading lasted for about an hour. The clans at length became impatient; and, having thrown their muskets away, they rushed upon the enemy sword in hand. By the force of this furious charge, they broke through the first line of the royal army, of which Sir Andrew Agnew's regiment composed a part; but they were received by the second line with so destructive a fire, that the most of them shrunk back. The few that pressed forward were bayoneted by their antagonists. A complete victory was soon gained by the Duke of Cumberland, notwithstanding the Highland officers did every thing in their power to rally the disordered clans. A part, however, of their second line

marched off the field in regular order, with their pipes playing and colours displayed. The loss of the Rebels in this decisive battle was most severe, and many were cruelly slaughtered after the defeat.

The Prince retreated from the field with a considerable body of horse, but he soon dismissed the greater part of them, and retained around his person only a few Irish officers, on whose fidelity he could place complete reliance. A reward of £30,000 was offered for the seizure of his person. After wandering about in daily hazard of being taken, until the 20th of September, he embarked, alongst with about a hundred of his adherents, in two French frigates, and landed at Morlaix in Brittany, on the 29th of the same month.¹ Mr Maxwell, of Kirkconnel, had escaped to France, in the month of May.

¹ History of the Rebellion.—Aikman.—Scott.—Struthers, Chambers, &c.

Charles Edward visited Britain in 1760. When George II., heard of the circumstance he said to Lord Holderness, secretary of state, "We shall do nothing to him: when he is weary of England he will go abroad." He came over again in 1760, to witness the coronation of George III., but he excited no attention. In 1784, he became seriously indisposed and never recovered his health: he died of apoplexy and palsy, at Rome, on the 31st of January, 1788, in the 68th year of his age. He left only one natural daughter. His brother, Cardinal Duke of York, the last of the unhappy dynasty of the Stewarts, expired at Rome, in the month of June, 1807, having been allowed for some years, by George III., a yearly pension of £4,000.

CHAP. VIII.

FROM THE REBELLION WHICH ENDED IN 1746, TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

AN act was passed, in 1747, for abolishing, in Scotland, hereditary jurisdiction—the last remains of the feudal system. This statute appointed compensation to be given to the various proprietors of those judicial rights,¹ which from the impurity or

¹ The Court of Session was appointed to fix the sums which each of the claimants was to receive. The following were those received by the Galloway proprietors.

" Cassilis, John Kennedy.			
Baillie of the bailliery of Carrick,	... ..	£8,000	0 0
Baillie over the lands of Monkland of Melrose,		1,000	0 0
Baillie of the bishop of Galloway's lands on the			
water of Cree,	... ..	1,000	0 0
Baillie of the lordship or regality of Glenluce,		2,000	0 0
Lord of the regality of Cross Raguel in Carrick,		1,000	0 0
Keeper of the castle of Lochdoon,	... ..	100	0 0
		£13,100	0 0

Reduced to ... £1,800.

Nithsdale, William Maxwell.

Lord of the regality of Terregles,	... ..	£1,200	0 0
Baillie over the lands of the abbacy of Holywood,		1,300	0 0
Do. monastery of Sweetheart,	... ..	800	0 0
Do. do. Dundrennan,	... ..	1,400	0 0
Do. do. Tungland,	... ..	500	0 0
Do. provostry of Lincluden.	... ..	1,400	0 0
		£6,600	0 0

Reduced to ... £523 4 1

partiality of decisions had long been the means of perverting justice, and sustaining oppression. The local administration of the law was now vested in Sheriff-Deputes, so called from their being deputed by the crown to discharge the judicial functions of the hereditary judges. Alexander Boswell, of

Galloway, Alexander Stewart,

Baillie of regality of the priory of Whithorn,	£3,000	0	0
Steward of the Stewartry of Garlies, ...	2,000	0	0
Bailliery and regality over the Islands of Barray, &c., in Orkney,	1,000	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£6,000	0	0
Reduced to ...	L321	6	0

Selkirk, Dunbar Hamilton.

Baillie of the regality of Crawford John, ...	L2,000	0	0
Baillie of the bailliery of Crawford-Douglas,	1,500	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	L3,500	0	

Rejected.

Stair, John Dalrymple.

Baillie of the lordship and regality of Glenluce,	L2,000	0	0
Baillie over the lands of Inch, &c.	1,000	0	0
Lord of regality over the temple lands of Philip- ston,	100	0	0
Privilege of regality over the lands of Breastmill	100	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	L3,200	0	0
Reduced to ...	L450		

Henrietta, Countess Dowager of Hopeton.

Steward of the Stewartry of Kirkeudbright,	L5,000	0	0
This claim was made with consent of (her father) the Marquis of Annandale, and was granted. L5,000			

Agnew, Andrew of Lochnaw.

Sheriff of the shire of Wigtown,	L5,000	0	0
Baillie of the bailliery of Laswade, ...	1,000	0	0
Constable of the castle of Lochnaw, ...	1,000	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	L7,000	0	
Reduced to ...	L4,000		
	L1		

Auchinleck, was the first Sheriff-Depute of Wigtownshire, after the passing of this salutary act.— For the discharge of the duties of his office, he received a yearly salary of £150: he afterwards rose to the bench, and took the title of Lord Auchinleck. The first Steward-Depute of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, was Thomas Miller of Glenlee, advocate.

Birnie, Broomhill.

Privilege of regality over his lands of Almor-			
ness, in Kirkcudbright Stewartry,	...	L400	0 0
Rejected.			

Corrie, Keltonhill.

Regallic over his lands of Keltonhill, &c., in			
Kirkcudbright Stewartry, from Nithsdale,		L100	0 0
Rejected.			

Goldie, Alexander, writer to the signet.

Privilege of regality over his lands of Airdress,			
&c., in Kirkcudbright Stewartry,	...	L31	1 0
Rejected.			

Hathorn, Castlewigg.

Bailliery and justiciary over the baronage of			
Busby,	... ..	L1,000	0 0
Rejected.			

Maxwell, Preston, his representatives.

Privilege of regality over the barony of Preston,			
by progress from the family of Nithsdale,		L800	0 0
Rejected.			

Wilson, Kelton.

Bailliery over his lands of Kelton, &c., in Kirk-			
cudbright Stewartry,	... ..	L200	0 0
Rejected.			

1 “ Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, eldest son of James Boswell of Auchinleck, advocate, and lady Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of Alexander, second Earl of Kincardine, was admitted advocate 29th December 1729. He was appointed Sheriff-Depute of the county of Wigtown in the year 1748, but resigned that office in 1750. On the resignation of David Erskine of Dun, he was elevated to the bench, and took his seat 15th February 1754, as lord Auchinleck, and on the death of Hew Dalrymple of Drummore, was also nominated a Lord of Justiciary, 22nd July the following year. He resigned

His office in every respect was the same as that of the Sheriff-Deputes, and he received a similar salary of £150. Mr Miller subsequently ascended to the top of his profession, having become Lord President of the Court of Session in 1783. He left a baronetcy to his family,¹ and his son also rose to the bench as Lord Glenlee, and long discharged the duties of a judge, with honour to himself and advantage to the public.²

the latter appointment in 1780, but retained the former till his death; which took place on the 25th August, 1782, in the seventy-sixth year of his age." COLLEGE OF JUSTICE.

Succeeding Sheriff-Deputes of Wigtownshire.

Thomas Dundas,—A.Sp. Gordon,—John B. Maitland,—James Walker, the present Sheriff-Depute.

1 "Sir Thomas Miller of Barskimming and Glenlee, Baronet, Lord President, second son of William Miller, writer to the signet, was born on the 3rd of November 1717, and admitted advocate 21st February 1742. He was constituted Steward Depute of Kirkcudbright in 1743, and the same year elected joint principal clerk of the city of Glasgow. He resigned his office as sheriff in 1755, at which period he was named Solicitor of Excise. On the 17th March 1759, he succeeded Andrew Pringle of Alesmore as Solicitor General; on the 30th of April, the following year, was appointed Lord Advocate in the room of Mr Dundas of Arniston; and in 1761 returned as member of Parliament for the burgh of Dumfries. On the death of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, he was promoted to be Lord Justice Clerk, 14th June 1766. 'In these high stations,' says Mr Hume, (now Baron Hume) 'he fully justified the choice that had been made of him, and soon, by his scrupulous attendance on the Court and assiduous labour in the dispatch of business, gained a high place in the esteem and confidence of the public, as a man deeply impressed with the importance of his duties, and actuated by a warm and steady zeal conscientiously to discharge them.' He received the farther honour of being elevated to the President's chair, on the death of Robert Dundas of Arniston, 15th January 1788, and on the 19th February following, was created a baronet; but lived to enjoy these dignities for a very short period, his death having occurred on the 27th September 1789." COLLEGE OF JUSTICE.

2 "Sir William Miller of Glenlee, Baronet, son of Sir Thomas Miller of Glenlee, Lord President, was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates on the 9th of August, 1777, and on

The magistrates of royal burghs were allowed to possess, within the limits of their respective royalties, concurrent jurisdiction with the King's sheriffs.¹ The commissaries were also allowed to retain their authority.

the death of Alexander Murray of Henderland, was promoted to the bench, and took the seat which he still occupies as Lord Glenlee, 23rd May 1795." COLLEGE OF JUSTICE.

Sir William has lately resigned his high office.

1 Stewarts of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

"1734. September 16th. Commission by the most noble, the Marquis of Annandale, &c, heritable Stewart of Kirkcudbright, to John Henderson of Broadholm, as Stewart Depute.

October 8th. Commission by Mr Henderson, to John Dalziel, Esq, as Stewart Substitute.

1743, October 13. Commission by the Marquis of Annandale, to Sir James Johnston of Westerhall, as Stewart Depute.

1744, January 19th. Commission by Sir James Johnston, to the said John Dalziel and John Goldie, of Craigmuirie, conjunct Stewart Substitutes.

1748, March 18th. His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, nominates Mr Thomas Miller, Advocate. Stewart Depute.

1748, May 27th. The two last named Substitutes continued.

1756, June 11th. From this time, it may be stated, courts were held on Fridays only, instead of Tuesdays and Fridays.

1756, September 10th. His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual nominating Mr David Ross, Advocate, Stewart Depute, in room and stead of Mr Miller resigned.

1756, November 16th. The said John Dalziel and John Goldie re-appointed Substitutes.

1764. February 23d. His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, nominating the Honourable Alexander Gordon, Advocate, in room of Mr Ross.*

* "Alexander Gordon of Rockville, third son of William, second Earl of Aberdeen, by Lady Anne Gordon, daughter of Alexander, second Duke of Gordon, was born about 1739, and admitted advocate 7th August 1759. He was appointed Stewart Depute of Kirkcudbright in 1764, elevated to the bench on the death of David Dalrymple of Westhall, and took his seat 1st July 1784, on which occasion he assumed the title of Lord Rockville, from an estate which he had purchased in the county of Haddington. 'He adorned the bench (says Douglas) by the dignified manliness of his appearance, and polished urbanity of his manners;' he died at Edinburgh 13th March 1792."

Bands of lawless depredators called gipsies, or tinkers, still continued to infest the country, and harass the inhabitants by their insolence, their threats, and their robberies. The new Stewart-Depute determined to put a stop to such disgraceful practices, and free the district from those dangerous vagrants. As an example to others of similar dishonest habits, he ordered three of a party, one man and two women, to be brought to trial on

May 4th. Commission by the Honourable Mr Gordon, in favour of said John Dalziel, and Robert Nasmyth, Provost of Kirkcudbright, as Substitutes.

1772, October 22nd Ditto by ditto, in favour of James Lawrie, of Barnsoul, as Stewart Substitute.

1777, January, 1. Ditto by ditto in favour of said William Lawrie, Collector of Customs.

1784, June 7th. His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual nominating Alexander Gordon, Esq., (afterwards Sir Alexander Gordon, Knight,) as Stewart Depute.

1786, March 10th. Commission by the Stewart Depute, in favour of Walter Sloan Lawrie Cutlar, of Redcastle, as Stewart Substitute.

1792, June 22nd. Ditto by ditto, in favour of James Gordon, student at law, his eldest son.

1803, August 2. William Ireland, Writer—Provost of Kirkcudbright,—appointed Stewart Substitute.

1830, November 9th. Alexander Wood, Esq., Advocate by His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, appointed Stewart Depute, who nominated the said William Ireland, his Substitute.

1840, April 30th. Mr Ireland resigns his office of Stewart Substitute, and James Welsh, Esq., Advocate, is appointed Substitute.*

* Soon after Mr Ireland's retirement from the office of Stewart Substitute, which he had meritoriously filled for the long period of 37 years, the landed proprietors of the Stewartry, procurators before the Stewart Court, and other friends, as an expression of their approbation of his judicial services, and their high sense of his personal worth, presented to him a handsome table service of plate, and a magnificent salver, bearing a suitable inscription. On this occasion, John Herries Maxwell, Esq., of Munshes, addressed Mr Ireland in a speech, alike judicious, complimentary, and eloquent, to which Mr Ireland made a feeling, modest, and an impressive reply,

the 31st of May, 1750. The prisoners, Henry Greig, Margaret Stewart, and Anne Gibson¹ gave in on the day of trial, by their procurator, Roger Martin, a petition to the Steward, acknowledging some parts of the crimes charged against them in the indictment, and stating, "that, in order to save the court from farther trouble, they were willing to subject themselves to transportation to

¹ Anne Gibson is mentioned by one of the witnesses as the "daughter of William Marshall the Gipsy and robber, who had long harassed Galloway."

"A correspondent, (says the editor of Blackwood's Magazine,) "has lately sent us the following anecdote of Billy Marshall, derived as he informs us, from 'Black Matthew Marshall,' grandson of the said chieftain:—Marshall's gang had long held possession of a large cove or cavern in the high grounds of Cairnsmuir in Galloway, where they usually deposited their plunder and sometimes resided secure from the officers of the law, as no one durst venture to molest the tribe in that retired subterraneous situation. It happened that two Highland pipers, strangers to the country, were travelling that way; and falling in by chance with this cove, they entered it to shelter themselves from the weather, and resolved to rest there during the night. They found pretty good quarters, but observed some very suspicious furniture in the cove, which indicated the profession and character of its absent inhabitants. They had not remained long till they were alarmed by the voices of a numerous band advancing to its entrance. The pipers expected nothing but death from the ruthless gypsies. One of them however, being a man of some presence of mind, called to his neighbour instantly to fill his bags (doing the same himself,) and to strike up a pibroch with all his might and main. Both pipes accordingly at once commenced a most tremendous onset, the cove with all its echoes pealing back the 'Pibroch of Donuil Dhu' or such like. At this very unexpected and terrific reception,—the yelling of the bagpipes, issuing from the bowels of the earth, just at the moment the gypsies entered the cove,—Billy Marshall with all his band, precipitately fled in the greatest consternation, and from that night never again would go near their favourite haunt, believing that the blast they had heard proceeded from the devil or some of his agents. The pipers next morning prosecuted their journey in safety, carrying with them the *spolia optima* of the redoubted Billy and the clan Marshall."

any of his Majesty's plantations, never to return." The petition having been openly read, the "procurator Fiscal (Mr Miller,) consented to the prayer of it "so far as concerned Margaret Stewart and Anne Gibson. But so far as concerned Henry Greig, *alias* John Wilson, he refused his consent thereto; looking upon it as inconsistent with his duty to enter into any compromise with so *great a criminal*."

The judge having found "the libel relevant, proceeded to name fifteen persons to pass upon the assise of the said Henry Greig, *alias* John Wilson."¹

After the public prosecutor had concluded his evidence, the jury retired, and next day returned a verdict unanimously finding the prisoner guilty of the crimes laid to his charge, namely 'theft, robbery, and housebreaking.' "The Steward Depute then decerned and adjudged the said Henry Greig, *alias* John Wilson, to be taken, upon Friday the sixth day of July next to come, from the tolbooth of Kirkcudbright to the ordinary place of execution of the said burgh, and there between the hours of two and four of the clock of the afternoon, to be hanged by the neck on a gibbet until he should be dead, and ordained all his moveable goods and gear to be escheat and inbrought to his majesties use, which was pronounced for doom."²

Assise.

1 Patrick Heron, of Heron,—George Moore, of Cassencarry,—Edward Cairns, of Girdstingwood,—Rodger Cutlar of Orraland,—John M'Culloch, Merchant, Kirkcudbright,—Hugh Alison,—of Dunjop,—David Corrie, of Newlaw,—William Copland, of Gregory.—David Telfer, late provost of Kirkcudbright.—Robert Carmont, merchant, Kirkcudbright,—John Freeland, Merchant in Kirkcudbright, Thomas Bean, of Auchenhay,—Thomas Telfer, of Town head,—James M'Nish, merchant in Kirkcudbright,—Thomas Kerr, mason. there.

CRIMINAL.

RECORDS FOR THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT,

2 Criminal Records,

Some difficulty subsequently existed, respecting the execution of the sentence. John Newall, styled the "Common Whipper of the town and Stewartry," at first refused to hang the culprit.¹ A question next arose whether it was the duty of the Magistrates of the burgh or the Steward of the Stewartry, to procure an executioner; but as the day on which the sentence was to be carried into effect drew near, the Town Council resolved to treat with the Magistrates of Dumfries for their executioner.² John Newall, however, was at last

1 June 5th, 1750. "The said day the Magistrates and Council recommend to baillie Freeland, with all possible diligence in his own prudent way, to cause apprehend the person of John Newall, and to incarcerate him within the tolbooth of Kirkcudbright, there to remain till he be treated and agreed with by the Magistrates and Council, for putting in execution the sentence of the Stewart Depute, against Henry Greig, tinker, and thereafter to continue therein till the execution of said sentence be performed." Roger Martin, J. P. C.

TOWN COUNCIL RECORDS.

2 "Eo die; Baillie Martin, further represented to the council, that by sentence of the Stewart of this Stewartry, the first of June current, Henry Greig, alias John Wilson, present prisoner within this prison, is to be hanged till he be dead, at the ordinary place of execution, in this burgh, upon Friday, the 6th day of July next, and that John Newall, the common whipper of this town and Stewartry, being imprisoned agreeable to last act of Council, refuses to act as executioner, therefore desires the Council to concert on proper measures for getting an executioner, and erecting a gibbet, which being considered by the Council they are at an uncertainty whether the town are by law or custom bound to find executioners for the Sheriff's sentence; but the time of the execution drawing nigh which must not be disappointed, therefore, the Magistrates and Council do hereby authorize and empower Mr John Freeland one of the Magistrates, to go to Dumfries sometime in next week, with his conveniency, and there to treat with the Magistrates and their executioner, to procure the executioner coming up here in order to execute the sentence before mentioned, and that upon such terms as he can agree with them, whereof and all his expences, he is to be relieved by the town of Kirkcudbright; but declaring alwise that this town finding an executioner for the Sheriff's sentence, for this turn shall not be led

induced to undertake the duty. The expense of the execution was defrayed by the Magistrates.—Greig behaved very penitently on the scaffold. Owing to the notoriety of his character, a vast multitude attended to witness the dismal spectacle. James Murray, Esquire, of Broughton, held the office of Provost of Kirkcudbright at this time.

In 1756, a new war having broken out between England and France, M. Thurot, with three frigates, visited Carrickfergus in a hostile manner, on the 21st of February, 1760, and landed about 1,000 men. The French forces soon gained possession of the castle and town of Carrickfergus by capitulation. But as the Magistrates did not furnish the necessary provisions to the French, they plundered

into a precedent for the future, in case upon counsel had, it be found they are neither bound by law or practice to find executioners on such occasions. Roger Martin, J. P. C. John Freeland."

TOWN COUNCIL RECORDS.

"26th June. The said day John Newall, whipper, being called before the Council, he did and hereby does accept of the office of executioner for this town and county, of all corporal and capital punishments to be inflicted upon criminals by the Magistrates, Sheriff, and Justices of the Peace, for which office the Magistrates and Council engage to pay him yearly henceforth the sum of twenty pound Scots, besides finding him in a house and a yard rent free; and particularly, the said John Newall, becomes hereby bound to execute the Stewart Depute's sentence, upon Henry Greig, alias John Wilson, upon the 6th day of July next to come; for which execution, besides the salary aforesaid, the Magistrates and Council engage to pay him five pounds five shillings sterling, and the Magistrates and Council hereby declare, that the above salary, house and yard, with the five pounds five shillings, is by and attour any salary or other encouragement he has from the Commissioners of the Land Tax for this Stewartry, or may hereafter be provided in by them, and ordains the Treasurer to pay him at the rate of four pence per day since he was incarcerated, till he be again set at liberty. J. N.

Roger Martin, J. P. C.

John Freeland."

TOWN COUNCIL RECORDS.

the place. They also made a demand upon the town of Belfast, for fifty hogsheads of claret, thirty pipes of brandy, twenty-five tons of bread, and two tons of onions. The principal inhabitants endeavoured to furnish the materials as fast as they could be procured; but out of ten carts that were sent from Belfast, only two arrived in safety, the rest being seized by the militia. The enemy, however, obtained considerable booty at Carrickfergus. Before Thurot sailed, he captured a brig which was coming into the harbour out of which he took fifty hogsheads of sugar. The French Commodore having been so successful in Ireland, intended, as has been surmised, to pay a visit to Whitehaven, Liverpool, and some other towns on the English coast. He was, however, disappointed in his design of conquest, for three English ships under the command of Captain Elliot, brought him to action not far from the coast of Galloway, and captured the whole of the French vessels.¹ A great num-

1 We insert Captain Elliot's letter to Mr Cleveland, dated the 29th February, 1760, at Ramsay Bay.

"Please to acquaint the right honourable my lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 24th instant I received information at Kinsale, from his grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that there were three ships of the enemy's at Carrickfergus. The same morning I sailed with his majesty's ship *Eolus* under my command, together with the *Pallas* and *Brilliant*, in quest of them. I made the entrance of Carrickfergus, on the evening of the 26th, but could not get in, the wind being contrary, and very bad weather. On the 28th at four in the morning we got sight of them, and gave chase. About nine I got up alongside their commodore, (of the *Isle of Man*) and in a few minutes after, the action became general, and lasted about an hour and a half, when they all three struck their colours. They are, the *Marshal Bellisle* of 44 guns, and 545 men, M. Thurot, commander, who is killed: the *La Blonde* of 32 guns and 400 men, commanded by captain La Haye; and the *Terpichore* of 23 guns, and 300 men, commanded by captain Desramondais. I put in to this road to repair the ships, which are all much disabled in

ber of the inhabitants of the district witnessed the engagement from the shore. The report of the guns was heard at a considerable distance ; and, in some places along the coast, preparations were made to prevent the landing of the enemy. Many dead bodies for some days after the action, were cast upon the coast.¹

their masts and rigging, the Marshal Bellisle in particular, which lost her bolt-sprit, mizen mast, and main yard, in the action ; and it was with great difficulty we prevented her sinking

It is with the greatest pleasure I acquaint their lordships, that the officers and men of his majesty's ships behaved remarkably well on this occasion.

I shall use the greatest despatch in getting the ships refitted and purpose returning to Plymouth, or some other port in England as soon as possible, if I do not receive their lordship's directions before the ships are got ready.

Inclosed is an account of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships.

I am, &c.

John Elliot.

In his majesty's ships killed and wounded,

<i>Æolus</i>	_____	4	15
<i>Pallas</i>	_____	1	5
<i>Brilliant</i>	_____	0	11

N. B. I find it impossible to ascertain the number of the enemy killed and wounded ; but by the best accounts I can get, they amount to about 300.

The House of commons of Ireland, being informed of this happy event, voted that the thanks of that house be given to the captains Elliot, Clements, and Legie, for the great service they had done the nation by their bravery on this occasion. They were likewise presented by the mayor, sheriffs, and common council of the city of Cork, with the freedom of that city in silver boxes

IMPERIAL LONDON MAGAZINE FOR MARCH, 1760.

I We have again to acknowledge our obligation to Mr Train for the following interesting letter.

“ Though the engagement in which Commodore Thurot lost his life on 28th February, 1760, has been described by historians, and though they all agree that he fell early in the action, none of them seem to have been aware of his corpse having been cast ashore on the coast of Galloway, and that he was buried in the Old Kirk-yard of Kirkmaiden,—a small neglected cemetery near the village of Monreith.

During the spring of 1778, the coast of Galloway was again hostilely visited by the celebrated sea captain, Paul Jones, a native of Kirkbean, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. He was the young-

I have conversed with old people who beheld the action between Elliot and Thurot, and who confirmed the following particulars communicated to me by the Reverend James Black, late Minister of the parish of Penninghame, who himself witnessed the engagement from a cliff overhanging the sea, and who followed Thurot's corpse to the grave.

The French ships were at anchor near the offing at the entrance of the bay of Luce, when Elliotts squadron bore down and attempted to embay them. But the French commander instantly weighed anchor and stood out to sea in the direction of the Isle of Man. Ere he had sailed a league from the Scottish coast, however, he was overtaken by the English Squadron, when a brisk running fire commenced which was maintained on both sides with great spirit for a considerable time; the French commander at length struck his colours and both squadrons bore away towards the Isle of Man.

Every consecutive tide for several days after the battle cast a number of corpses ashore between the point of Eagerness and the Burrow Head. Among the last thrown up by the influx of the sea, was that of the French Commadore, whose remains were easily distinguished from the others by the silk velvet carpet in which he was sewed up. Some historians say he was thrown overboard by mistake; but from the circumstance of his having been thus sewed up in his cabin carpet I think that unlikely. It appeared that he had been dressed in his full uniform when the engagement commenced, as his remains were decked with all the insignia of his rank as a naval officer. He was identified most particularly by the letters on his linen and by a silver tobacco box with his name in full engraved on the lid.

The body of this gallant young seaman was removed from the beach to the house of a respectable person in the vicinity. who acting under the direction of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, the lord of the manor, invited all the yeomen in the neighbourhood to the funeral of this distinguished individual, and Sir William performed the part of chief mourner himself by laying his head in the grave.

The carpet in which the remains of Thurot were inclosed was for a long time kept at Monreith House, and my informant supposed it to be their still. The tobacco box was presented by Sir William Maxwell to the victorious Elliot, in whose family perhaps it is yet an heir loom. Thurot's watch fell into the hands of one of Sir William's domestics, and was lately

est surviving son of John Paul, gardener to Mr Craik, of Arbigland, and of Jean M'Duff, daughter of a small farmer in the parish of New-Abbey. His eldest brother, William, who appears to have been a man of enterprise and ability, went abroad when young, and settled in Virginia.

John Paul's residence near the Solway, seems early to have inspired his son with a strong predilection for a sea life. According to the traditions of his family, the boy was often seen when a mere child, launching his miniature boat, and issuing his commands to his imaginary crew, with dignity and authority.

As the maritime profession was his decided

in the possession of a person in Castle Douglas.

How these circumstances so honourable to Sir William Maxwell, and so interesting to the historian, as filling up a blank in the history of that period, did not find their way into the public Journals of the day, is a question which I am unable to solve.— It is true that the farmers in that remote quarter of Galloway had then little intercourse beyond the boundary of their own small district; even Sir William Maxwell does not seem to have taken such an enlarged view of the subject as might have been expected. He defrayed partially the funeral charges, but there is no monumental stone to point out the spot where the remains of the brave Thurot are laid.

On visiting the Old Kirk yard of Kirkmaiden a few years ago, I could not find any person who could point out Thurot's grave, except one old man who came for that purpose from some distance, and I thought even he acted with uncertainty. It moved me much when I reflected, that he whose name struck terror into all the seaports of Great Britain and Ireland, whose defeat was celebrated with all the rejoicings that could be manifested for the most important victory, and whose name will go down to posterity with the reputation of an intrepid warrior, should thus be laid in a remote corner of the island, and threatened to lay waste, without the spot being recorded, where his remains have crumbled to dust.

According to the Scots Magazine for January, 1750, Thurot was only twenty-seven years of age. He was of a middle size, well made, had lively black eyes, a high forehead, and was humane, frank, and affable."

choice, his parents sent him, at the age of twelve, to be bound as an apprentice to Mr Younger, of Whitehaven. In this respectable gentleman, who was engaged in the American trade, he found a kind and an attentive master.

Young Paul's education, at the parish school of Kirkbean, terminated with his first departure from his paternal roof; but he had the good sense and ambition to devote a portion of his time to private study; and he always eagerly seized every favourable opportunity for cultivating his understanding and encreasing his professional acquirements. His first voyage was made to America, in the *Friendship* of Whitehaven. Whilst the vessel remained in port, the young sailor resided in the house of his brother, William, and studied navigation, with some other branches of maritime knowledge. By his excellent conduct and surpassing intelligence, he soon gained the esteem and confidence of his master, who promised to exert his influence and interest in promoting young Paul's advancement. Mr Younger's affairs, however, became embarrassed, and he was rendered unable to perform his promise; but he did all in his power for his youthful apprentice, by giving up his indentures, and recommending him as a valuable and promising young man. Paul, though still but a boy, next obtained the situation of third mate of the *King George* of Whitehaven, engaged in the slave trade. In 1766, though only nineteen, he was appointed chief mate of the brig *Two Friends*, a vessel engaged in the same abominable traffic.—He became at length disgusted with the enormities of this diabolical trade and abandoned it. He now took a passage home on board the *John* of

Kirkcudbright, Captain Macadam, commander.— On this voyage, both the master and mate died of fever; and, as there was no one on board capable of navigating the vessel, he assumed the command and brought her safe to Kirkcudbright, —her destined harbour. As a reward for his valuable services, Currie, Beck, and Company, the owners, appointed him master and supercargo. Whilst in this vessel, he was accused of punishing Mungo Maxwell, the carpenter, so severely, that he died soon after: he was consequently committed to the jail of Kirkcudbright. This calumny, however, was clearly refuted by the most satisfactory affidavits,¹ Maxwell having died of fever. The firm, was soon dissolved, and the vessel sold.²

1 “ James Eastment, mariner, and late master of the Barcelona packet, maketh oath, and saith, That Mungo Maxwell, carpenter, formerly on board the John, Captain John Paul, master, came in good health on board his, this deponent's said vessel, then lying in Great Rockley Bay, in the island of Tobago, about the middle of the month of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy, in the capacity of a carpenter, aforesaid; that he acted as such in every respect in perfect health for some days after he came on board this deponent's said vessel, the Barcelona packet; after which he was taken ill of a fever and lowness of spirits, which continued for four or five days, when he died on board the said vessel, during her passage from Tobago to Antigua. And this deponent further saith, that he never heard the said Mungo Maxwell complain of having received any ill usage from the said Captain John Paul; but that he, this deponent, verily believes the said Mungo Maxwell's death was occasioned by a fever and lowness of spirits, as aforesaid, and not by or through any other cause or causes whatsoever.

“ JAMES EASTMENT.

“ Sworn at the Mansion House, London, this 30th of January, 1773, before me,
JAMES TOWNSEND, Mayor.”

2 The following certificate shows that he gave perfect satisfaction to his employers whilst he sailed out of the port of Kirkcudbright,

Not long after this period, John Paul obtained the command of the *Betsy* of London, a West India ship; and, having engaged in commercial speculation, he remained for some time amongst the islands. In 1773, he repaired to Virginia, for the purpose of arranging the affairs of his brother, William, who had died intestate, and without a family. About this time he assumed the name of Jones.

The American Revolution called him from his retirement. He was now twenty eight years of age, vigorous, active, and ambitious. The cause of the colonies appeared to him the cause of justice, freedom, and humanity.

Under the united influence of many powerful motives, Paul Jones entered the American service. Though he had not been educated for naval command in ships of war, he had often sailed in armed vessels, and had received an excellent training as a practical seaman; his services were, therefore, eagerly accepted by the young republic of America. From this date he owned no other country.

In organizing their infant navy, Congress appointed three classes of lieutenants, and Jones was placed at the head of the first class. His first commission was dated the 7th of December, 1775. He was assigned to the *Alfred*; and, on board

"These do certify to whom it may concern, that the bearer Captain John Paul, formerly captain of a vessel called the *John*, in our employ in the West India trade, during which time he approved himself every way qualified both as a navigator and supercargo; but as our partnership is dissolved, the vessel was sold, and of course he is out of our employ, all accounts between him and the owners being amicably adjusted.—
Certified at Kirkcudbright this 1st April 1771.

"CURRIE, BECK, & Co."

of that vessel he hoisted with his own hand the starry flag of America, being the first time it was displayed—a flag which he afterwards bravely defended in many seas.¹

On the 9th of May, 1777, Jones was ordered by Congress to proceed to France, having in his possession an order to the American Commissioners at Paris, to invest him with the command of a fine ship, as a reward of his zeal, and the signal services he had performed in vessels of little force.² Jones now sailed for Europe in high spirits, in command of the *Ranger* of 18 guns, and captured two brigs on the voyage, with valuable cargoes of fruit and wine.

On the 10th of April, 1778, Captain Jones sailed from Brest, on that cruise which afterwards became so celebrated from its reckless daring.—We shall give part of the account in his own words.

“ I sailed from Brest the 10th of April; my plan was extensive, I therefore did not at the be-

1 Memoirs of Paul Jones, in two volumes, &c.

2 The intelligence was conveyed to Mr Jones, in the following letter.

In Marine Committee.

“ Philadelphia, May 9th, 1777.

“ JOHN PAUL JONES, Esq.

“ SIR,

“ Congress have thought proper to authorise the Secret Committee to employ you on a voyage in the *Amphitrite*, from Portsmouth to Carolina and France, where it is expected you will be provided with a frigate; and as your present commission is for the command of a particular ship, we now send you a new one, whereby you are appointed a captain in our navy, and of course may command any ship in the service to which you are particularly ordered. You are to obey the orders of the Secret Committee, and we are, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

“ JOHN HANCOCK.

“ ROB. MORRIS,

“ WM. WHIPPLE.”

ginning wish to encumber myself with prisoners. On the 14th I took a Brigantine between Scilly and Cape Clear, bound for Ouessant, with a cargo of flax-seed for Ireland—sunk her and proceeded into St George's Channel.

“ On the 17th I took the Ship Lord Chatham, bound from London to Dublin, with a cargo consisting of porter, and a variety of merchandise.—and almost within sight of her port: this ship I manned and ordered for Brest.

“ Towards the evening of the day following the weather had a promising appearance, and, the wind being favourable, I stood over from the Isle of Man with an intention to make a descent at Whitehaven; at ten I was off the harbour with a party of volunteers, and had every thing in readiness to land; but before eleven the wind greatly increased and shifted, so as to blow directly upon the shore; the sea increased of course, and it became impossible to effect a landing. This obliged me to carry all possible sail so as to clear the land, and to await a more favourable opportunity.

“ On the 18th in Glentiesbay, [probably Glenculcebay,] on the south coast of Scotland, I met with a revenue wherry; it being the common practice of these vessels to board merchant ships, the Ranger then having no external appearance of war, it was expected that this rover would have come alongside: I was however, mistaken, for though the men were at their quarters, yet this vessel out-sailed the Ranger, and got clear in spite of a severe cannonade.

“ The next morning, off the Mull of Galloway, I found myself so near a Scotch coasting schooner, loaded with barley, that I could not avoid sinking

her. Understanding that there were ten or twelve sail of merchant ships, besides a Tender brigantine, with a number of impressed men on board, at anchor in Lochryan, in Scotland, I thought this an enterprise worthy my attention; but the wind, which at the first would have served equally well to have sailed in or out of the Loch, shifted in a hard squall, so as to blow almost directly in, with an appearance of bad weather. I was therefore obliged to abandon my project.

“ Seeing a cutter off the lee-bow steering for the Clyde, I gave chase, in hopes of cutting her off; but finding my endeavours ineffectual, I pursued no farther than the rock of Ailsa. In the evening I fell in with a sloop from Dublin, which I sunk, to prevent intelligence.

“ The next day, the 21st, being near Carrickfergus, a fishing boat came off, which I detained. I saw a ship at anchor in the road, which I was informed by the fishermen was the British ship-of-war Drake, of twenty guns. I determined to attack her in the night; my plan was to overlay her cable, and to fall upon her bow, so as to have all her decks open and exposed to our musquetry, &c.; at the same time, it was my intention to have secured the enemy by grapplings, so that, had they cut their cables, they would not thereby have attained an advantage. The wind was high, and unfortunately the anchor was not let go so soon as the order was given, so that the Ranger was brought to upon the enemy’s quarter at the distance of half a cable’s length. We had made no warlike appearance, of course had given no alarm: this determined me to cut immediately, which might appear as if the cable had parted, and

at the same time enable me, after making a tack out of the Loch, to return with the same prospect of advantage, which I had at the first. I was however, prevented from returning, as I with difficulty weathered the light house on the lee side of the Loch, and as the gale increased. The weather now became so very stormy and severe, and the sea ran so high, that I was obliged to take shelter under the south shore of Scotland.

“ The 22nd introduced fair weather, though the three kingdoms were as far as the eye could reach covered with snow. I now resolved once more to attempt Whitehaven; but the wind became very light, so that the ship would not in proper time approach so near as I had intended. At midnight I left the ship with two boats, and thirty one volunteers, when we reached the outer pier, the day began to dawn; I would not however abandon my enterprise, but despatched one boat under the direction of Mr Hill and Lieutenant Wallingsford, with the necessary combustibles to set fire to the shipping in the north side of the harbour, while I went with the other party, to attempt the south side. I was successful in scaling the walls and spiking up all the cannon on the first fort; finding the sentinels shut up in the guard house, they were secured without being hurt. Having fixed sentinels, I now took with me one man only, (Mr Green,) and spiked up all the cannon on the southern fort, distant from the other a quarter of a mile.

“ On my return from this business, I naturally expected to see the fire of the ships on the north side, as well as to find my own party with every thing in readiness to set fire to the shipping on

the south ; instead of this, I found the boat under the direction of Mr Hill and Mr Wallingsford returned, and the party in some confusion, their light having burnt out at the instant when it became necessary.

“ By the strangest fatality my own party were in the same situation, the candles being all burnt out. The day too came on apace, yet I would by no means retreat while any hopes of success remained. Having again placed sentinels, a light was obtained at a house disjoined from the town, and fire was kindled in the steerage of a large ship, which was surrounded by at least an hundred and fifty others, chiefly from two to four hundred tons burthen, and lying side by side, aground, unsurrounded by the water.

“ There were, besides, from seventy to an hundred large ships, in the north arm of the harbour, aground, clear of the water, and divided from the rest only by a stone pier of a ship's height. I should have kindled fires in other places if the time had permitted ; as it did not, our care was to prevent the one kindled from being easily extinguished. After some search, a barrel of tar was found, and poured into the flames, which now ascended, from all the hatchways. The inhabitants began to appear in thousands, and individuals ran hastily towards us. I stood between them and the ship on fire, with a pistol in my hand, and ordered them to retire, which they did with precipitation. The flames had already caught the rigging, and began to ascend the main-mast ; the sun was a full hour's march above the horizon, and as sleep no longer ruled the world, it was time to retire. We re-embarked without opposition,

having released a number of prisoners, as our boats could not carry them. After all my people had embarked, I stood upon the pier for a considerable space, yet no person advanced; I saw all the eminences round the town covered with the amazed inhabitants.

“ When we had rowed to a considerable distance from the shore, the English began to run in vast numbers to their forts; their disappointment may easily be imagined when they found, I suppose at least thirty heavy cannon (the instruments of their vengeance) rendered useless. At length however, they began to fire, having as I apprehend, either brought down ship’s guns, or used one or two cannon that lay on the beach at the foot of the walls dismounted, and which had not been spiked. They fired with no direction, and the shot falling short of the boats, instead of doing us any damage, afforded some diversion, which my people could not help showing, by discharging their pistols, &c. in return of the salute.

“ Had it been possible to have landed a few hours sooner, success would have been complete; not a single ship out of more than two hundred could possibly have escaped, and all the world would not have been able to save the town; what was done, however, is sufficient to show that not all their boasted navy can protect their own coasts, and that the scenes of distress which they have occasioned in America may soon be brought home to their own doors. One of my people was missing, and must, I fear, have fallen into the enemy’s hands, after our departure. I was pleased that in this business we neither killed nor wounded. I brought off three prisoners as a sample.”

After the attack on Whitehaven, the Ranger sailed across the Solway Frith, and anchored at the mouth of the Dee, about five miles from the town of Kirkcudbright. Having selected a party of his crew, to the number of fifteen, with his two lieutenants, Simpson and Wallingsford, Paul Jones immediately proceeded in the long boat to St. Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk.— Upon their landing, two men were left in charge of the boat, and the rest of the party, well armed, set out without delay for Lord Selkirk's mansion. After leaving the beach, they came to some labourers, of whom they inquired if the Earl was at home; but, being answered in the negative, Jones gave orders that his men were immediately to return to the boat. Observing, however, in their looks, some dissatisfaction, after a few words between himself and his officers, he commanded the party to repair to Lord Selkirk's house and demand the silver plate; he then returned to the shore. On their way, the party met with two female servants, who confirmed the previous information respecting his Lordship's absence. When the party reached the house, they surrounded it on all sides to prevent communication, and two men were detained as prisoners in the vicinity of the building. Lieutenant Simpson then inquired for the Countess of Selkirk, and was shown into the parlour, Wallingsford remained at the outer door. The Countess was still in the drawing room where she had breakfasted with her family. Simpson, who considered her Ladyship as dilatory in coming down, desired one of the servants to inform her, that he had business of peculiar importance immediately to transact, and was de-

sirous instantly to see her; she then made her appearance. Her Ladyship supposing him to be connected with some *press-gang*, said, "She was sorry he intended to take away her men-servants as she had but few of them." He informed her, however, that he wished to see the Earl of Selkirk, but as he understood his Lordship was in England, he had been ordered by his commanding officer, Captain Jones, to demand her silver plate. Lady Selkirk replied, that his request should be complied with. For the purpose of intimidation, Simpson represented to the Countess, in the blackest colours, the damage which his men had done at Whitehaven, a few hours before. Feeling herself somewhat overcome by the danger of her situation, Lady Selkirk called for a glass of water, and anxiously inquired of the officer, if any thing was intended against herself; but he assured her that she should receive no personal injury. She then desired her footman to hand to Lieutenant Simpson the inventory of the plate. When this officer, accompanied by the Countess and another lady, proceeded to the pantry, where it was kept, he glanced over the paper, and although there were several articles mentioned in it, which were not presented to him, he took no notice of the omissions, and only asked for the silver teapot, which, when brought, being rather small and old fashioned, did not seem to meet his expectations. Miss Elliot, at that time, on a visit to St. Mary's Isle, jocularly remarked, that there were plenty of china ones in the house. Simpson, however, became irritated and said,—
"None of your *go-hys*, madam, the house, together with all that is in it, was lately in your possession, but remember it is now in mine."

The table spoons once belonged to the Honourable Basil Hamilton, father-in-law to the Countess; and her Ladyship earnestly entreated the Lieutenant to return her one of them, which she might retain as a memorial of her departed friend. This modest request was not complied with. The plate was now put into linen bags and consigned to the charge of two men who stood as sentinels at the south door.¹ The Countess then solicited the lieutenant to give her a receipt for the articles he had obtained; but he replied, "It was not necessary." Before their departure she asked the officers, (for Wallingsford had previously entered the house,) if they would take a glass of wine. After expressing their thanks, they respectfully drank her Ladyship's health. The men also received wine; but, as they did not wish to consume time, they carried it away in the bottles, saying, "Sailors seldom drink out of glasses." One of the servants inquired if they were going to Kirkcudbright; Simpson, who was coming out of the house, replied, "Yes, we shall speedily reduce it to ashes." The party, however, lost no time in regaining their boat, and were soon out of the reach of danger. This daring robbery, committed in the face of day, and within one mile of the county town, did not occupy above three

¹ Mr Robert Malcolmson, Kirkcudbright, to whose MS. account of this transaction we are indebted for much of the preceding curious and accurate information respecting this visit to St. Mary's Isle, says "The plate, besides, being inconsiderable in quantity, was very old. All the new and more valuable happened to be in Edinburgh." Mr Malcolmson has devoted much time and attention in collecting minute and valuable facts, concerning that affair; but we are sorry our limits will not allow us to be more particular in our narration.

quarters of an hour in the execution. In this enterprise much moderation was certainly displayed; for none of the party entered the house except the two officers, and although each of the ladies had a gold watch, no hint was given that such articles would be acceptable: the injunctions of the commander seem to have been strictly obeyed.¹

During this trying scene, the amiable Countess of Selkirk displayed much firmness and dignity. Instead of shunning danger, she never quitted the spoilers whilst they remained within her walls; and, after their departure, she followed them at a little distance till she saw them leave the shore.—Her Ladyship, it has been said, was anxious to have a personal interview with Captain Jones himself, that she might learn from his own lips the motives which had prompted the commission of so strange a robbery.

In the afternoon, the Countess paid a visit to a friend's house in Kirkcudbright; but no entreaties could prevail upon her to remain there during the night.

When the Ranger first appeared in the mouth of the Dee, it was universally believed both in the town and neighbourhood of Kirkcudbright, that she had arrived for the purpose of impressing seamen; and the place was soon deserted by nearly all the able bodied mariners at that time in it.—But when the people understood that Paul Jones had landed at St. Mary's Isle, and robbed the

¹ Lieutenant Simpson, throughout the transaction, assumed the airs of a person of consequence; he was tall and well formed, and spoke with a commanding tone of voice. Mr Malcolmson says he was the son of an innkeeper in Dumfries. Wallingsford, —who was mild, unassuming, and handsome,—was a native of Ireland; he fell in the engagement next day.

house of their noble benefactor, they were seized with fury and resentment. About twelve or fourteen men, having³ armed themselves as well as they could, hurried to the spot; but the enemy had departed. They saw the Ranger's boat, however, near the end of her voyage.

It may be considered a fortunate circumstance, that these brave men did not meet with the plunderers; for, as Jones's party were well armed and accustomed to deeds of desperate daring, it is probable that not one of the assailants would have returned with the tidings of their defeat.

An impression afterwards prevailed, that Jones intended to pay a second visit to St. Mary's Isle, and likewise to the town of Kirkcudbright. Mr Lawrie, collector of the customs, set off in a cart to the country, carrying with him the custom-house books, and every thing valuable which he had in his possession. Some of the shopkeepers pulled down their signs, and also fled with such of their effects as they could carry away.

Late in the afternoon, the town drummer beat to arms, and a promiscuous band assembled at the cross, from whom were selected forty-three able-bodied men, all armed, who marched down to St. Mary's Isle in military order. They took with them two four pounders belonging to the brig Peggy,¹ which then lay in the harbour, from which her crew had fled in the morning: these guns were committed to the charge of John Grant, mas-

1 The crew of the Peggy had fled from the town in the early part of the day; but having afterwards learned the true state of affairs they returned and assisted in conveying the guns to St. Mary's Isle. One of the sailors got his leg broken by the bursting of a blunderbuss, near the old Jail; no other accident occurred on this memorable day.

ter and owner of a small coasting vessel. This man had been in the army and was present at the taking of Quebec, in the year 1759.¹

On the approach of night, the defenders of St. Mary's Isle kindled a large fire, for the double purpose of warming themselves and alarming the enemy.² In the course of the night the Countess of Selkirk, and some other generous individuals, regaled the heroic band with ale and spirits, beef and bread. After midnight, the sound of oars was supposed to be heard in the river. Immediately the drum beat to arms, and some of the defenders declared they saw at a considerable distance from the shore, a dark object which they believed to be the Ranger's long boat. Firing instantly commenced, and much powder and many bullets were wasted on the jutting point of a rock, which the receding tide had every moment rendered more apparent, and of increased magnitude.

Many instances of desertion had previously occurred; for the armed party did not at this time much exceed the half of its original number. One man who had been sent to the town for an additional supply of ammunition, gave a new alarm by reporting that Jones had again landed. Immediately the streets presented a scene of bustle and confusion: numbers of both sexes were seen running about, pale with terror, and dreadfully agitated. Messengers, however, soon brought other accounts which allayed the general alarm. Next morning the staunch guardians of St. Mary's Isle returned to

¹ Mr Malcolmson's MS. account.

² Some men from the town also lighted fires on the Torrs' shore, near the place where the vessel had anchored.

the town, and were joyfully welcomed by the inhabitants.¹

Next day an engagement took place between the Drake, mounting twenty guns, and the Rang-

I Mr Malcolmson, when speaking of the sources of his information, says

“I have had the pleasure of conversing not only with several of those who marched down to the Isle, on the memorable 23d of April, 1778; but also with three aged female acquaintances who were then in the service of the Earl of Selkirk. The females alluded to, are all now grandmothers, and they have borne through life unimpeachable characters; their relation of what took place in the house, is entitled to the fullest credit. As might be expected from the long period of years that has elapsed since Jones landed on the coast, they do not entirely agree on some points of minor importance; but with regard to those particulars which posterity will be anxious to know, their accounts are unvarying and satisfactory.”

We give the following account of this transaction from the Scots Magazine, for April, 1778; p. 215.

“Dumfries, April 24. Yesterday afternoon an express arrived from Kirkcudbright with accounts that an American privateer of 20 guns, had landed near St Mary's Isle, and that a party from her had plundered Lord Selkirk's house. Mrs Wood, lady of the late governor of the Isle of Man, had gone two or three days ago on a visit to Lady Selkirk, and returned here last night. She informed me that they are all well and in good spirits, and says, that yesterday morning between 10 and 11 a servant brought word that a press-gang had landed near the house, Presently between thirty and forty armed men came up; all of them planted themselves round the house, except three who entered each with a horse-pistol at his side and with bayonets fixed. They demanded to see the lady of the house, and upon her appearing, told her with a mixture of rudeness and civility, who they were, and that all the plate must be delivered to them. Lady Selkirk behaved with great composure and presence of mind. She soon directed her plate to be delivered, with which, without doing any other damage, or asking for watches, jewels, or any thing else, (which is odd,) the gentlemen made off. There is reason to think, that there were some people among them acquainted with persons and places, and in particular one fellow supposed to have been a waiter at an Inn in Kirkcudbright. The leader of the party who was not the captain of the vessel told that his intention was to have seized Lord Selkirk, who was then in London, that two other privateers were at hand, and that they had been at Whitehaven, where

er, in which the latter was victorious. "On the morning of the 24th," says Jones, "I was again off Carrickfergus, and would have gone in, had I not seen the Drake preparing to come out; the tide was unfavourable, so that the Drake worked out but slowly; at length she weathered the point, and having led her out to about mid-channel, I suffered her to come within hail, the Drake hoisted English colours, and at the same instant the American stars were displayed on board of the Ranger; the sun was now little more than an hour from setting; it was therefore time to begin, the Drake being rather astern. I ordered the helm up and gave her the first broadside; the action was warm, close, and obstinate; it lasted an hour and five minutes, when the enemy called for quarters, her fore and main-top-sail yards being both cut away, and down on the cap; the fore-top-gallant-yard and mizen-gaff both hanging up and down along the mast; the second ensign which they had hoisted shot away, and hanging over the quarter gallery, in the water; the jib shot away, and hanging into the water; her sails and rigging entirely cut to pieces, her masts and yards all wounded, and her hull also very much galled.

"I lost only Lieutenant Wallingsford and one seaman (John Dongal) killed, and six wounded, among whom are the gunner, (Mr Falls,) and Mr Powers, a midshipman, who lost his arm.—One of the wounded (Nathaniel Wills) is since dead; the rest will recover.

they had burnt some vessels, but did not get done what they intended. When the affair was ended, Lady Selkirk with her family and visitors left the house."

Lady Selkirk subsequently removed to Greenlaw house in the parish of Crossmichael.

“The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was far greater. All the prisoners allow that they came out with a number not less than an hundred and sixty men, and many of them affirm that they amounted to an hundred and ninety the medium may perhaps be the most exact account, and by that it will appear that they lost in killed and wounded forty-two men.

“The captain and lieutenant were among the wounded; the former, having received a musket-ball in the head the minute before they called for quarters, lived and was sensible for some time after my people boarded the prize; the lieutenant survived two days. They were buried with the honours due to their rank, and with the respect due to their memory.”

On the 8th of May, Captain Jones returned to Brest-Roads, having been absent twenty-eight days. The first leisure hours which he had at his disposal, he employed in writing his celebrated letter to the Countess of Selkirk,¹ promising to return the plate.

”Ranger, Brest, 8th May, 1778.

1 “Madam,

“It cannot be too much lamented, that in the profession of arms, the officer of fine feelings and real sensibility should be under the necessity of winking at any action of persons under his command which his heart cannot approve; but the reflection is doubly severe, when he finds himself obliged, in appearance, to countenance such acts by his authority.

“This hard case was mine, when, on the 23d of April last, I landed on St Mary’s Isle. Knowing Lord Selkirk’s interest with the King, and esteeming, as I do, his private character, I wished to make him the happy instrument of alleviating the horrors of hopeless captivity, when the brave are overpowered and made prisoners of war.

“It was, perhaps, fortunate for you, Madam, that he was from home; for it was my intention to have taken him on

In September, 1779, Commadore Jones, having under his command three vessels, entered the Frith of Forth, with the intention of seizing or destroying the shipping in the harbour of Leith. A severe

board the *Ranger*, and to have detained him, until, through his means, a general and fair exchange of prisoners, as well in Europe as in America, had been effected. When I was informed by some men whom I met at landing, that his Lordship was absent, I walked back to my boat, determined to leave the island. By the way, however, some officers, who were with me, could not forbear expressing their discontent, observing that, in America, no delicacy was shown by the English, who took away all sorts of moveable property, setting fire, not only to towns and to the houses of the rich, without distinction, but not even sparing the wretched hamlets and milch cows of the poor and helpless, at the approach of an inclement winter.—That party had been with me the same morning at Whitehaven; some complaisance, therefore, was their due. I had but a moment to think how I might gratify them, and at the same time do your Ladyship the least injury. I charged the officers to permit none of the seamen to enter the house, or to hurt any thing about it; to treat you, Madam, with the utmost respect; to accept of the plate which was offered; and to come away without making a search, or demanding any thing else.—

“I am induced to believe that I was punctually obeyed, since I am informed that the plate which they brought away is far short of the quantity expressed in the inventory which accompanied it. I have gratified my men; and, when the plate is sold, I shall become the purchaser, and will gratify my own feelings by restoring it to you by such conveyance as you shall please to direct.

“Had the Earl been on board the *Ranger* the following evening, he would have seen the awful pomp and dreadful carnage of a sea engagement; both affording ample subject for the pencil as well as melancholy reflection for the contemplative mind. Humanity starts back from such scenes of horror, and cannot sufficiently execrate the vile promoters of this detestable war.

‘For *they*, ’twas *they*, unsheathed the ruthless blade,
‘And Heaven shall ask the havoc it has made.’

“The British ship of war *Drake*, mounting twenty guns, with more than her full complement of officers and men, was our opponent. The ships met, and the adventure was disputed with great fortitude on each side for an hour and four minutes, when the gallant commander of the *Drake* fell, and victory de-

gale of wind, however, forced him to change his course, after he had endeavoured, in vain, for some time, to withstand its violence; he was, therefore, obliged to abandon the enterprise.

clared in favour of the Ranger. The amiable lieutenant lay mortally wounded, besides near forty of the inferior officers and crew killed and wounded,—a melancholy demonstration of the uncertainty of human prospects, and of the sad reverse of fortune which an hour can produce. I buried them in a spacious grave, with the honours due to the memory of the brave.

“ Though I have drawn my sword in the present generous struggle for the rights of men, yet I am not in arms as an American, nor am I in pursuit of riches. My fortune is liberal enough, having no wife nor family, and having lived long enough to know that riches cannot ensure happiness. I profess myself a citizen of the world, totally unfettered by the little, mean distinctions of climate or of country, which diminish the benevolence of the heart, and set bounds to philanthropy. Before this war began I had at the early time of life withdrawn from the sea service in favour of ‘calm contemplation and poetic ease’, I have sacrificed not only my favourite scheme of life, but the softer affections of the heart and my prospects of domestic happiness, and I am ready to sacrifice my life also with cheerfulness if that forfeiture could restore peace and good will among mankind.

“ As the feelings of your gentle bosom cannot but be congenial with mine, let me entreat you, Madam, to use your persuasive art with your husband’s to endeavour to stop this cruel and destructive war, in which Britain can never succeed. Heaven can never countenance the barbarous and unmanly practice of the Britons in America, which savages would blush at, and which, if not discontinued, will soon be retaliated on Britain by a justly enraged people. Should you fail in this, (for I am persuaded that you will attempt it, and who can resist the power of such an advocate?) your endeavours to effect a general exchange of prisoners will be an act of humanity which will afford you golden feelings on a death bed.

“ I hope this cruel contest will soon be closed; but should it continue, I wage no war with the fair. I acknowledge their force, and bend before it with submission. Let not, therefore, the amiable countess of Selkirk regard me as an enemy; I am ambitious of her esteem and friendship, and would do any thing consistent with my duty, to merit it.

“ The honour of a line from your hand in answer to this will lay me under a singular obligation; and if I can render you

Paul Jones fulfilled the promise which he had made to Lady Selkirk, by purchasing her plate at a great price; but it was some years before he could get it conveyed to her. At last, however, he found means to send it from L'Orient to Calais, and at length it reached her Ladyship in safety.¹

After the restoration of the plate, the Earl of Selkirk wrote a letter acknowledging the receipt of it.² This letter must have afforded much gratification to Commodore Jones.

any acceptable service in France or elsewhere, I hope you see into my character so far as to command me without the least grain of reserve.

"I wish to know exactly the behaviour of my people, as I am determined to punish them if they have exceeded their liberty. I have the honour to be, with much esteem, and with profound respect, Madam, &c. &c.

JOHN PAUL JONES"

"To the COUNTESS OF SELKIRK."

1 "When the plate was returned, some years afterwards," says Mr Malcolmson, "the tea pot was discovered to contain tea leaves, supposed to be the same which were used by the Countess and family on the morning of the memorable 23d April.

"The above curious fact was communicated to me, by Mr Peter Black, innkeeper Kirkcudbright, who, when body servant to the Earl, unpacked the silver plate in question."

"London, 4th August, 1785.

2 SIR,

"I received the letter you wrote me at the time you sent off my plate, in order for restoring it. Had I known where to direct a letter to you at the time it arrived in Scotland, I would have then wrote to you; but not knowing it, nor finding that any of my acquaintance at Edinburgh knew it, I was obliged to delay writing till I came here, when, by means of a gentleman connected with America, I was told Mr Le Grand was your banker at Paris, and would take proper care of a letter for you; therefore I enclose this to him.

"Notwithstanding all the precautions you took for the easy and uninterrupted conveyance of the plate, yet it met with considerable delays, first at Calais, next at Dover, then at London. However, it at last arrived in Dumfries, and I dare say, quite safe, though as yet I have not seen it, being then at Edinburgh. I intended to have put an article in the newspapers about your

This celebrated Gallovidian afterwards rose to the rank of Rear-Admiral in the Russian service. He died in France on the 18th of July, 1792; and the national assembly went into mourning, and sent a deputation of their members to attend his funeral.¹ His relations went to that country and obtained his property. The Americans hold his name in much respect,² considering him

having returned it; but before I was informed of its being arrived, some of your friends, I suppose, had put it in the *Damfries* newspaper, whence it was immediately copied into the *Edinburgh* papers, and thence into the *London* ones.

"Since that time I have mentioned it to many people of fashion, and, on all occasions, Sir, both now and formerly, I have done you the justice to tell, that you made an offer of returning the plate very soon after your return to Brest; and although you yourself were not at my house, but remained at the shore with your boat, that yet you had your officers and men in such extraordinary good discipline, that you having given them the strictest orders to behave well, to do no injury of any kind, to make no search, but only to bring off what plate was given them; that in reality they did exactly as ordered, and that not one man offered to stir from his post, on the outside of the house, nor entered the doors, nor said an uncivil word; that the two officers stood not a quarter of a hour in the parlour and butler's pantry while the butler got the plate together; behaved politely, and asked for nothing but the plate, and instantly marched their men off in regular order; and that both officers and men behaved in all respects so well, that it would have done credit to the best disciplined troops whatever. Some of the English newspapers at that time having put in confused accounts of your expedition to *Whitelawen* and Scotland, I ordered a proper one of what happened in Scotland to be put in the *London* newspapers, by a gentleman who was then at my house, by which the good conduct and civil behaviour of your officers and men were done justice to, and attributed to your orders, and the good discipline you maintained over your people.

"I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

"SELKIRK."

1 *Scots Magazine* for July, 1792, &c.

Before his death he erected a tombstone over his father's grave in the church yard of Kirkbean.

2 We have received the following communication from the

as the father of their prized navy. His happened to be the first American flag that was saluted by ships of war belonging to any of the European powers.¹

Towards the end of the 18th century, a sect of religious enthusiasts settled near Crockettford, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright: the founder of

Rev. Thomas Grierson, minister of Kirkbean. D. H. Craik, Esq., of Arbigland, verbally communicated to us the same facts.

"Lieutenant Pinkham, of the American navy, in passing Arbigland, in a steamer, in 1831, was shewn the ruins of the cottage in which Paul Jones was born and brought up.—Mr Pinkham is a man of enthusiastic feelings towards his country, and that service in which he is employed. He was accordingly delighted with the information, and as soon as he reached Dumfries, he procured an introductory letter to Mr Craik, from Mr M'Diarmid, Editor of the "Courier." Immediately after, he waited upon Mr Craik, and earnestly entreated him for permission to rebuild the cottage. To this Mr Craik readily agreed. Upon which Mr Pinkham left £25 with Mr M'Diarmid, for the above purpose, with a promise of farther remittances from America, if required. The rebuilding was soon set a going, and the cottage is now, with some additional aid from Mr Craik, very neat, substantial, and comfortable. It is tenanted by the widow of a fisherman, and is let for bathing quarters every season at a moderate rate.

'Mr Pinkham's devotion to the memory of the 'Father of the American Navy,' as he termed Paul Jones, may be partly estimated when it is stated that the sum he left was nearly his all. At all events it occasioned him to prosecute the greater part of his travels in Scotland on foot, and repeatedly to sleep in the open air, in the fields, in order to avoid the expense of inns,

"He is a stout built hard looking man, we should think, about forty years of age. His information on various subjects is extensive, and his love of poetry very great. He seemed particularly devoted to the works of Burns and Scott, and repeated parts of them with much spirit and good taste. We found him upon the whole, a very agreeable man, and an excellent specimen of an American seaman."

1 "Mr Cooper, the celebrated American novelist, and Allan Cunningham, have both chosen Paul Jones as the hero of romances, very different in character, but equally admirable each in its peculiar style."

MEMOIRS OF PAUL JONES.

this sect was an illiterate, though clever woman, of the name of Buchan.

Mr White, Relief minister at Irvine, having gone to the neighbourhood of Glasgow, in 1783, to assist at a sacrament, Mrs Buchan attended the church in which he officiated, that she might have an opportunity of hearing him. Being captivated by his mode of preaching, she wrote a letter to him, expressing the great satisfaction she had received from his discourse, pronouncing him the only clergyman who had ever "spoken to her heart," and requesting permission to pay him a visit at Irvine, that she might farther profit by his instructions, and be fully confirmed in the faith. Mr White showed the letter to some of his hearers, who were pleased with her extraordinary zeal; and, accordingly, she was invited to Irvine. Upon her arrival, she received a kind and even a passionate welcome. Religion was now her only subject of conversation, and she went from house to house hearing prayers,¹ explaining the scriptures, answering questions, declaring the end of the world at hand, and proclaiming that it was the duty of every individual to abandon the concerns of time and prepare for the reception of Christ.—Her extravagant principles and mad presumption, at length, alarmed some of the more moderate of Mr White's congregation, and he was requested to dismiss her as a dangerous fanatic. This he refused

¹ "She exhorted, but she did not pray, because she blasphemously gave herself out to be the Spirit of God, that is, the third person of the Godhead, or, in other words, the Holy Ghost."

THE BUCHANITES FROM FIRST TO LAST, chap. iii. in MS. by our friend Mr Train, whose original documents on this subject extend to upwards of 450 pages.

to do, and having openly avowed her opinions in their full extent, a complaint was made to the presbytery, who subsequently thought proper to depose him. Still a number of even the more wealthy portion of his flock adhered to their pastor, and he continued to preach to them from a tent in the fields, and subsequently in his own house. Thus a distinct sect was formed; and the deluded members of it frequently held meetings during the night, in which the pretended prophetess indulged in the most blasphemous reveries, asserting that she was the woman spoken of in the 12th chapter of the Revelations, and that Mr White was the man child she had brought forth, who was to rule all nations with a rod of iron. Such meetings, where both common sense and decency were grossly outraged, soon attracted the notice, and called forth the indignation, of the public. The exasperated populace assembled and surrounded Mr White's house in which they had assembled, broke the windows, destroyed furniture, drew the old *witch wife*, as they called Mrs Buchan, through the street, almost in a state of nudity, and would have proceeded to acts of still greater violence, had not the authorities interfered and dispersed the mob. An application was at length made in the proper quarter, to have her apprehended as a blasphemer and disturber of the public peace. The magistrates, however, thought it more prudent to dismiss her from the town; and, though they sent a party to escort her to some distance, in order to protect her from the popular fury, yet she again sustained both insult and abuse. She remained at Kilmaurs during the first night, and was joined in the morning by Mr White, with about forty of his ad-

herents. The whole party then proceeded to Mauchline, singing hymns on the road; thence to Cumnock; and afterwards to Closeburn, in Dumfries-shire. Some old people are said still to remember the strange procession "on their way to the New Jerusalem." Mrs Buchan, arrayed in a scarlet cloak, along with the deposed minister and a few of her superior dupes, was seated in a cart; whilst the remainder of the company—many of them handsome young men and women—followed on foot. They settled in a place since called Buchan-Ha', on the farm of New-Cample, in the parish of Closeburn, where they built a small house. The Buchanites, like some other sects, gave up their private property, and held every thing in common, or, as belonging to their whole community. One of their tenets by which numbers were attracted, was, that her followers would be translated to heaven without undergoing dissolution, or tasting of death. It is truly astonishing how long both she and her adherents were actuated by this absurd delusion. On two early occasions solemn preparations were made for their *ascent*, but still though the attempt proved unsuccessful, she kept alive their expectations by devising some excuse for each failure, or declaring that it proceeded in a great measure from their want of faith.

At length a total abstinence from food for *forty days* was deemed necessary to prepare those who expected to meet the Lord in the clouds at his second coming, which great event Mother Buchan declared to be at hand. But even the most robust and zealous in the cause, broke down in undergoing this severe ordeal.

The people of Closeburn now rose against the

Buchanites, broke the door and windows of their house, and maltreated them, as the inhabitants of Irvine had done some years before;—and, in the course of a few months, this unhappy sect was banished from Dumfries-shire by the constituted authorities.¹

From Closeburn they removed to Tarbreoch, in Kirkpatrick-Durham, Galloway, in the year 1787. Here Mr White, called by his flock, Friend, or Father White, preached regularly, and some of the country people often went and listened to his sermons. Their next place of residence was in the large farm of Auchengibbert, in the parish of Urr, to which they removed in May.—Solemn preparations were soon made on the top of Auchengibbert-hill, for the final ascent into heaven of this infatuated people. Platforms are said to have been erected upon which they stationed themselves in eager expectation of the long looked for consummation; but after waiting for a considerable time, these visionary enthusiasts were doomed to experience another disappointment, which shook the faith of some, and depressed the spirits of others. Still Mother Buchan was not deserted or condemned by them as an imposter, although a few began to withdraw from her society.² This extraordinary woman lived till March 1791. Before her death³

1 The Buchanites from First to Last—Chap. iv.

2 An account of the Buchanites, published in the Castle-Douglas Miscellany, by Jasper Armstrong, who had much intercourse with them.

3 “ Years passed on without any remarkable occurrence, till the spring of 1791, when, after several days of indisposition, Luckie plainly foresaw that in spite of her predictions, the certain fate of mortality was fast approaching her, and she called

she expressed full confidence in being carried to the regions of bliss without suffering the pangs of dissolution, and warned her followers not to be deceived by appearances, for though she might seem dead to ordinary eyes, her state would be only that of suspended animation. They accordingly kept her corpse until it began to putrify; when the neighbours complained, and her body was supposed to be committed to the earth, near the house. Many of her dupes, however, believed that she would rise from the grave and again join them in their journey heavenward. After her death, a considerable number of her deluded adherents, ashamed of their credulity, dispersed into different quarters. Mr White emigrated with upwards of thirty of them, to America, where he died many years ago.

The number of the true believers in Mother Buchan's divine mission in Galloway was now reduced to twelve. This remnant took the farm of Larg-hill,¹ in the same parish, where they remained till 1808. They were looked upon by

her people around her, telling them that owing to their want of faith, she was under the necessity of taking a journey to Paradise, to get matters arranged in their behalf; and would return at the end of nine days, or happening to be detained beyond that period, they might expect her at the end of as many years, and failing that time, fifty years would elapse before her return. She then exhorted them to be faithful to their profession, to speak the truth, to be industrious and rich, and having the good things of this life, to be charitable to the poor, to give medicine to the sick, and to be kind, friendly, and obliging to all; after giving salutary advices, which have been always strictly attended to, in a short time, the famous Luckie Buchan breathed her last, about twelve years after she commenced her public career." CASTLE DOUGLAS MISCELLANY.

¹ That they held their goods in common, appears from this inscription upon their gates "The People of Larg-hill." At first it was "Mother's property."

their neighbours as an industrious, frugal, harmless, and benevolent people. Some of the men employed their time in agricultural pursuits, whilst others, who had been originally wheel-wrights, found employment in making spinning wheels, and check-reels,—then common,—for the manufacture of which they were very celebrated. The generality of the women found occupation in spinning linen yarn for the opulent families of the surrounding country.¹

In 1800, the remainder of the sect, then much thinned,—for marriage was prohibited,—feued some plots of land beside Crocketford, on the estate of Little Marwhirn, in Kirkpatrick Durham, and built several good houses. They erected one in 1806, of two stories, where Andrew Innes, the sole survivor of the party, now resides.² Mrs Buchan, whose maiden name was Elspeth Simpson, was born at Banff, in the year 1738. The last of her votaries still expects her second coming.

1 “They were the first that introduced the two handed wheels into Galloway, in the use of which the Buchanite women were unmatched. For nearly forty years they spun flax to the fineness of from seven to twelve dozen to the pound, which has been woven, and made into “*Sunday sarks*,” and worn by most of the nobility and gentry in the Stewartry. There were likewise several joiners and tinsmiths among them, who were all kept busily employed, so that Auchengibbert appeared the very emporium of industry.” CASTLE DOUGLAS MISCELLANY.

2 When the present military road between Dumfries and Castle Douglas, was first opened in the year 1800, the Buchanites feued several lots of ground at Crocketford, for houses and gardens; on one of which they built, in 1802, the first house in the village, which up to the present time has been occupied as the principal inn of that thriving little place, containing now upwards of two hundred inhabitants. At a more recent period, the Buchanites built several other houses there, so that they have in reality been the founders of the village of Crocketford. (The Buchanites from First to Last’ Chap. v.)

Galloway, in 1839, was visited by an appalling hurricane,—a hurricane of unprecedented magnitude, whether in ancient or modern times. The frightful storm of 1500, from all that can now be learned, must have fallen far short of it in violence; and the storm which occurred in January, 1739, exactly a hundred years before the late tempest, did not nearly equal it in terrific fury.

The hurricane commenced at ten o'clock on Sunday night, the 6th of January, when the wind was nearly due south. About one o'clock on Monday morning, the wind veered round to the west; and, how alarming soever the gales were before the change, it now blew with redoubled violence. The elements, indeed, seemed convulsed. The air appeared to have assumed the density and force of water, and one aerial wave roiled on after another, with increased velocity, as if determined to sweep all before it, and to finish the work of destruction which had been previously commenced. The walls of the strongest houses tottered on their base; the houses themselves vibrated, as if the solid earth were shaken by an earthquake; chimneys yielded to the blast and were precipitated to the ground; windows were forced from their casements and carried into the interior of apartments; roofs were stripped, whilst slates, cans, and bricks, flew like dust through the air, and often alighted at a great distance from their original position. Shock succeeded shock with deafening noise during the whole night; and, in the awful intervals between the gathering blasts, the angry demon of the storm seemed to utter, at a distance, wailing sounds of indescribable horror. Amidst the general havock, some people in distraction forsook their beds, and endeavoured to find

safety in cellars or the lower apartments of their dwellings, whilst others fled from their falling habitations.

Morning presented such a scene as had never before been witnessed in Galloway; roofless houses "robbed of their fair proportion" and streets covered with their fallen wreck; whole acres of valuable plantations blown down; giant trees that had braved the storms of a hundred years prostrated, with tons of earth or rock adhering to their roots; vessels driven on shore; small boats carried out of the water, and dashed to pieces upon the ground; hay and corn stacks which had been blown into the air, widely dispersed over the adjacent fields; paling levelled; and garden, as well as other walls¹ completely overturned. In short, every light substance at all exposed, had been removed or destroyed. For a great part of the day, the wind continued; but about three o'clock it almost totally subsided, as if worn out with its tremendous exertions, to spread horror, death, and devastation, through a terrified land.²

1 About twenty feet of solid masonry fell from the Abbey of Dundrennan.

2 *The Dumfries and Galloway Courier*, mentions, that "the tide on Sunday rose to an unusual height long before the storm began, and from this circumstance, combined with the extraordinary oscillations of the barometer, we infer "says the enlightened Editor," that aerial influences have been at work with the laws of which we are but little acquainted. At half past ten on Sunday morning, the glass stood at 29 4½ 10; at the same hour at night, it was 28 6½ 10; and at a quarter past five on Monday morning, it stood at 27 2.10. From the appearance of the surface of the column at that hour, when it was again ascending, it must have been the tenth of an inch lower at least. On referring to the Register for December last, it will be found that the lowest point was 28 2.10, which at Liverpool was accounted very remarkable."

Having now finished the historical portion of this work, we shall take a short view of the internal state of Galloway, during the period included in the last chapter.

After the suppression of the Rebellion, in 1746, the condition of the district began materially to improve; the laws being more vigorously administered, property was rendered more secure and valuable. The great work of enclosing now went on with much rapidity, and the advantages which accrued from it were generally felt and acknowledged.¹ To these we may add the benefits which were derived from the use of calcareous manures. So early as 1730, shell marl had been discovered in Galloway. Some gentlemen who had visited Ireland, and seen the beneficial effects of it, employed a person from that country to examine the Galloway bogs. The knowledge and experience of this individual, soon enabled him to find this valuable substance in a great number of different places.

The great luxuriance of the crops obtained by this manure, gradually spread its reputation, and; at length, created much eagerness to procure it.² The farmers, however, from their ignorance of scientific principles applied it injudiciously. Delighted with the artificial fertility of the land, they continued to crop it, sometimes ten, or even twelve successive seasons, without being aware that the tendency of the manure was to exhaust, as well as sti-

1 "The Galloway dike, or most approved form of the dry stone wall, owes its name to the circumstance of its having been originally introduced into use in Galloway."

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR'S AGRICULTURAL REPORT,
2-Smith's Agricultural Survey of Galloway.

mulate; and they became astonished that a fresh application of the substance produced no renewal of exuberance. "It was at length discovered," says Mr Smith, "that no permanent benefit could be derived from the use of marl without moderation in the subsequent cropping." Proprietors now imposed restrictions on their tenants, allowing them to take no more than three successive crops after the application of calcarious substances. They also prohibited them from breaking up pasture lands, until they had been six, and in some cases nine years in grass.

The use of marl was followed by the application of sea shells and lime. The lime was imported from Cumberland, and was used in those localities where neither marl nor shells could be found. The benefits derived from it have been important in nearly all parts of the district.

This system long continued to prevail in Galloway. But without the agency of green crops or fallow properly manured, it was impossible to prevent the ground from sinking into a condition approximating to its original state; though certainly by the use of calcarious substances, the farmer had been enabled to pulverize the soil, to banish from his fields heath, fern, &c., and to raise, in their stead, crops of corn or grass, more nutritious and verdant. Still, however, while the land continued to be periodically impoverished and exhausted, neither the corn nor grass could attain any great luxuriance of growth.

Mr Craik of Arbigland was the first agriculturist who devised and introduced a decidedly improved system of husbandry. This gentleman died in 1798, at the age of 95. All his contemporaries

agree in representing him as an individual who possessed great originality and strength of intellect.

About the year 1750, his attention was directed to agriculture, by Mr Tull's publication on the subject. After following, for some years, the directions of that author, he relinquished his theoretical refinements, and applied himself to the substantial improvement of land, by suitable enclosing and draining, by effectual fallows, and by the judicious application of calcarious substances. He introduced properly constructed implements of husbandry, and commenced the practice of ploughing with two horses.¹ Mr Craik knew the value of putrescent manure, and was most careful in collecting it. "He retained," says Mr Smith, "the practice of drilling turnips and beans, and introduced them with sown grasses into the rotations of husbandry, which he prescribed to the tenants on his estate, when under his vigilant superintendence, a system of excellent agriculture was regularly established, while all the neighbouring country remained under the most barbarous management." Mr Craik's example was not entirely lost on society; for many gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Dumfries, zealously carried on improvements on the model he had exhibited. The facility of credit afforded by the Ayr Bank,—established under the designation of "Douglas, Heron, and Co.," with a capital of £150,000,—which commenced its operations in 1760, and finally stopped payment in

¹ Mr Andrew Brown who died lately in Kirkcudbright, at the advanced age of 82, mentioned to the author, that he was the first individual who ploughed with only two horses, in the parish of Twynholm.

August 1773,¹ gave a considerable impetus to the progress of cultivation. Many individuals of property and education now became enthusiastic agriculturists. Upon the farm of Terregles, in particular, Mr Dalzell practised a very superior mode of cultivation. The influence of such examples was forcibly felt by the tenantry in the district adjoining the Nith; but the improved system of tillage here established did not extend through much of Galloway. Various attempts, however, were soon made to introduce the new mode of husbandry into other parts of the Stewartry. Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk, the friend of Mr Craik,

1 The following were the principal Shareholders in Galloway with their respective shares; they were all personally responsible, however, for the whole debts of the bank.

"Patrick Heron, Esq. of Heron.	£1000
Patrick Gordon Esq. of Kingsgrange.	500
David Currie of Newlaw.	1500
Alexander Gordon of Greenlaw.	1000
Hugh Logan of Logan.	1000
John Newall of Barskroch.	500
Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardton Bart.*	500
Mr Alexander Ross at Balkail	500
John Beck, Merchant in Kirkcudbright.	500
John Kilpatrick Merchant there.	500
David Bean of Melketharthead.	500
Francis Grierson of Marwhim.	500
James Macadam of Waterhead	500
Andrew Mair, Merchant in Kirkcudbright.	500
James Maxwell of Barnclough.	500
Robert Maxwell, Esq. of Cargen.	1000
Quintin Macadam, in Barbeth.	1000
Thomas Maxwell of Drumpark.	500
Alexander Hughan, Merchant in Creetown.	500
David Thomson of Ingliston."	1000

* A Biographical sketch of this gentleman will be found in the Appendix (Dd)

2 "The Earldom of Selkirk devolved on Dunbar Hamilton, 4th Earl, in 1744. He resumed the name of Douglas, and married Miss Helen Hamilton, grand daughter of the sixth Earl of Haddington, by whom he had issue, Sholto Basil who died

having witnessed this gentleman's efficient management of his property, wished to adopt the same practice on his own estates in the vicinity of Kirkcudbright. With this view his Lordship induced captain Ewart, a gentleman of Mr Craik's school, to take a large farm from him at a low rent. But this, like other experiments of the kind, almost completely failed; and, during the extreme depression of the country after the close of the American war, the beneficial effects of Mr Craik's exertions had almost disappeared even on the banks of the Nith.

"It is a remarkable circumstance," observes Mr Smith, "and well deserving the attention of the students of political economy, that the excellent examples of husbandry which Galloway has produced at an early date should have effected so little change in the general practice of the farmer. The husbandry of Mr Craik, Mr Dalzell, and some of their cotemporaries, was not inferior, in the most essential points, to that of Mr Dawson of Frogden and other fathers of the husbandry of Berwickshire and Teviotdale; yet what a difference in the subsequent progress of improvement in these different districts."

This may have arisen from various causes.

The farmers of Galloway had not been long in

young: Basil William who died Nov. 5th, 1794: John who died Aug. 6th 1797: Dunbar who died Nov. 1796: Alexander who died at Gaudaloupe in 1794: Thomas: Isabella: Helen who married Nov. 9th, 1796 Sir James Hall, Baronet, and had issue: Mary: Elizabeth: Catharine. His Lordship died May 24th, 1799, when he was succeeded by his son Thomas, who died at Pau, in the south of France, 1820 " PEERAGE.

None of this numerous family now survive, except Lady Catherine Halket.

possession of large farms, and consequently had not accumulated sufficient capital. Whenever, therefore, immediate profit did not present itself, the cultivation of the soil proceeded with languor and timidity.

Bad roads, by preventing internal communication, were also one great cause of retarding improvement.¹ Circumstances, likewise, peculiar to the district, tended to produce the same unfavourable effect.

The vicinity of Galloway to the Isle of Man, which still retained its independency, presented strong temptation to the inhabitants of the south of Scotland, to engage in the contraband trade.—Many of the farmers within a moderate distance of the coast, from the profit which it yielded, and the excitement which it created, eagerly lent themselves as agents, and even principles, in this hateful traffic, alike subversive of morality and industry. No sooner was a *lugger* known to be up-

¹ About the year 1760, the Military Road between Dumfries and Port Patrick was formed. Prior to this period, the road through Galloway to Ireland, was at times almost impassable for carriages and carts. Old people state, that this useful work was effected through the interest of Lord Hillsborough. His Lordship, it is said, being on his way from Ireland to London, was overtaken on the *Coarse of Stokes* by a storm, when he and those who were with him, owing to the badness of the road, found it impossible to proceed, and had to remain in their carriages during the night. When he reached London, he stated the circumstance to the English Government, who sent military parties from various quarters to make a new road. In 1800, the line of this road was changed in many places, and the road itself much improved.

“The great road,” says Chambers, “through this Stewartry, from Dumfries to Newton Stewart, has been altered, and very much improved, in its direction; so as to avoid the heights, and shorten the distance, nearly 14 in 40 miles. This new line of road was opened, in September, 1807; and tolls have been established, for its support throughout.”

on the coast, than ploughs were unyoked, and both masters and servants hurried to the point of debarkation, each furnished with a loaded whip, or some other weapon. A couple of *kegs* were then swung across each horse's back; and thus equipped, the cavalcade moved along in so formidable an array, as to set even military parties at defiance. In this manner they would often penetrate into the very heart of Ayrshire, without once resting on their journey.¹ In these unlawful expeditions, some of their best horses frequently perished, and by such licentious and fatiguing exertions, the morals, health, and usefulness of the peasantry were much impaired. Sometimes even the harvest labour was forsaken for the service of the smuggler, while habits of intemperance and recklessness were contracted, which the removal of the cause failed to correct.

Another impediment to the advancement of tillage had its origin in what may be termed, with-

¹ Extract of a letter from Barr in Carrick, April 20th.

"On Thursday last, at mid-day, in contempt of all authority civil and military, there marched through this parish a band of smugglers, consisting of 100 men, and upwards of 150 horses, all loaded with tea, except twelve that were loaded with spirits.—They went northward towards Dalmellington, where I am told they arrived the said evening. There were upwards of 200 of them when they left Glenluce in Galloway, but fifty of them had taken another road; they had been all loaded at Glenluce-bay, from three smuggling vessels; but the vessels being disturbed, went for the coast of Ireland to land the rest of their cargoes. This band was attacked near Glenluce by a party of the military, and some excise officers in the neighbourhood; but the military, consisting of a sergeant and sixteen men, were defeated, got their firelocks all broke, and many of themselves much hurt, but no lives were lost in the engagement."

EDINBURGH WEEKLY MAGAZINE, for 1771.

Farther information on this subject, furnished to us by our indefatigable and obliging friend, Mr Train, may be found in the Appendix (Ee)

out a paradox, one of the chief advantages of the district. Galloway has been long distinguished for its breed of cattle, of which its inhabitants are justly proud.¹ The preference which was generally given to animals of this breed in the English market, induced both proprietors and farmers to devote their attention principally to the rearing and feeding of black cattle,² which were sold to dealers, who, unfortunately, often bought on speculation, and granted bills in payment of the price : they then removed them into England, where they re-sold them, sometimes with gain and sometimes with loss. The manner of cattle dealing practised in Galloway, has been often fearfully ruinous to the best interests of the district. Were the history of *South-Droving*, as it is called, and the failures

1 "This variety takes its name from the province of Galloway, which includes the counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown, where it is reared in the greatest perfection. It has also spread over the greater part of the adjoining county of Dumfries, and is to be found in most of the other counties of Scotland. The cattle of Angus or Forfarshire seem nearly allied to the Galloways. 'It is alleged not to be more than seventy or eighty years [now about 110] since the Galloways were all horned, and very much the same, in external appearance and character, with the breed of black cattle which prevailed over the west of Scotland at that period, and which still abound in perfection, the largest sized ones in Argyleshire, and the smaller in the Isle of Skye. The Galloway cattle, at the time alluded to, were coupled with some hornless bulls, of a sort which do not seem now to be accurately known, but which were then brought from Cumberland; the effects of which crossing were thought to be the general loss of horns in the former, and the enlargement of their size. The continuance of a hornless sort being kept up by selecting only such for breeding, or perhaps by other means, as by the practice of eradicating with the knife the horns in their very young state.'" (Coventry on Live Stock, p. 28.)

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR'S AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

2 The late Earl of Galloway and the late Mr Murray, of Broughton, bestowed much care in improving their breed of cattle.

which have arisen from it during the last eighty years, with the sums lost to farmers and graziers, laid before the public, the extent of the evil would appear almost incredible, and force us to wonder how a system so monstrous could be so long suffered to exist.

There is every reason to believe, likewise, that though the Ayr Bank at first gave an impulse to agricultural improvement, it ultimately proved unfavourable to it. The facility with which credit was obtained promoted speculation and disregard of economy; and, when supplies for prosecuting their plans could no longer be obtained, owing to the Bank's stopping payment, many agriculturists were involved in ruin, and a certain discredit was brought upon all innovations.¹

About the year 1786, the spirit of amelioration began to revive, and the Earl of Selkirk, a man of an enlightened mind and benevolent dispositions, became desirous to effect various extensive improvements upon his estates both in Wigtownshire and the Stewartry. His Lordship's advanced age, however, prevented him from engaging personally in the business; and, by a generous and merited act of confidence, he transferred the management of his landed property to his eldest son, the celebrated Basil William, Lord Daer.

We cannot name this amiable and youthful nobleman without remarking, that his genuine distinction did not arise from the accidents of rank, influence, and fortune. He belonged to the aristocracy of nature—to the peerage of intellect; for, if his useful and valuable life had

¹ Smith's Agricultural Survey of Galloway.

been spared, the magnitude and buoyancy of his talents would have raised him to eminence,¹ and the South of Scotland to unexampled prosperity. We do not remember this truly great and good man, who, during his short and philanthropic career, gained the esteem, commanded the admiration, and riveted to himself the hearts of all by whom he was surrounded; but well we remember, that in our boyhood, his name was never mentioned in the town of Kirkcudbright, without emotions of the liveliest enthusiasm and veneration. He set an example that has been widely followed, and the district in which he resided will long reap the fruits of his disinterested labours.²

1 "According to the law as it then existed, the oldest son of a Scots peer could not, like those of the English or Irish nobility, have a seat in the Commons House of parliament. This disability he regarded as absurd and unjust; and he made an attempt to get it removed. He formally claimed his right to be put on the roll of freeholders in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and a majority of the electors having supported that claim, the minority, instead of acquiescing, carried the question before the Court of Session. That judicatory, and subsequently the House of Lords, reversed the decision to which the electors had come, and continued the disability of which he so justly complained."

MURRAY'S LITERARY HISTORY OF GALLOWAY.

2 "Lord Daer was aware that even the best cultivated lands were susceptible of great amelioration, and afforded ample scope for the exercise of agricultural skill. Having made himself master of the state of his father's affairs, and having resolved to dispose of the barony of Baldoon, the nature of this sale is so honourable to his Lordship's abilities, that we cannot resist mentioning it. The lands were sold to the late Earl of Galloway for a price founded on a rental of £5,000; and it was further stipulated that Lord Daer should retain a lease of the estate for ten years, at a rent of £7,000 per annum; that at the expiration of that time, the lands were to be valued by arbiters mutually chosen; and that Lord Galloway should pay twenty-five years purchase of the full surplus valued rent above £5,000. This negotiation was concluded about the year 1793. Unfortunately, the enlightened improvements and experiments which

Lord Daer continued to turn his powerful mind to the study of rural economy in all its branches, and displayed much ability and perseverance in the execution of his plans. His talents, however, were not confined to the management of his father's estate; they were also exerted in the promotion of every measure of public utility. The formation of proper roads,¹ the erection of convenient bridges,² as the precursors of other improvements, commanded a considerable portion of his anxious attention. By his liberality, judgment, and in-

Lord Daer contemplated, he was not destined to live to superintend. But every thing he had suggested was, so far as was possible, carried into effect. Not only was the sum, realized from the estate by skilful management, soon found sufficient to meet the payment of rent; but on the termination of the lease, the value of the property was ascertained to have been enhanced in so surprising a degree, that Lord Galloway had to pay an additional sum of no less than £125,000! This result was not more honourable to the penetration and talents of Lord Daer, than the mode in which the money was disposed of is honourable to the benevolence and liberality of his brother, Thomas, Earl of Selkirk, the subject of this sketch. It was not till about the year 1806 that the transaction in question was finally adjusted. At that time Lord Selkirk had four sisters alive, to whom he was warmly attached; and instead of appropriating the large sum in question to his own use, dividing it into five shares, he presented a share to each of his sisters, and only retained the remaining one for himself." MURRAY'S LITERARY HISTORY OF GALLOWAY.

1 Mr Macadam, a native of Galloway, effected a complete revolution and wonderful improvement in the art of road-making, by covering the surface of roads with several inches of stones, broken into small pieces. From him the process has received the name of *macadamizing*. This benefactor of his country lies interred in Carsephairn church-yard.

2 "Of all the bridges lately built in this Stewartry, the most important one is that over the Dee, at Tongland, which consists of a magnificent arch, of 110 feet span, with three small arches on each side. This useful bridge was founded, in March, 1804; opened for passengers in November, 1806; and completely finished, in May, 1808, at the expence of 7,350*l*. CALEDONIA.

fluence, he introduced a taste among proprietors for erecting better farm houses, with suitable offices, and for laying out ornamental plantations.¹ Prior to Lord Daer's improvements the scenery around Kirkeudbright was naked in the extreme. The change which has been effected in the appearance of the surrounding country can only be conceived by those who have seen it in both states.

From the Stewartry, agricultural amelioration travelled westward into Wigtown-shire. Both the Earls of Galloway and Stair,² bestowed much

1 "The late Earl," says Mr Smith, who wrote in 1813, "had executed only a small part of the plan when, in the year 1786, he transferred the management of his estate to his son, Lord Daer, who immediately made the most judicious arrangements for carrying on this branch of his improvements. The estate was most accurately surveyed, and all the ground intended to be planted marked out. Perceiving, that many advantages would arise from raising the plants upon the spot, he formed a nursery of about twenty acres, which was very speedily stocked with plants suited to the soil and climate. A portion of the ground previously marked out, varying in extent according to circumstances, was then enclosed and planted annually; beginning with the grounds most contiguous to St. Mary's Isle, and gradually extending to the remoter parts of the estate. This mode of proceeding, has been steadily pursued for upwards of twenty years, and the plan has been now nearly completed by the present Earl."

[The nobleman here mentioned was the accomplished father of the present Earl of Selkirk.]

Mr Agnew, of Castlewigg, began to plant forest trees on his estate about the year 1722.

2 The Earl of Galloway, we are informed by Mr Chalmers, "was urged by a strong desire to improve the estate of his father. His practice was, to take into his own hand farm after farm; to inclose with stone dykes; and while he was employed, in this useful manner, he caused lime, and sea-shells, to be spread on the surface, there to remain till the inclosing should be finished. His Lordship undertook no more of ploughing, than was sufficient to employ his horses and servants, when not engaged in carrying stones. His first crop was oats; his second potatoes and turnips; and the third was barley, with grass

time and attention in improving their estates.— From their example, the minor proprietors profited, and a better system of tillage began generally to prevail.

But it was not until about the year 1790, when the products of the soil had risen in value, that the farmers of Galloway set themselves seriously to work to put the theoretical knowledge they had been induced to acquire into practice. The memorable years of 1800 and 1801 had the effect of giving a fresh stimulus to exertion. Grain at this epoch rose to a higher price than had, perhaps, been previously known, and the value of cattle was considerably enhanced. The breeding and feeding of swine became also an object of un-

seeds. After his Lordship's farms were thus inclosed and systemized, he let the farms, upon a nineteen years' lease, at a considerable advance of rent."

"By the influence and example of the late Earl of Stair," says the Old Statistical Account, "the Inch has undergone a total alteration. It is but justice to remark, that this noble and worthy personage, was the great promoter of improvement in this part of the country. As he possessed skill and ability, so he acted on an extensive scale. He procured proper implements of husbandry,—paired and burnt mossy grounds,—divided and inclosed his lands,—drained swamps and marshes,—made excellent roads,—tore up large tracks of barren ground,—and imported lime in great quantities both from England and Ireland. Hence what formerly produced only heath, soon yielded rich crops of corn. The people beheld the beneficial effects of his meliorations. They were roused from indolence and inactivity. Ignorance and idleness soon vanished, and labour and industry occupied their place. As a specimen of the excellent effects of his Lordship's improvements, a farm which, preceding 1790, was let for the sum of L.7. 2s. 6d., now rents at L.195; and another, previous to the same date, was rented at L.48. 4s. 8d., and is now let at L.245. The same nobleman found his estate in this parish, not only in a great measure barren, but also naked. He therefore clothed and adorned it with large plantations of trees. During the space of twenty years, he planted annually, at an average, at least 20,000 trees, chiefly Scots fir, with some larix, ash, beech, &c."

remitting attention. Rents themselves were very moderate, and several of the leases had but recently commenced.

This combination of favourable circumstances was not neglected by many of the Galloway farmers. Capital accumulated in their hands, and the Banks willingly lent their assistance to men now placed in favourable circumstances. The consequence was a marked improvement in the husbandry of the district; lime, marl,¹ sea-shells, and sea-weed, were applied with judgment;² potatoes were extensively cultivated; the breed of black cattle and sheep was improved; thrashing machines were erected; offices enlarged; fences multiplied; in short, the whole rural economy of Galloway was ameliorated, or rather, placed on a new footing. The prospect of the agriculturist continued to brighten, until the conclusion of the French war put an end to what may be termed the artificial prices of rural produce, and the profits of the farmer were totally annihilated or vastly diminished. In despite, however, of the distressing effects which a transition from the ex-

1 "Shell marl of excellent quality," observes the author of Caledonia, "has been found, in every part of this Stewartry, within twelve miles of the Solway; but none in the high country has been discovered. The upper country is supplied with marl, by means of the Dee and Ken, and a canal from the Dee to the Carlingwark. The people are indebted for this great improvement to Mr Gordon, of Greenlaw, the Stewart of Kirkcudbright, who not only encouraged the draining of the Carlingwark-loch, for its marl; but, at his own expence, made a canal three miles long to join the Dee; and also constructed a number of boats, some whereof carry 400 solid feet of marl. The minister of Tongland, however, says, that the late John Dalzell, of Barnecrosh was the first, who discovered, and used shell marl."

2 For some time previous to this, marl had fallen into disuse.

citement of war to the languor of peace, and other untoward circumstances, have produced on the tenantry of Galloway, it is cheering to think, that the state of agriculture has continued to advance. Many landlords merit praise for the liberal part they have acted to their tenants in cancelling arrears of rent, and affording to the industrious every reasonable encouragement.

The improvements lately made in the agricultural system of Galloway appear chiefly to consist in a better management of drill husbandry, particularly with respect to turnips; a more strict adherence to alternate crops; more scientific modes of manuring, fencing, and draining;¹ and the more general use of better implements. These changes in the practice of husbandry have rendered the soil so much more productive, that it is said to yield about twice as much food as it did at a distance of time not exceeding sixty years.²

1 Tile draining has been lately introduced.

2 Corn exported from Kirkeudbright, and entered in the Customhouse, about the middle of last century.

15th March, 1747 8, 20 bags oatmeal, 5 bags oatmeal seeds, 8 bags dressed barley, 20 bushels ground malt, entered for Whitehaven.

11th November, 1747, 4200 pound weight of dressed barley, entered for Whitehaven.

6th January 1748 9, 1100 bushels bear, entered for Liverpool.

2nd February 1748 9, 24 bags oatmeal, 7 bags barley entered for Whitehaven.

18th February 1748 9 30 bags oatmeal, entered for Whitehaven.

24th April 1749, 40 bolls oatmeal, 6 bolls malt, entered for Whitehaven.

1st May 1749, 10 bolls oatmeal, 1 boll seeds, entered for Whitehaven.

18th June 1750, 10 bolls oatmeal, entered for Whitehaven.

4th June 1754, 4 cwt. hulled barley, entered for Whitehaven.

1st February 1757, 2 bolls oatmeal, entered for Whitehaven.

3d December 1759, 33 cwt. made barley, entered for Liverpool.

Potato crops, indeed, for a considerable period, had been tolerably attended to, but the cultivation of turnips had been either neglected or wretchedly managed. For some time past, however, every successive season has displayed an increased extent of this valuable root; while, in many instances, the excellence of the crop is the best proof of its proper treatment.

For promoting the growth of this crop, bone dust has been resorted to with wonderful success.¹ The feeding of sheep upon turnips is now become general; and the practice is profitable, for its effects are perceptible both in the quantity and

11th December 1760, 50 Winchester bushels oats, 160 stones oatmeal, entered for Cumberland

16th March 1761, 1347 bushels oats, entered for Liverpool.

22nd May 1761, 150 quarters oats, 40 stones oatmeal, entered for Whitehaven.

27th May 1761, 800 Winchester bushels oats, 800 cwt. hulled barley, entered for Whitehaven,

1 "Bones, which have now become a very important manure, are composed of earthy salts, chiefly phosphate of lime, with a little carbonate of lime, phosphate of magnesia, and about one-half of decomposable animal matter. Those of fat young animals are allowed to be the best. They are less beneficial for clay lands than for light soils, and less efficacious in wet than in dry seasons. In the improved districts of Scotland, bone-dust is coming into very general use as a manure for turnips, and mills for crushing bones are general in many parts of the country. There has been no improvement in Scottish agriculture so universally adopted as that of applying bone-dust to land intended for the production of turnips, and it seems better qualified than any manure hitherto tried for bringing waste land into cultivation. It is light, and can be carted to a great distance at little expense, one waggon load of 100 bushels being found nearly equal to 40 cart loads of farm yard manure. It is asserted by some, that its efficacy remains during the whole rotation and even after it. On pastoral farms it will be found exceedingly useful; as, raising a better crop of turnips, it will greatly improve the condition of the stock."

(From "A Treatise on Agriculture and Dairy Husbandry, by J. Jackson, Penicuik.")

quality of the grain afterwards raised upon the land. In the management of black cattle the farmers of Galloway certainly excel. Their breed, in many respects, is not inferior to any in the island.¹ There is in the pastures of even inferior land here a nourishing kindliness not possessed by the richer grain soils of the eastern parts of Scotland; and to this quality, with the general mildness of the climate, may probably be attributed the superiority of the beef of Galloway cattle. Whether the breed of *Galloways* has improved of late, or not, is a question we are not competent to decide; but that the purest and best specimens are to be found in the Stewartry, is generally allowed.

The fattening of cattle by house feeding has not yet become general, but it is rapidly gaining ground, and is practised with a success not surpassed in any other quarter of the kingdom. The specimens which have been produced at the Highland Society's Cattle Shows were always of so fine a description as to attract universal admiration.

The farmers, however, seem generally disposed to prefer consuming their turnips by sheep upon

1 "A true Galloway bullock.—He is straight and broad in the back, and nearly level from the head to the rump, closely compacted between the shoulder and ribs, and also betwixt the ribs and the loins—broad at the loins, not however with hooked bones or projecting knobs; so that when viewed above, the whole body appears beautifully rounded, like the longitudinal section of a roller. He is long in the quarters but not broad in the twist. He is deep in the chest, short in the leg, and moderately fine in the bone—clean in the chop and in the neck.—His head is of a moderate size, with large rough ears, and full, but not prominent eyes, or heavy eye-brows, so that he has a calm, though determined look. His well proportioned form is clothed with a loose and mellow skin, adorned with long soft glossy hair."

SMITH

the ground, rather than by oxen in the house. Considering the general state of the soil, there is, perhaps, wisdom in the practice; for, until the land be enriched to a certain extent, the removal of even a portion of the crop of turnips is followed by detrimental consequences, leaving the ground little ameliorated.¹

Of late the farmers of the district have found great facility in obtaining markets for their fat stock. Steam vessels ply regularly between the ports of Galloway and Liverpool; and there is also a constant communication maintained between Galloway, and both Ireland and Glasgow. The beneficial effects of these arrangements are powerfully felt by the agricultural and mercantile interests of the South of Scotland. Goods can sometimes be conveyed from Manchester to nearly the centre of Galloway in a day;² and travellers, on some occasions, leave London after breakfast on one day, and breakfast the next in Kirkcudbright. It is to be hoped that a railroad touching on Dumfries, or passing through the district,

1 For some of the preceding information, we own our obligation to Mr Macdellan, lately farmer in Glentoo, now agricultural overseer to the Duke of Leinster, Ireland.

2 The Countess of Galloway steamer, built in 1835, which plies regularly between Kirkcudbright and Liverpool, and Wigtown or Garliestown and Liverpool, under the command of Captain Broadfoot, has been uncommonly successful. Attempts are at present in progress for raising funds to purchase a vessel of a larger size and more power, that she might generally perform her voyages in ten hours. Though the measure would prove an advantageous one to the landed interest of Galloway, the sum required for such a purpose has not yet been raised.—The first steamer that appeared in the Dee, was the "Rob Roy," in the year 1820, and it was during this year, that the "Highland Chieftain" steam vessel first visited Stranraer.—The Countess of Galloway made her first voyage to Kirkcudbright, in September 1835.

may yet be formed, and prove the source of more extended intercourse.¹

During the period mentioned in this chapter, the trade of Galloway has amazingly increased.² Formerly, every article required by the inhabitants, except goods of the most ordinary description, was sent for from some of the large towns at a considerable distance; but now the towns of the district afford all the necessaries, and many of the elegancies of life.³

1 "In 1802," says Mr Chalmers, "an act of parliament was passed, for making a navigable canal, from the port of Kirkcudbright to the boat.pool of Dalry, in Glenken. 42 Geo. III. ch. 114. This canal will carry navigation through the centre of the Stewartry, into the high country, a space of twenty three miles." [The canal was never made.]

2 "In 1692, Kirkcudbright had only 1 boat of	8 tons
In 1792, — — —	28 vessels of 1053 tons
In 1801, — — —	37 vessels of 1648 tons
In 1818, — — —	44 vessels of 1902 tons
In 1840, — — —	54 vessels of 2069 tons

When the register of shipping was established, in 1788 there were found to be

In Stranraer,	18 vessels, of	1011 tons
In Portpatrick,	7 vessels, of	260 tons
In Wigtown,	27 vessels, of	1019 tons

The total, in the shire	52	2290
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In 1801,—In Stranraer,	44 vessels of	1732 tons
In Portpatrick,	5 vessels of	210 tons
In Wigtown,	25 vessels of	984 tons

The total, in the shire,	74	2926
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In 1818—In Stranraer,	52 vessels of	2684 tons
In Port Patrick,	4 vessels of	190 tons
In Wigtown,	43 vessels of	1886 tons

In 1840—In Stranraer & Portpatrick	34 vessels, of	2053 tons
In Wigtown,	64 vessels, of	4172 tons

197	10,985
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3 "The whole excise duties of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown.

The facilities for the advancement of trade have kept pace with its progress. Harbours have been improved, lighthouses erected,¹ and beacons or buoys placed in suitable situations for the safety of navigation.

Since the Rebellion of 1745, the people of Galloway have made very considerable progress in the path of knowledge and intelligence.² Education has become generally diffused, it being a rare thing to find a native adult, who cannot both read and write. The children of the poor are en-

during the year 1656, were leased to Andrew Houston for £570. At that epoch, the custom house port of Ayr, included the whole coast of Kyle, Carrick, and Galloway." (The Rev. John Maclellan's Description of Galloway.) CALEDONIA.

From an official document printed last year, we see that the present annual excise revenue of Galloway, amounts to about £16,000.

1 There are light houses on the point of Saturness, in the parish of Kirkbean: on the Mull of Galloway, in Kirkmaiden; at Portpatrick harbour; on Corsewall point, in Kirkcolm.—

By the exertions of the late and present members for the Stewartry, (Mr Fergusson, of Craigdarroch, and Mr Murray, of Broughton,) a lighthouse is about to be built on the island of Little Ross, at the mouth of the Dee.

2 Notwithstanding the growing intelligence of the inhabitants of Galloway, Mr Robert Gordon, the Procurator Fiscal of the Stewartry, considered himself called upon, in 1805, to bring to trial a woman of the name of Jane Maxwell, whom he accused of "pretending to exercise witchcraft, sorcery, incantment, and conjuration, and undertaking to tell fortunes." The evidence exhibited numerous melancholy instances of profanity, effrontery, and imposition on the one part, and of extreme credulity, simplicity, and delusion on the other. She was found guilty by the jury; and the Steward Depute "Decerned and adjudged the said Jane Maxwell, to be carried back from the bar, to the tolbooth of Kirkcudbright and to be imprisoned therein for the space of one whole year from that date, without bail or mainprise; and once in every quarter of the said year, to stand openly upon a market day in the jurs, or pillory, at the market cross of the burgh of Kirkcudbright, for the space of one hour; and ordained the Magistrates of Kirkcudbright, to see the sentence carried into execution." The sentence was rigidly executed.

couraged to attend schools, sometimes free of expense, and thus the mind is laid open to correct moral and religious impressions. The extensive circulation of Chambers's *Edinburgh Journal* and other cheap periodical publications, has, at the same time, had a powerful influence in removing prejudices and enlightening the minds of the people.

Twenty-six years ago there was only one printing press in Galloway. At present there are no fewer than eight generally in operation. One newspaper is printed at Stranraer, namely, the *Galloway Register*. This paper frequently contains very interesting matter: it first appeared as a literary publication.

By the general improvements of the district, the health of the inhabitants has been considerably enhanced.

The draining of marshes and mosses, the erection of more spacious and better ventilated houses, the more comfortable clothing and nutritious diet now used, and the greater attention to cleanliness, have banished several diseases,—such as the ague,—which formerly prevailed to a painful degree. It is true, the ultimate boundary of human life has not been extended;¹ but its a-

¹ We give from Caledonia, the following instances of longevity in the Stewartry, prior to 1804. "William Marshall, a tinker, died in Kirkcudbright, on the 28th of November, 1792, in the 120th year of his age: A woman died, in the same town, during 1803, aged 103. In the parish of Urr, within fifteen years, preceding 1792, several persons died at 100, and upwards; and among these was Peter Buchanan, who died in 1783, aged 115. In Balmaghie parish, died a woman, aged 113, about the year 1774. In 1790, a woman died at Castle Douglas, aged 107. In 1790, another woman, died in Kirkpatrick Dunham, aged 108. And a man was living at Dalry, in 1792, at the age of 100."

verage duration has been materially augmented. From this state of things the population of Galloway is yearly encreasing¹ notwithstanding the constant, and by no means inconsiderable stream of emigration, caused by the removal of its youth to more extended fields of enterprise.² Many of these spirited and enlightened Gallovidians reflect much credit on their native district ; whilst some of them return to enrich the places of their birth, by the ample fruits of their succesful exertions.

The chief immigration into the province is from Ireland. Much of the ordinary labour of the district is performed by native Irish and their descendants.

1 Population of Galloway, at various periods.

1755.	1791.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.
37,671.	47,881.	52,129.	60,575.	72,143.	76,848.

2 There are so many individuals connected with Galloway in the city of Glasgow, that they have formed themselves into a society, called "The Glasgow Galloway Brotherly Society," which has done much good in affording relief to many of its members. All members must be connected with Galloway, either by birth, residence, or marriage, and must have been born in Scotland. They pay a small sum according to their age, as entry money, and six shillings yearly in quarterly payments; and when unable to do any work from accident or ill health, they draw from its funds, from three to five shillings weekly, and their friends at their death receive forty shillings in name of funeral money. In this way upwards of £100 are paid away annually.

Many individuals residing in both Glasgow and Galloway have become *free members*, by paying a sum at once, in lieu of entry money and quarter accounts, who scarcely ever have occasion to draw from its funds. This has tended materially to increase the capital; and during the early stage of the society, when its members were young and not drawing largely from it, the funds accumulated so as to enable the members to purchase two small properties in the suburbs of Glasgow. The city having extended of late years towards one of them, its value has been so much enhanced, that the stock of the society is now estimated at £1,500. There are nearly 300 members, and its affairs are managed by a preses, treasurer, twelve masters, a doctor, secretary, and an officer elected annually.

For many general and local benefits, Galloway has been peculiarly indebted to agricultural societies, and other kinds of associations, which have from time to time been formed. These societies, by propagating knowledge, encouraging emulation, rewarding industry, and uniting their resources, have accelerated improvement in no ordinary degree. Kirkcudbright, the principal town of the Stewartry, has always shown a laudable anxiety to be the foremost in the career of improvement. In 1763, water was brought, in leaden pipes, into the town for the use of the inhabitants, from springs at the distance of half a mile. The expense, which amounted to upwards of £440 sterling, was defrayed partly from the Burgh funds, and partly from private subscriptions.¹

In 1777, the principal inhabitants of the town, and many of the gentlemen of the surrounding country, established a library in Kirkcudbright.—The books were selected with much judgment; and, for many years, all the new publications of merit were obtained. Of late its affairs have not been so prosperous.

Two building Societies were formed in Kirkcudbright, one in 1808, and the other in 1810.—They erected 112 houses, which have added much

¹ St. Cuthbert's Lodge in the town of Kirkcudbright, gave five guineas for this important purpose. There were about 200 subscribers.

The following inscription, on a marble tablet, was placed at the main cistern.

This fount, not Riches, Life supplies,
 Art give what Nature here denies;
 Posterity must surely bless,
 Saint Cuthbert's Sons who purchased This.

Water introduced 23d March, 1763

Rr

to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants. Each member contributed, at fixed periods, certain sums, which were yearly expended in building new houses. These houses were disposed of by lot; and the individuals who received them, had each to pay a rent to the society, equal to the interest of the sum laid out on his property. When all the members had obtained houses, the rents and contributions ceased, and the societies were dissolved. Some members who possessed two or more shares, employed the whole sums allowed by the society in building one habitation.

On the 8th of May, 1815, the foundation stones of the jail and the new Academy,¹ were laid. The jail, which was built at the joint expense of the Burgh and County, is a large structure, and cost £4,277 16s. It is not well arranged for the present mode of prison discipline, as the cells are generally roomy and too few to admit of the sufficient separation of prisoners. It is to be enlarged and to undergo some changes.

The Academy consists of three class rooms of spacious dimensions. Two of them are 45 feet

¹ The old academy, or school, stood on the site of the present jail. Previous to 1766, the school-house of Kirkeudbright consisted of only one apartment; but at that period a new school of one story was built, which contained two rooms, each 24 feet long, and 17½ feet broad, at a cost of £109 5s. Before the house was finished a petition was given in to the Town Council, by the members of St. Cuthbert's Lodge, "praying for a feu of the upper part of the school house," for erecting a room, in which they might hold their meetings. The feu was granted at an annual feu-duty of twenty shillings Scots, [twenty pence sterling] The Magistrates obtained possession of this apartment (which they used as a third class room) when the new Mason-Lodge was erected in Castle street. The old academy was pulled down to make room for the new Jail. (Council Records.)—

in length, and contain nine large windows each. Kirkcudbright has long been famed for its educational advantages.¹ The Academy has about an acre of ground belonging to it for the use of the scholars. The site of the building, with the play ground, was presented to the Burgh by the late Earl of Selkirk. The expense of its erection was in part defrayed by subscription: it cost £1,129.

A new church was lately built for the parish of Kirkcudbright. It is certainly the most elegant in the south of Scotland. About £7,000 were laid out on this edifice, which can contain a congregation of upwards of 1,500 individuals. The Town possesses nearly two thirds of the building; but its funds were saved to a considerable amount by private donations.

In 1838, the first Gas Company in Galloway was formed by the inhabitants of Kirkcudbright, and the streets, shops, and private houses, are now well lighted.² The work cost £1,500. Gas has

¹ John Cuninghame, Esq., Advocate, (now Lord Cuninghame,) as one of the Commissioners appointed by the King, for inquiring into the state of municipal corporations in Scotland, visited the Academy of Kirkcudbright, 26th September, 1833.—In his report the Commissioner thus expresses himself.

“The Magistrates have little Patronage, except the appointment of their own clerk, chamberlain, and subordinate officers.

“They also choose the teachers of the School. The attendance of scholars at the academy, the good order and appearance of the school rooms, and the apparent proficiency of the scholars, sufficiently attest that the Magistrates have been very judicious and successful in the exercise of this part of their patronage.”

² Kirkcudbright was not the first place in Galloway in which gas was burned. It was, at an earlier period, introduced into the burgh of Maxwellton, by pipes from Dumfries.

Maxwellton was made a burgh of barony in 1810. It is under the government of a provost, two bailies, and four Councillors.

Castle-Douglas was constituted a burgh of barony in 1790.

been lately introduced into the town of Stranraer.

It obtained a new and enlarged charter in 1829. The Council consists of ten members,—a provost, two bailies, and seven Councillors.

Gatehouse of Fleet was erected into a burgh of barony, by a charter dated 30th June, 1795. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and four Councillors.

See Appendix (Ff) and (Gg)

THE END.

APPENDIX.

NOTE P.—Vol. ii.—PAGE 4.

STATE OF CRIME IN THE REIGN OF MARY.

“ January 11th, 1542.3. John Maknacht of Kilquhannite, (being then at the horn,) found surety to underly the law, at the next Justice-aire of Kirkcudbryght, for art and part of the cruel slaughter, of William Sinclair, of Auchinfranko. (April 17, 1543.) Andrew Herys, brother of William, Lord Herys, became surety for his appearance to answer for the said crime.

[There is a tradition yet extant, that the murder of a Sinclair, was perpetrated in the farm of Nether-place, in the parish of Urr; and the small field where the fatal deed was committed, still bears the name of Sinclair's yard. Andrew Herries, here mentioned, resided at Nether-place,]

“ May 14th, 1557. Alexander Stewart of Garlies, John Dunbar of Mochrame, John Gordoun of Barskeoche, John McCulloche of Torhouse, John Jardane of Apilgerth, Robert Moffet senior and junior, of Grantoun, Thomas Moffet of Knock, Robert Johnnstoun of Coittis, and John Creychtoun Tutour of Sanchare, found caution to underly the law at the next aire of Dumfries, for abiding from the Queen's army ordained to convene at Lochmaben stane, &c.

“ John Gordoun of Lochinvar, Murray of Cockpule, and William Kirkpatrick of Kirkmichael, surety.

December 13th, 1570. Johnne Broune, sone to Johnne Broune, in Mollance, William Kurour, in Blakerne, Johnne

M'Kinstry, in Grange, Johnne Smyth elder thair, Johnne Smyth younger, his sounne, thair, brought to trial.

“Verdict. The personnes of assyise, be thair deliverance in ane voce, fyllis and convictis, the saidis Johnne Browne, &c., off art and parte of the convocatione of our soueran lordis liegis to greit nowmer, bodin in feir of weir, with lancis, staffis, swordis and quibzouris; incontin, the Act of Parliament, and cumand to the ground of the lands of Bordland, for away taking of the hay being thairon, and thereafter best, and dang Catherine M'Ke spous to Robert Livingstone of Lytill Airdis, with lauch strakis in sinlry partis of hir body, at the watter syde of De, within the samin landis of the Bordland; commitit vpounne suddantie, in the moneth of Januar, the yeir of God, Im. vc. lxiij yeiris:—For the quhilk, they wer fynit, with the thesaurer.

“June 27th. 1578.9. John Brown in Carslouch. Johnne Lord Maxwell amerciatiated in fforty pounds, for non production of Johnne Brown of Carslouch before the Justiciar or his deputies, to underly the law, for art and part of the slaughter of James M'Culloch, of Barholme; committed on the 17th day of April last.

“June 27. The samin day, Johnne Gordoune of Barskeoch, oftymes callit to have producit our sauerane lordis lettres dewlie execute and indorsat, purchest be Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, the eliet bairnis, kyn and friendis of vmgle James M'Culloch of Barholme. &c.

“July 30th, 1584. Patrick M'Kie of Qahithillis, broder to Archibald M'Kie of Myretoune.

Dilaittit of the tressonabill cryme of fforgeing, ffeinzeing and stryking of certane fals and adultrit mony, viz. half merkis, xxx s. xx s. and x s. pecis.

Jul. 31.—VERDICT and SENTENCE. The Assyise, be the mouth of William M'Culloch of Myretoune, in ane voce, fyllis the said Patrick M'Kie of art and part of the tressonabill fforgeing, feinzeing, counferfuting and straking of certane fals and adulterate money, sic as fals half-markis, xl d. pecis, to grit quantitie, callit Lochmabalies, in cumpanye with Lawrence Nicholai Italiane and vtheris thair assistanis: And he thairfoir adjugeit, be Andro Lyndsay dempster, to haif toirfaltit and tynt lyfe, lantis and guidis, to be applyit to our souerane lordis vse, and himself hangit to the deid, at the mercat croce of Elinburghe. And the haill Assyis acquit the said Patrick of the feinzeing of xxx s., xx s. x s. pecis, plakkis and balbeis.

" November 21. Gethray M'Culloch of Ardwell. .

Dikaitit of certane crymes of Incest, committit be him with Katherine M'Culloch, his broder.dochter; and vtheris crymes contenit in the lettres.

Continued, to the Aire of ' Kirkcudbright, tertio Itineris, vel super premonitione xv dierum. Plegio, Jacobo M'Culloch, rectore de Kyrk-Cryst.'

" September 3. Mr Robert Dowglas, provost of Lynelawden. Robert Lord Sanquhar become pledge and souertie. that the said Mr Robert Dowglas sall compeir before the Justice or his deputies, the thryrd day of the next Justice.air of the sherefdome of Drumfries, or soner, quhene or quhair it sall pleis our souerano lord, vpoun xv dayes wairning; and vnderly the law, for art and pairt of the slauchter of vnqle Sir Robert Maxwell of Dinwiddie, knyght, committit in October last by past; and vther crymes contenit in the lettres direct thairvpoun, vnder the panis contenit in the Actis of Parliament,

" December 22. A commission granted to ' Williame Lord Herry, Schir Johane Gordoun of Lechinvar, Alexander Steuart of Garleis, James Douglas of Drumlanrig, Thomas McClellane of Bombie, Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburne, Williame Grierson of Lag, Alexander Jardane of Apilgirth, Johane Charterhous of Amysfeild and Charlis Murray of Cockpule, or to ony sevin, fyve or thrie of thame conjunctlie, his hienes full pouer, speciall command and charge, to conuene, treate and consult vpoun sic thingis as may tend to the observatioun of the peax and amitie with England; establissing and making of quietnes and gude reule, within the boundis of the West Marche; resisting and repressing of the disturbaris thairof; and committaris of thift, ressett of thift, reiff, murthour, slauchter, fyre.rasing or vtheris oppressionis and enormities; quhairthrow the trew and peaceable subjectis may be preseruit and defendit from wrak and heirschip: And to that effect, to convocat his hienes liegis within the boundis of the said Marche, in armes, for persute or defens, alsoft as neid beis; vndir the pane of tinsale of lyffe, landis and guidis, &c. And for the betttir furtherance of the premisises, Justice Courte or Courtis, within the Tolbouth of Drumfries, or any vther place, within the boundis of the said West Marche, to sett, begin, afferme, hald and continew. The said Commissioun quhill the fyftene day of Februaire next to cum, and forder ay and quhill the same be dischargeit, to indure."

NOTE Q.—Vol. ii.—PAGE 31-2.

STATE OF CRIME IN THE REIGN OF JAMES VI.

“ June 26th. 1572. Johne Johnestone alias Schir Johne Johnestone, Commendator of Saulsat.

“ Delaitit ministratioun of the Mass and the Sacramentis in the Papisticall maner. Continued to the Justice-air of Drumfreise, tertio Uineris vel premonitione xv dierum, Plegio Jacobo Johnestone, de Kellobankis pro ejus introitu et Symon Johnestone, obligavit seipsam ad releuandum, dictum Jacobum.”

“ November 23rd. 1595 Robert M'Dowall, and Johnne M'Dowall, sones to Peter M'Dowall, of Machirmon.

“ Dilaitit of airt and pairt of the mutilatioun of Patrick Murdoch of Cumlodden, and Alexander M'Kie, his serwand, of thair richt handis.

“ Peter M'Dowall, of Machirmoir, became pledge and souer-tie for Robert and Johnne M'Dowallis, his sones, that they sall compeir befor the Justice or his deputis, the third day of the nixt Justice-aire of the Sherefdom of Kirkcubrycht, or soner, vpon xv dayis wairning, to vnderly the law, &c. James Gordoune, burges of Kirkcubrycht, (and twenty six others) amer-riat in payne of ane hundreth merkis each, for not appearing to pass upon the assise of the M'Dowalls.

“ June 18th, 1606. Johnne M'Dowall of Freuch, Johnne M'Dowall, his serwand, Eufame Dunbar, Lady Garthland, Alexander M'Dowall of Barjarg, Alexander Neilsoune, fear of Craigcaffie, Patrick M'Dowall, of Creoches, William Bigholme in Gilderioch, Gilchryst M'Maister, thair, Vthreid M'Kie, in Innermessene, and Nichol M'Gowne in Trottincoroche.

“ Dilaitit for airt and pairt of the slauchter of vmgle Quintene Boyd, committit in the moneth of Apryle last by past.

“ February 5th, 1607. George Murray of Brochtoune.

“ Dilaitit of airt and pairt of the slauchter of vmgle James M'Culloch appeirand of Torhous, committit in November last. Persewers—Johnne M'Culloche, as brother, William M'Culloche of Mertoune, Thomas M'Culloche of Barholme.

“ The Justice continewis this matter to the morn.

“ Feb. 6th. The persewaris passis fra the persute of the Laird of Brochtoune, for the said slauchter, conforme to the cowmoning.

“ September 6th, 1610 William Douglas of Lyncluden and

Greenlaw, (callit William of Penzirie,) eldest sone and appeir-
and air of William Douglas of Baitfurd.

“ Dilaitit of diuerse crymes of slauchter, beiring and weiring
of pistolettis; and of the treasonabill cryme of thift committit
be him, he being ane landit gentilman, in manner specified in
his ditty.

“ Verdict.—The Assyse by the mouth of William Creichton
of Ryhille, chancellor, found, pronounced and declaired the
said William Douglas of Lyncluden, to be filed, culpable, and
convict of the reset, with the bloody hand of Johnne Grier,
principal commiter of the slauchter of Edward Maxwell of
Trostoun

“ Sentence —The Justice be the mouth of Alexander Ken-
nedy, dempster of court, decerned and ordained, the said
William Douglas, to be tane to the mercat croce of Edinburgh,
and first his richt hand to be stricken from his body, and thair-
after to be hanged at the mercat croce vpone ane gibet quhill
he be deid, and all his landis, heritages, &c., to be fferfaultit
and eschete to our Souerane lordis vse, whilk was pronounced
for dom.

“ February 14th, 1615. Johnne Maxwell, called Achillies
Johnne in Dumfries.

“ Dilaitit of airt and pairt of the crewel slauchter of vmple
Johnne Makculloche mercheand burges of Kirkcudbright, com-
mitted be the said Johnne Maxwell, and be vmple Johnne Max-
well, sone natural of vmple William Maxwell of Auchinlarie,
vpone the landis of the Kirkhous, within ane quarter of a myle
of the said burgh of Kirkcudbright, in the moneth of Novem-
ber, the zeir of God Im sex hundreth and threttene zeris, be
gevin to him of tua deidlie straikis in the beid, togidder with
fytene bludie woundis in his breist and bellie, and vther fytene
bludie and deidlie straikis vpone the bak and sydis; quhair of he
immediathe deceassit Persewaris Thomas McCulloche of Bal-
holme, Sir William Oliphant of Newtoun kngt.

“ Prelocutoris in delence, Mr Thomas Wilsone Aduocate.
The Justice ordains the matter to pass to the tryell of an
Assyse.

ASSYSA.

Robert Vans of Campfurd, Patrik Vans of Lybrek, Peter
McDowall, of Machinmoir, Patrik Edgar, burges of Wigtoun,
Pat. Hamiltoun, burges of Edinburgh, Archibald Stewart of
Fintilloche, Arthour Keanydie, sarvand to my Lord of Cassillis,
Patrik Murdoch of that ilk, Hew Gordoun of Grange, Alex-
ander Gordoun of Little Mondurk, Johnne Turner Schereff

Clerk of Wigtoun, James Hair, indueler in Edinburgh, Gilbert Agnew of Mureisbaith, Alexander Agnew of Tronng, Robert Makknab, burgis Quithorne.

“ Verdict.—The Assyse, all in one voce be the mouthe of the said Peter McDowall of Machinair, chancellor, stand pronouncet, and declaird the said Johne Maxwell to be giltie, culpable, and convict of art and part of the said slaughter, &c. Sentence.—To be tane to the ordinar place of executionn, within the burgh of Edinburgh, and their his heid to be strukin frome his body; and all his movabil gillis to be escheit, &c.”

NOTE R.—Vol. ii.—PAGE 37.

Sir John Gordon received his second title from a small circular lake in the parish of Dalry, called Lochinvar. In this lake is an island which exhibits the ruins of a castle. The castle must have been once inhabited. “In clear frosty weather,” says Mr Barbour, “may be discerned from two head lands, either the ends of a causaway, or two landing places for boats, by which a communication was kept up with the mainland.

“‘The vicinity of Lochinvar is famous,’ he continues: ‘For if tradition—strong tradition, can be in aught believed’—did one of the possessors of Lochinvar achieve a deed, which not only acquired him lands, but armorial bearings.—The tradition, as most rationally delivered, runs thus.

“In the reign of Alexander the Third of Scotland, a wild boar terribly infested the environs of Lochinvar. The ferocious animal not only destroyed cattle, but fell upon the human race.—Complaints were made, at the court of Scotland, of the boar’s devastations.

Alexander offered knighthood, and a portion of land, to the person who should bring him the boar’s head. Some, it is said, attempted and were foiled. The laird of Lochinvar, however, attacked and mastered the ferocious boar. Fatigued with the

combat, it is said, that Lochinvar lay down beside the carcase of the animal, and fell asleep. He had the foresight, however, to cut out the tongue, and put it into his pocket, or leathern bag. He then lay down.

“It appeared that this precaution was not premature. While he slept, a person named Maxwell arrived at the spot. Maxwell, rejoicing to find the boar killed and Lochinvar asleep, cut off the head of the dead animal. Conscious of the reward offered, he galloped away towards Edinburgh with the prize.

“Lochinvar soon awoke. Looking around, he was surprised to find the *headless* animal in a somewhat different position, than when he lay down.—Examining his bag or pocket, however, he found that the boar’s *tongue* was still in his possession.

“Suspecting (indeed sure of) a manœuvre by some other, he instantly got to his tower in the lake, and, taking a fleet horse, posted away for the metropolis. Maxwell had got into the royal presence: he had presented the boar’s head, and was claiming the reward. ‘Stop, my Sovereign!’ cries Lochinvar, ‘the reward must be mine!’—‘How so?’ replied the confident-looking Maxwell. ‘Because,’ rejoined the other, ‘I killed the boar!’

“‘How happens it’ says Alexander, ‘that you have not the head?’ looking at the last speaker. ‘Because,’ says Lochinvar, ‘while I lay asleep, from fatigue in the encounter, this person came and cut off the animal’s head.’ ‘But how am I to decide,’ cried the sovereign, ‘when the head is in the other claimant’s possession?’—‘Let this decide!’ firmly cried Lochinvar, and instantly threw down the *tongue* of the boar!

“‘Open the tusks,’ said the king to an attendant. The tusks of the boar’s head were opened but no tongue was there!—‘If that *tongue*,’ says

Lochinvar, 'does not fit the head—I claim no meed!'

"The tongue was compared to its *root*: it was certainly the *tongue* which had belonged to the *head*!

"'You must be the slayer of the boar,' says the King to Lochinvar: 'And *how* did you manage it?'—'I thrust my stout sword into his mouth,' said Lochinvar, 'and gored him down.' 'And have you any *sirname*?' demanded the Sovereign. 'None: I am Adam of Lochinvar.'—'Kneel down,' said Alexander. Then taking his sword, and striking the shoulder of Lochinvar, 'Rise, Sir Adam *Gordown* of Lochinvar!' cried the monarch of Scotland: 'Be thy *sirname* for the future Gordown!'

"And what are you?" (turning to Maxwell) said Alexander. Maxwell would fain have evaded the question. And he looked as if he would gladly have slid from the royal presence.—'What—and who are you?' repeated the sovereign with indignation.

"'I—I—I—I am de Maxwell.'—'Have you any lands?' demanded the monarch. 'I have lands to the eastward of Lochinvar, in Galloway,' said de Maxwell, and he trembled while he spoke. 'These lands must now belong to Gordown of Lochinvar,' said Alexander with energy. 'What! *my* lands?' asked de Maxwell, hesitatingly. 'Yes, *your* lands, from henceforth;' angrily repeated the King of Caledonia; 'and your person is our prisoner at pleasure, because you attempted to deceive us by a lie!!'

"Maxwell sunk down, and was committed to custody. Sir Adam de *Gordown*, or Gordon returned in triumph to his native lake.

"After his return he got possession of the lands of de Maxwell.

APPENDIX.

“He also gathered his retainers, and a large ‘cairn’ of stones was collected on the spot where he slew the boar!

“The lands of Lochinvar and its vicinity continued, till 1787, in the family of *Gordon*.” (Lights and Shadows.)

[According to some versions of the tradition the land which Gordon received as the reward of his bravery, was a considerable tract lying in the neighbourhood of Kirkcudbright, bordered by the Dee on the east, and the Tarff on the west, which from this incident received the name of Tongueland, or Tongland.— Though there are no records to prove the truth of this story, it is certain a great part of the parish of Tongland once belonged to the Gordons of Kenmure; but the parish likely took its name from its form.—The crest of the family is three boars’ heads.]

NOTE S.—Vol. ii.—PAGE 38.

EXTRACTED FROM AN ATTESTED COPY [TRANSLATED] OF THE
CHARTER OF NEW GALLOWAY.

WE, [Charles I.,] Erect and Incorporate all and whole, that part and portion of the said John Gordon’s Lands of Rid Dingis, bounded with the Lands of Athie, on the West, the Kenmore Wood on the South, the Miln Burn of Kenmore on the North, the Meadows lying next the Farm of Roumes, called Dalgownis, on the East, lying in the Barony of Kenmore, and within our Stewartry of Kirkcudbright aforesaid with all Holdings, Lands, Houses, Buildings, Rudes, Gardens, Outsetts thereupon built or to be built in one entire and free Royal Burgh. now and in all times coming to be called the Burgh of Galloway. with the whole Liberties, Privileges, and Immunities belonging to a free Royal Burgh. And We have Annulled and Cancelled as by the Tenor of this present Charter, We Annull and Cancell the said former Infestments, in so far as the same contains the Erection of the said Burgh of Galloway, upon any other Piece of Land lying within the Barony of Earlstoun designed, bounded and limited as in said first Infestment. And we find and Declare that the Liberty of the said Royal Burgh of Galloway, called the Burgh of Galloway, universal Privileges and Immunities of the same, Pertains only by the said former Infestments and by this Present Charter, to the said Piece of Land lying in the said Barony of Kenmore, bounded and limited as above: and likewise, We with

Advice and Consent above written, Gave and Granted, as We by these Presents Give and Grant full Power and Liberty to the Inhabitants of the said Burgh of Galloway, Erected in the said piece of Land, bounded and limited as said is, and to no other Person, and to the Council and Community of the same for the time, to chuse and appoint a Provost, four Baillies, Dean of Guild, Treasurer, and Twelve Persons of Council, with Power also to appoint Commissioners for all the Parliaments, and other general conventions, with all other officers for the good Government of the same, to which Provost, Baillies, Council, and their Successors, We, by the Tenor of this present Charter, give and grant full power to make and constitute laws, acts, and statutes for the Government of the said Burgh, according to the laws and practice of our said Kingdom of Scotland, and likewise to Make and Create Burgesses, Guild Brothers, with such Liberties and Privileges which belong to them or is wont to be observed within any other Royal Burghs of our said Kingdom of Scotland; and likewise, We, by the Tenor of this our present charter, make and Constitute the foresaid Provost, and Baillies of said Burgh of Galloway, and their successors, Justices of the Peace, within the bounds of said Burgh, with power to them to create constables, and all other officers and necessary members of the court; and we give and grant to them and their aforesaid, all escheats, fines, and amerciements of the said lands to be applied by them to the common good of the said Burgh and inhabitants of the same. And We give and grant full power and liberty to the said Provost, Baillies, and Council of said Burgh and their Successors, to build and erect one Market Cross within the said Burgh, with a Court House and Prison, within the same. And also We give and grant to the said Provost, Baillies, and Council, of said Burgh and their Successors, one Market on Wednesday, weekly, with three free fairs yearly, one of which is to last for the space of three days, and beginning at the times following yearly viz — The first of which, to be held on the first day of the month of April yearly; the second upon the sixteenth day of the month of June, and the third upon the twenty eight day of July, the said days not happening to be Sabbath, and if that happened on a Sunday, that the said fairs should be held upon the day immediately following, respectively, with power to the said Provost and Baillies of said Burgh, of holding the said markets and fairs, either within the bounds of said Burgh, or upon any other convenient bounds adjacent to said Burgh, where they shall have happened to have obtained Power and Liberty from the hereditary proprietors or possessors thereof to hold the same.

And we will, and grant that no other Royal Burghs, nor Burghs of Barony, be Erected within the said bounds, to the hurt or prejudice of the privileges of the said Burgh of Galloway, in all time coming. And that there shall be no Weekly Markets, or Free Fairs held without the said Burgh of Galloway, within the bounds following, viz :—betwixt and Castlefairnie on the east. Claunchan Piuck on the south, Blackford of ffluidie on the west. and the hill called Larg, on the north part, [a space about twenty miles square.] Discharging and prohibiting all and sundry our lieges, and all others whom it concerns, from all exercising the Liberties of a free Burgh, or Burghs of Barony, and from all holding of Weekly Markets and Free Fairs without the said Burgh of Galloway, within the bounds above mentioned, &c.”

NEW CHARTER OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT [TRANSLATED.]

THE Charter given at this time by Charles I, to Kirkcudbright, confirmed two previous deeds, one granted by James II., which bestowed upon the burgh numerous privileges and liberties, with the “Power of buying and selling Wool, Skins, Leather, and every other kind of goods; with power likewise of having within the said Burgh, all and every sort of Craftsmen belonging to a free Burgh, with Cross, Trone, and Mercate place, and with a mercate day weekly on the Sabbath day, and with public Fairs yearly at the Feast of St. Michael, called Michaelmas, for ever, with certain Lands, Fishings, Mills, Multures, and their Sequels, Tolls, Customs, Possessions, Courts, and their Escheats, forfeits, and Dutys.”

The other, granted by James IV., besides being confirmatory of the former, bestowed upon the burgh the Lands of Castlemains. The new charter after narrating former grants thus proceeds.

“ And likeways we with advice and consent foresaid, by these presents, Give, Grant, and Dispone to the said Provost, Baillies, Councillors, and Community of our said Burgh of Kirkcudbright now being, and their successors before written, in all time coming, one mercat day weekly, either on Friday or on Saturday, as they shall see expedient to be holden, appointed, and governed, together with two Fairs yearly to be holden, ordered, used, and celebrate, one of them at the feast of St. Michael, commonly called Michaelmas, to be continued for the

space of eight days together, and the other of the said free fairs, upon the first day of the month of May, called Beltan, to be continued likewise for the space of eight days, With Power Likewise to the said Provost, Baillies, Counsellors, and Community of our Burgh foresaid now being, and their successors aforesaid, to chuse, make, create, and constitute at Michaelmas yearly, one Provost, two Baillies, one Thesawrer, Deacons of Trade, Officers, and all other members whatsoever necessary, within our said Burgh, for the Government thereof, and to appoint, begin, affirm, affix, hold, and how often needful, continue Burrow Courts according to the Customs of the King's other free Burrows within our Kingdom foresaid, to make, creat, and cause Swear, Clerks, Serjeants, Apprizers, and other Officers and members of Court, necessary for the due administration of their Offices in the premises, punish transgressors, amerciate absents, lift, Collect, and Impose Bloodwytes, Escheats, and amerciaments of the said Courts, with the compositions of free Burgesses, Minutes, Customs, and Burrow dues of our said Burgh, Free fairs, Trone and mercats, and other minutes and Customs above written, and to apply the same to the public concern and advantage of our said Burgh, and if needful, to poind and distrain for the same as law will, and to make, Statute, and ordain, Acts, Laws, Statutes, and Constitutions, within the said Burgh and Liberty of the same, for the preservation of good order therein. And generally all and every other thing in the premises in like manner, and as freely in all respects as is known to pertain to any other free Kings' Burrows, called Burrows Royal, and priviledges of the same within this Kingdom, to do, use, and exercise. And sicklike, we with advice and consent foresaid, have united, annexed, and Incorporated all and haille the foresaid lands, called the Castlemains of Kirkcudbright, with their pertinents, extending to the said forty shilling land, lying as said is with the whole other lands foresaid, of which our said Burgh hath for sometime stood possesst, together with the said Profites and Duties, whatsoever, thereto pertaining and belonging, and with the whole Customs, Tolls, and Casualties of our said Burgh, Market places, flairs, and Trones aforesaid, of our said Burgh of Kirkcudbright, Libertys, Priviledges, and Incorporation thereof, to remain with the samen for ever in all time coming. And we will and Grant, and for us and our successors, with consent aforesaid, Decern and Ordain, That one Sasine only now to be taken by the said Provost, Councillors and Community of our foresaid Burgh of Kirkcudbright, at the

mercat cross thereof, is and shall be a sufficient good and valid sasine to them and their successors aforesaid for our said Burgh, foundation and whole Lands thereof above written, and Libertys, Priviledges, and Casualties of the same and others above specified, now belonging and pertaining thereto for ever, in all time coming, notwithstanding whatsoever laws, practice, or objections that may be made, or alledged to the contrary concerning which, we for us and our successors with advice and consent foresaid, have Dispensed, and by the tenor of this present charter of ours, Dispense for ever To be holden, and for to hold all and haill our foresaid Burgh of Kirkeudbright, foundation and whole lands of the same, and the forty shilling land foresaid, called the Castlemains, with all and singular Rents and Burrow farms, and Duties, Libertys, Priviledges, Immunities, Customs, Casualties, and others above written by the foresaid Provost Baillies, Councillors, and Community of our said Burgh of Kirkeudbright now being, and their successors aforesaid, in all time to come, of us and our Successors in free Kingly Burgage, called Burgh Royal, feu farm, fee, and heritage for ever through all their proper bounds and old divisions as they lye in length, and breadth in houses, Buildings, Yeads, Orchyeads, Muirs, Marshes, Ways, Paths, Waters, Lakes, Rivers, Meadows, Pastures, and Pasturage, Milns, Multures, and their Sequels, Hawkings, Huntings, ffishings, Peats and Turfs, Coals, Coalmines, Conys, Conigurs, Doves, Dove.cotes, Smithies, Brew-Houses, and Thickets, Woods, fforests, and Shaws, Timbers, Beams, Lime-quarries. Stone and Mortar, with Courts and their Escheats, unlaws, Bloodwytes and.....Sok,.....
thole, thame, wraik, wair, waith, Vert, Venison, Infang theif, outfang theif, pit and Gallows,* with the common pasturage and free ish and entry, and with all other and singular its liberties, commodities, profites, assythments, and

* In an other copy we have the following translation, at this place.

“With courts and their Incidents, Tributes, Amerciaments for bloodshedding, Rents of Maidens, Gibbet Trench, Suits of Court, Forfeitures, the liberty as well to take as to be free from Toll, the power and priviledge of restraining and judging Bondsmen, Knaves, and Villains, with their children, goods, and Chattels; the right of Forrestry and Vennison, the power of judging any thief taken within the Burgh, and of calling any man dwelling within the Burgh and taken for Felony in another place, and judging him in their own Court.”

Righteous pertinents whatsoever, as well not named as named, as well under the earth as above the earth, far and near, belonging, or that can any way justly belong to the said burgh and Lands, &c."

" REGISTRAT ACT CONFIRMATIVE IN FAVOUR OF THE TRADESMEN OF THE BURGH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 27TH SEPTEMBER 1631."

" Att Edinburgh the sixth day of Jully Julii Jaj vij & five years in presence of the Lords of Councill and Session compeared Mr Mathew M^c Rae advocate as procurator for William Broune writer in Edinburgh, who gave in the act confirmative underwritten subscribed by the Provost and baillyes of the burgh of Killcubright, and desyred the same to be registrat in their Lordship's bookes in maner and to the effect mentioned in the act of parliament made anent probative writs, which desire, the sds Lords found reasonable and ordained the same to be insert and registrat in their sds bookes In maner and to the effect forsd whereof the tennor follows. ' Att Killcubright the twenty seventh day of September on thousand six hundered fourscore on years. The whilk day anent the supplication given in by the trades of his Majesties Royall burgh of Killcubright to the Provost, Bayllies, and councill of the sd burgh, craving that in respect they are very numerous, and that there is most insufficient worke made by many of the tradesmen tending much to the ruin and destruction of the burgh which no ways can be prevented but by appointing Deacons of crafts for ordering of the affairs among the craftsmen, therefore humbly praying that they may have deacons of their respective trades, for visiting of severall works within their respective trades, and that they may have the privileges and liberties which any other burgh in the kingdome of Scotland hath, which supplication being be the sd Lord Provost, baylies, and Councill of the said Burgh, read and heard, seen and consi-

dered, they by thir presents finds that it is most necessar and requisite that the deacons be elected and chosen in their severall crafts, and that the sd deacons shall have power to make chose of on of the sd deacons to be Convener of the haill trades, and that six of the sds deacons shall sit yearly in time comeing in the counsell to hear vote and determine concerning the affairs of the burgh, and that the trades of the burgh shall have power of the choiseing of their own deacons, and send them into the counsell yearly, and whatever laudable acts the sds tradsmen shall make among their craftsmen, being considered to be for the weell and standing of the burgh; the Provost, bayllies and Council present, for them and their successors, oblige them to ratify the samen, and that they shall meet and convene any time or times, day or days, they think fitt for making statutes among the craftsmen, conform to the act of parliament and practice of other burghs, and that they shall have power of making freemen in their respective trades, conform to the priviledge of other burghs. Sic Subscribitur, J. Inglis, Provost, Hen. Moir, Bailly, Thomas M'Cairtnie, Bailly.' *Extractum per me, H. GIBSON.*"

NOTE T.—Vol. ii.—PAGE 56.

FIRST AND SECOND DEATH, [EXTRACTS.]

" SHALL the pangs of death restrain our desires, or abate our resolutions, in making through that strait entry, unto such certain and eternal felicities ?

" Would not the Prisoner, fettered in the Gallies, and there held under most cruell slavery (if he should be called out of that bondage) not only unto liberty, but also, instead of his rags, have Princely Robes presented to him: and instead of bands, the enjoyments of all desirable delights that the

most flourishing Nation under the Sun could render, crowned with many dayes and years in the society of Princes and all Princely pleasures: would not the change be most joyfully imbraced by any that were not more than brutish? Now then, how far above comparison is this change, that the believing christian is called unto, from so many sorrows and sufferings as our sin hath brought, and keeps us under, while we are in the body, unto a Crown of glory and immortality, to be cloathed upon with the Robes of our Redeemer his Righteousnesse, and feasted with the joyes that flourish in the face of our Mediator: being the fruits of that land, where there is no lesse than everlasting life, light, love, delight, resulting in superexcellent hymns and songs of eternall praise, in exalting the King and Saviour of Saints.

“Is it not from the weaknesse of our faith, and not keeping our spirituall senses in action, but sluggishly suffering our affections to frieze; that we are not still attending when we shall be called, to come out of the body, to enjoy this beatitude? And why should we be anxious of the maner, time, or place of laying down our old cloaths? It becomes us well to entrust all to Him, of whom we are, and for whom we are, without whom nothing can befall us: who is goodnesse itself, and of whom we had such reall proof, that He makes *all things work together for our good*.

“And shall we distrust Him for our Conduct through death unto that Life and Kingdom that He hath purchast for us at so dear a price? Or shall we not rather desire to endure what we can be able, for him, and to be with him who hath indured for us so much, to have us with him, from under the power, and out of the reach of the sting of death: which is now a vanquished enemy, and not to be feared; but become a friend, to be espe-

cially loved. And albeit the carnal part would keep us in exercise, under the apprehension of a swift and sudden death, which were dreadfull: is not the spiritual part to be the more studious *to make our calling and election sure*: and to be the more vigilant, with the wise Virgins, for the coming of the Bride-groom. And if a lingring disease be apprehended, it may prove a precious time for better preparation. If violent, and extreemly painfull, it is the more speedily past; if inflicted by the Persecutor of the Profession, in whatsoever maner, then it is accompanied with the highest degree of blessednesse: for *the Spirit of God, and of glory, rests upon you*: and, *great is their reward in heaven who suffer for righteousness*. And if by (that which the natural man calls) accident: seeing all things, in his eyes, *fall out alike to the good and to the evil*: Yet the Believer knows, that nothing falls out but by a well ordered providence: *not so much as a hair of their head, to their hurt, much lesse shall they be forsaken. when they have most ado with present and immediate supplie.*"

NOTE V.—Vol. ii.—PAGE 57.

SLAUGHTER OF JOHN M'KNAUGHT:

"July 3rd, 1612. Thomas Maxwell of Arenynning, brother to Alexander Maxwell of Logane, Johnne Huttone, messenger in Carlingwark.

"Dilaittit of the crymis sett down in the Letteris and Dittay following. Forasmekill, as the said Thomas, accompaneit with Johnne Maxwell, sone to the said Alexander Maxwell of Logane, now fugitiue and at the horne, for the slaughter vnder written vpon the twenty nyne day of Apryle last by past, haifing consauet and deidlie feid, rancuor, and malice against vmqle Johnne M'Nacht of Kilquhannitie, and vnderstanding that thair was a tryst affixt to be keipit at the toun of Carlingwark, (or at the Three Thorns of Carlingwark,) betuixt him and David Maxwell of Newark, the said day; the said Thomas and Johnne, his brother's sones, and otheris thair complices, bodin with swordis,

quhingeris, and vtheris wapponis, inuasiue, came to the said toun of Carlingwark, quhair the said vmgle Johnne M'Nacht was ryding vp and doon, attending vpone the said Dauid Maxwell of Newwarki's cuming, in sober quyet maner for the tyme, lipning for nae harme, iniurie, or persute of ony persone, bot to haif leuit under Godis peax, and our souerane lordis; and haifing first violentlie drawin him af his horse, and thaireftir compellit him to pass with thame in to Johnne Huttone, messengeris hous, in Carlingwark, they thair efter dyueris ruche and hard speiches vtterit to him, drew thair quhingeris and swordis and within the said hous persewit him for his slauchter: The said Thomas Maxwell grippit him be baith the airmes and held him, vnto the tyme the said Johnne Maxwell li's brother's sone, gaif him tua straikis, the ane at the hert, and the vther on the left airme, of the whilkis he immediatlie thairefter deceissit, and sa was crewallie and vmercifullie slane be the saidis Johnne and Thomas Maxwellis. And thay ather of thame ar and war, airt and pairt of his said slauchter, committit vpone set purpois, prouisioun, and foirthocht fellonie, in hie and manifest contempt of our souerane lordis auctoritie and laws. Persewaris, Johnne M'Nacht, burgess of Edinburgh, neir kynsman; (Capitane) Charles Geddes, of Rahan, [Margaret Gordoun, Lady Kilquhannitie, the relict, with the thrie fatherless bairnes, kyne and friendis of vmgle Johnne M'Nacht of Kilquhannatie.] Preloutouris for the pannell, Alexander Maxwell of Logane; John Maxwell of Conhathie; Robert Maister of Maxwell; Mr Williame Maxwell of Caveris; Mr Alexander King, Aduocate; Adame Cunninghame, Aduocate; Sir Robert Maxwell, of Spottis; The Gudeman of Cowhill

The persewaris, vnderstanding Johnne Huttone to be innocent of the slauchter, passes simpliciter fra his persute, quhair-upoune Johnne Huttone askis instrumentis.

“ Verdict.—The Assyse be the mouth of James Canuane of Killochi, chancellor, all in ane voice fand, pronoucit, and declairit the said Thomas Maxwell to be cleane innocent, and acquit of the slauchter of the said vmgle Johnne M'Nacht, of Kilquhannitie, and of being airt and pairt thair of. Alexander Maxwell of Logane became plege and souertie for Thomas Maxwell his brother germane,—and Capitane Charles Geddes of Rahan, and Johnne M'Nacht mercheand burges of Edinburgh, other of thame become pleges and souerties, for vtheris, that thae and ather of thame sall obserue and keip his Majesty's peax to all our souerane lordis legis, and nawayis to molest or

trouble thame in thair persones guidis or possessiones, vther-
ways nor be ordour of law and justice; ather of thame under
the pane of ffyve hundred merkis."

NOTE W.—Vol. ii.—PAGE 105.

SURRENDER OF KENMURE CASTLE.

"A LETTER from Carlisle, dated December 25th 1650, gives the following account. 'A party of Horse and Dragoons was sent from this Garrison consisting of about 1,000 to Garrison Dumfrieze in Scotland where they are in quiet condition.—There were divers cavaliers, lords and gentlemen, with some 400 attendants met there with a purpose to raise some forces for their king, but upon the advance of this party they left the town and went to their homes, which makes me conjecture they like not the dancing of the Scotch jigge at Sterling, this jocund time of Christmas. Just now a packet came to me from my Lieutenant Colonel at Dumfrieze, which gives us an account of the party's proceedings there under his command which he sent into Galloway to prevent the gathering of the enemy in these parts. To give you the particulars will be too tedious, only this I will say, that they have been very active, the Lord going along with them, so that they have done their business, and they write to me that there is not much considerable to be done in that part of Scotland, only the garrisoning of some castles for conveniency of passage, and awing the country; they have taken the strong Castle of Kenmore, whose articles are as followeth.'

"December 22nd, 1650, *Articles concluded and agreed upon, this day and yeere aforesaid, betwixt the Lord Kenmore, governour of his Castle of Kenmore, on the one party, and Captain Dawson, Captain Crackenthorpe, and Captain Nary on the other party, for the parliament of England.*

“Impremis. It is concluded and agreed upon, that the said Lord Kenmore shall forthwith deliver up to the said Captain D. Captain C. and Captain M. his Castle of Kenmore, with all the armes and ammunition for the use of his excellency the Lord General Cromwell.

“2d It is concluded and agreed upon that the said Lord Kenmore shall have all his household stuffes, of what sort soever within the said Castle, secured to his proper use, either within such roomes of his said Castle as he shall chosse, or by conveying them away to some other place, provided it be within 14 daies.

“3d That the Lord Kenmore with such as are now in armes with him in said Castle, whose names are underwritten, shall have liberty to repair to their own homes without any disturbance to their persons or estates, acting nothing prejudiciall to the army of England, or shall have seven daies (the morrow the 23d of this instant being the first) to dispose of themselves, their horses and armes without let or molestation by any belonging to his excellency’s army.

NIAN : DAWSON.

KENMORE. RICH : CRACKENTHORPE.

JOHN NARY.

Robert Lord Kenmore.

Robert Glendoning. Alexr : Maxwell.

Jo : Glendoning. Geo : Heriot.

Rob : Gourden. James Gibson.

Ja : Gourden. Patrick Murdock.

“The rest of the common soldiers are likewise to have the benefit of the aforesaid articles.”

“*A note of the armes and ammunition taken in the expedition from Dumfrieze into Galloway by the aforesaid Captains.*

“At Kilcobright and thence carried to Kenmore

three barrels of powder, match proportionable, all the armes found there were broken, because there was not conveyance for them. Taken at this same Castle, sixty muskets and firelocks, eight pikes, eight great barrels of powder, each containing neire three ordinary barrels, match and ball proportionable, great store of meall and beefe, taken on the march about forty horse and some prisoners.”

NOTE X.—Vol. ii.—PAGE 156.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Galloway.

SIR,

“Your desire to know the present condition of this afflicted country, hath offered me occasion to procure you some account of the grievous sufferings of several parishes, especially within the Stewartry of Galloway, upon the account of not submitting to the government of prelacy, and such preachers as are thrust in upon them by it. Sir, any thing I can say hére, is but a hint in comparison of what might be found upon a more full search. Truly, Sir, though I be no fanatic, nor favourer of fanaticism, yet I cannot but be deeply affected, not only as a Christian, but as a man and member within this kingdom; for these things that are falling out here, seem to import, not only the breaking of some of that party called fanatics, but the quite undoing of a considerable part of this kingdom, and putting them out of all capacity to be serviceable in the necessary defence of the rest, against the invasions of a foreign army, when we are so often threatened: for in these bounds generally all men (without difference) are disobliged and discouraged from doing any service in that sort, if there should be occasion offered, I wish a due impression upon you also, and every one who minds the general good of the land, and chiefly

our rulers, upon whom are the managing of affairs under his majesty, that remedy might be found out for preventing the weakening and destroying our own selves, especially now when we are in hazard from our enemies abroad: but it is a sad matter that no man dare represent his grievances or complain of wrongs done to him or his interests, lest he be ill looked on, and put himself in hazard of greater sufferings, as several here have found by sad experience, for complaining to the commanders. The first of these sufferings was begun in the year 1663, about mid May, when the forces came into Dumfries and Kirkcudbright. The second was in the year 1665, when the party, horse and foot, came in under the command of Sir James Turner. The third was in this present year 1666, about the month of March, or beginning of April, when the party came in under the command of the said Sir James Turner, who yet continues in the country. At the first two times, the Stewartry of Galloway mainly suffered by them, but in this last expedition, not only Galloway, but also the sheriffdom of Nithsdale hath suffered. First, as to their grievous exactions from that people, who were but poor before this time in comparison of other parts. Next, you will find some instances of several of the soldiers' inhuman, and also atheistical deportment, in these bounds. I could have sent you likewise account of many stumbling blocks the people have from their present preachers, whom they call curates, both as to their abrupt entry, and contrary their consent; and as to the light and unsober conversation (of the most part) of them wherever they come, as also their insolent and unbecoming carriage in pulpit: but I forbear in this lest I trouble you with tediousness, there are so many instances of this sort. Sir, I hope you will not question but I am a lover of his majesty's in-

terest, and the country's good, having given some proof of this in former times; but considering the carriage of these men, and of them who are employed at this time to bring the people to conformity, I am far mistaken if either the one or the other be fit instruments for persuading others to their duty either to God or man; yea, I am apprehensive that the way which is taken, shall prove a mean of strengthening that people in their former principles, and rendering Episcopacy, bishops, and such preachers, more hateful to them than ever before, rather than bring them to a cheerful submission, &c."

NOTE Y.—Vol. ii.—PAGE 229.

ON VISITING THRIEVE CASTLE.

AND do I stand before thee giant structure,
 Thou hoary relic of an age long past!
 Though impotent, thou still appearest to scowl,
 And frown contemptuous on a peaceful land!
 Why now assume the attitude of war
 When thou art stript of war's appendages?
 Why that important and repulsive mien?
 Thou art no more the seat of sovereignty—
 The awful palace of Galwegian Lords;
 For all subduing centuries have robbed thee
 Of ancient grandeur* and authority.
 Once Majesty itself thou couldst defy,
 And proudly domineer o'er friends and foes,
 Making thy influence pervade alike
 The royal mansion and the lowly cottage.
 Dost thou stand forth the oracle of time
 Announcing future sad vicissitudes,—
 Proclaiming the instability of power
 And evanescence of terrestrial greatness?
 Or lingerest thou an aged chronicler,

* The Douglasses kept a vessel for supplying the castle with luxuries from foreign countries.

Narrating deeds lost in forgetfulness
 Amidst the wreck of desolating ages?
 Speak out and tell us of the dire events
 Thou didst behold in thy ascendancy:
 Tell us how oft the vengeful foe recoiled
 With sullen murmur from thy wave-girt isle;
 How oft thy gates poured out the iron cased knights
 And veteran warriors on destruction bent
 To sweep tempestuous o'er a trembling land;
 How oft the bugle on thy lofty walls
 Summoned the vassal from his grateful slumber
 To join the standard of rebellious Lords;
 How oft the baleful fire gleamed from thy towers,—
 The fearful signal of approaching havoc;
 How oft the fiery cross—emblem of blood—
 Flew from thy portals at a tyrant's mandate.

Methinks I see upon thy battlements
 The stately forms of resolute defenders,
 Clad in the pageantry of costly armour,
 Flitting like spectral warriors in the air,
 Eager to mingle in the mortal combat.

Great haunt of terror and atrocity!
 Oft has the timid hind viewed thee askance
 And trembled in thy paralysing presence.
 Many have passed thy gates to be immured
 Within a living tomb; no more to view
 The face of nature, or the light of heaven.*

* The dungeon is a vault of about fourteen feet in length, and nine in breadth. In the end farthest from the entrance and light, is a vent, or funnel, resembling a very small chimney, which is built of hewn stone, bearing masonic marks. What had been its use, is now difficult to determine. As it appears to have communicated either with the main stair case, or some of the higher apartments of the castle, it had perhaps been made as a passage for sound, that the conversation of the prisoners might be overheard by the Governor or his officers.

At the old gate of the castle, formerly hung the well known emblems of feudal authority called *Jougs*: they now decorate the great entrance gate at Abbotsford. These *Jougs* are simply two semicircles of iron, which formed a kind of collar for the necks of offenders in olden times. The old warder-key of the castle is now, we understand, in the possession of Mr James Napier, late, younger of Mollance.

What dismal works of horror and of death
 Thy massy walls have shrouded in concealment—
 What glittering guilt,—what suffering innocence—
 What hideous joy—what dark despair—
 What racking pain, and fiendish treachery,
 Have been thy secret and thy frequent inmates !
 Fell agent of oppression ! dread abode
 Of Caledonia's outlaws and assassins !
 Now drop thy arrogant and lofty pride ;
 Thy famed superiority has fled :
 Surrounding chieftains no more do thee homage,
 Or pay a yearly tribute for forbearance.
 'Tis true thou art majestic even in ruins,
 And strong though in the feebleness of age :
 Long hast thou struggled with the elements ;
 The impetuous flood has oft approached thy base,
 As if resolved to sweep thee from the earth,
 The angry storm has howled around thy head,—
 Now vanquished and retreating with dismay,—
 Now mustering all its might, prostrate to lay
 Thy stubborn walls, by its aerial billows.
 Thou hast defied, and fearlessly contemned
 The appalling thunder's rage, its fatal shafts,
 That pierce the subtle air on wings of flame,
 And leave behind them death and desolation.
 But still remember that unsparing time,
 Has seized thee in its unrelenting grasp,
 And will at last consign thee to destruction.

NOTE Z.—Vol. ii.—PAGE 230.

AFTER their defeat at Bothwell Bridge, “ Mr
 Hamilton and John Balfour, Andrew Hender-
 son and Alexander Henderson, George Fleman
 and James Russell, and Mr King and Mr Duglas,
 with several others, went to the Stewartry of Gal-
 loway towards Baskcob's, taking a horse of a pa-
 pist, and some arms from a rascal, who had taken
 and was lying in the way to take all that came
 that way at Entrekine ; and hearing tell that
 was in arms with a number of men to wait

on, all that came that way, not knowing where to go, they went straight to beside Earlstoune; lying all night on grass, came there on Wednesday morning, being the 25th of June, and quartered all night in a park beside Earlstone, and went to Earlstone on Thursday, and Friday to Dinduchal, and lay in a park, and went to Carsfairn; and Alexander Gordon came from Baskcob, and the gentlemen thereabout, and intreated the Fife men, with some others, not to sunder, expecting to raise all the country; and sundering with Mr Hamilton and Hall at Earlstone, and Baskcob, took them to Kenmoor town and supped, and then lay in a meadow all night, and staid at the Barmaclaling kirk forenoon; and then Archibald Stewart and James Pagan, and some others, went away to Minigaff, being a preaching to be on Sabbath, and staying all night by the way in a little house, and Sabbath morning came to Minigaff with Andrew Turnbull; and going to the preaching 2 miles be-west it, where Mr Samuel Arnott, and Mr George Barclay, and Mr Robert Archibald preached, and at night went to Barclay and Castle-Stewart, and staid until Tuesday; and meeting all at a house about a mile be-east Barclay, and consulting where to go to, Andrew and Alexander Henderson, and George Fleman, and James Russel, went to Baldone, and spake to Mr Barclay and Turnbull, and thence went to Barchanary, and staid till Thursday; and then coming back again, and spake to Mr Barclay in Baldone; and Mr Turnbull, and Robert and John Dick, came with them to Archibald Stewart's, and then sundered near Minigaff; and Andrew and Alexander Henderson, and George Fleman and James Russel lay out all night, being disappointed of their quarters and meeting together at Minigaff on Friday; and John Balfour and Blacktor went to CastleStewart,

and Andrew and Alexander Henderson went to Cochley, and James Russel, George Fleman, in a gentleman's house called Martin; and being alarmed, met all be-west Castle Stewart, and went west to all night: and in the Sabbath morning going to the preaching, and being near the meeting place, the alarm comes from Minigaff that Clavers was come. Then all, being so affrighted, dismissed; and these Galloway men that were so kind and pressing for the Fife men to stay together, left them, not knowing where to go to; but having two men come from Mr Welch from Carrick on Friday to Minnigaff the 3d day of July, in order to rising again, and desiring them to stay together, not knowing what to do, all the country flying, they ordering west towards Carrick, lighted at and refreshed themselves and their horse; and then horsing and riding, came to, where Mr Welch was, and staid till Tuesday; and being alarmed, Clavers being pursuing and within a mile, presently horsing and came to Drummellintoune Tuesday afternoon; and shoeing their horse, and refreshing themselves, went to Waterhead all night; and on Wednesday went to a den be-east the Waterhead with Mr Welch, and staid till afternoon; and the Lairds of Carrick wrote to Mr Welch, desiring him either to part with these men, or else they would have no more ado with him; and Mr Welch caused read the letter, being very grieved. And Andrew and Alexander Henderson, and George Fleman and James Russell, and James Kenere and John Foster, and William Kirk, horsed; John Balfour and Turnbull staid thereabout, John Balfour not being able to travail of his wound in his thigh that he got at Hamilton pickating afore the enemy, and they left and went toward the castle of Cumlock, resolving home to Fife. (Russel's Account in Kirkton's History.)

NOTE Aa.—Vol. ii. PAGE 395.

SYNOD OF GALLOWAY.

THE first meeting of the brethren residing in the bounds of the Synod of Galloway, took place at Minnigaff, May 14th, 1689.

“ Sederunt as follows, all Ministers.

Archibald Hamilton, minister of Wigtown.—

Patrick Peacock, minister of Kirkmabreck.

John Spalding, minister of Kirkcudbright.

Thomas Warner, minister of Balmaclellan.

James Wilson, in Kirkmaiden.

John Haltridge, from Ireland, not yet fixed in any charge in this country.

John M'Bride, from Ireland, and not yet fixed.

Thomas Miller in Stranraer, being minister there, Samuel Kelso, from Ireland.

James Bruce, from Ireland, and not yet fixed in this country.

Alexander Gordoun, from Ireland, and not yet fixed.

John Mares, also from Ireland.

George Guthrie, not fixed in this country in any charge.

Robert Hendrie, from Ireland, and not yet fixed in this country.

After prayer, Mr Archibald Hamiltoun was chosen moderator of the meeting, and Mr Robert Hendrie, clerk.”

An application was given in by the people of Old Luce, for the appointment of Mr Hendrie, as their minister. The inhabitants of Whithorn intimated their desire to obtain Mr Kelso. Commissioners from New Luce presented their call to Mr Fergusson; and Commissioners from Borgue, intimated their wish to obtain Mr John M'Bride, for their pastor. With every application the

meeting complied. It then adjourned till three o'clock, and closed with prayer.

At the appointed hour the ministers again met, and nominated Messrs Peacock, Warner, and Hamiltoun, commissioners to the "General Meeting" of the Church.

Mr Cant, of Kells, agreed to denude himself of his charge.

The following overtures were sent to the General Meeting.

"First—That there be a General day of humiliation kepted through the whole kingdom, with public confession of the general defection, in order to the purgation of the said defection and healing the divisions of the land.

Secondly—That the General Meeting endeavour with the Government of this kingdom, to have the Presbyterian government established by law, according to our known principles and laudable practice, and that they also recommend it to all ministers, that they walk prudently in the exercise of government and discipline, so that no just ground of offence be given to the Civil Magistrate.

Thirdly—That it be overtured to the Government, that all incumbents wanting the Call of the people, or who are not at present allowed and approved, be by them declaired to be intruders.

Fourthly—That the Government be pleased to revive the act concerning a Magistrate in every paroch, for imposing of civil mulcts, and bodily punishments upon all scandalous persons.

"The meeting was closed with prayer and thanksgiving."

MINISTERS OF GALLOWAY SINCE THE REVOLUTION, WITH THE YEARS WHEN THEIR NAMES FIRST APPEARED IN THE SYNOD RECORDS. [*At first many of the parishes could not be supplied with pastors,*]

PRESBYTERY OF STRANRAER.

Port Patrick.

Robert Boyd, 1704. Thomas Elder, 1727.—
Alexander Henderson, 1732. Dr. John M'Kenzie,¹
1773. Andrew Urquhart, 1837.

Stoneykirk.

Robert Campbell, 1697. George Crawford,
1712. Hugh Mitchell, 1734. Andrew Dalziel,
1739. John Hunter, 1757. Henry Blain, 1782.
James Anderson, 1817. Robert M'Neil, 1840.

Kirkmaiden.

James Wilson, 1689. John Monteith, 1697.—
John Anderson, 1716. James M'Fairan, 1739.
John Coulter, 1764. Robert Callendar, 1772.—
Thomas Young, 1813. James French, 1818.—
John Lamb, 1826.

Leswalt.

Thomas Castlelaw, 1692. John Godfrey, 1707.
John Montgomerie, 1721. Thomas Elder, 1731.
Robert Menzies, 1734. Thomas Muter, 1737.—
David Henderson, 1763. John Rose, 1766.—
Andrew M'Cubin, 1798.

Kirkcolm.

James Bell, 1693. Archibald Marshall, 1706.
James M'Culloch, 1745. William Rose, 1795.

Stranraer.

Thomas Miller, 1689. Walter Lawrie, 1696.
George Blair, 1745. John Coulter, 1772. David
Wilson, 1814.

¹ He published a volume of Poems, &c.

Inch.

William Wilson, 1696. William Biggar, 1729. Robert Findlay 1739. Andrew Ross,¹ 1762. Peter Fergusson, 1788. James Fergusson, 1835.

Old Luce.

Robert Hendrie, 1689. Robert Colville, 1700. James Tweddle, 1716. James Tweddle, 1758. William Lermont, 1778. John M'Dowall. 1822.

New Luce

Andrew Fergusson, 1689. William Keith, 1700. Thomas Hay, 1712. John Dickson, 1725. James Caddel, 1770. Anthony Stewart, 1791.—Samuel Kennedy, 1800. Peter M'Master, 1803. William M'Kergo, 1811.

PRESBYTERY OF WIGTOWN.

Kirkcowan.

Patrick Dunlop, 1697. Hugh Dunlop, 1701. James Murdoch, 1707. James M'Clellan, 1719. Robert Hunter, 1744. John Dickson, 1783.—Anthony Stewart, M.D., 1800.

Mockrum.

James Stewart, 1695. William Cooper, 1701. Robert Walker, 1748. John Steven, 1788. Alexander Young, 1828.

Sorkie.

Alexander Gordon, 1689. John Wilson, 1695. Archibald Haddin, 1700. Alexander Anderson, 1724. James Maitland, 1738. Isaac Davidson, 1776. E. W. Davidson, 1794.

Whithorn.

Samuel Kelso, 1689. Alexander Dunlop, 1693. Thomas Elder, 1704. John M'Call, 1712.—

¹ Sir John Ross, the intrepid Artic Navigator, is his son.—General Andrew Ross, was another member of the same family.

Andrew Adair, 1743. Dr. Isaac Davidson, 1795. Christopher Nicholson, 1811.

Glasserton.

John Wilson, 1695. Robert Seatown, 1700. Alexander Gordon, 1745. Dr. James Laing,¹ 1761. Samuel Clanahan, 1814.

Kirkinner.

Hugh Cowan, 1694. William Campbell, 1703. Andrew Reid, 1744. John Hart, 1745. Robert Henderson, 1761, John Graham, 1779. James Reid, 1816.

Wigtown.

Archibald Hamilton, 1689. Thomas Kerr, 1701. Edward Boyd, 1731. David Henderson, 1766. Andrew Donnan, 1783. Peter Young, 1799.

Penninghame.

Thomas Cobham, 1691. Robert Rowan, 1696. John Miller,² 1716. Patrick Anderson, 1747.—William Boyd, 1760. James Black, 1795. Samuel Richardson, 1826.

Minnigaff.

Robert Burnet, 1695. Thomas Campbell, 1700. George Muirhead, 1747. Ebenezer Stot, 1748. John G. Maitland, 1798. Michael S. Johnston, 1836.

Kirkmabreck.

Patrick Peacock, 1689. David Edgar, 1695. Samuel Brown, 1703. Samuel Brown,³ 1752.

¹ J. R. McCulloch, Esq., the celebrated Political Economist, and author of the Commercial Dictionary, Geographical Dictionary, now in course of publication, &c., &c., is Dr. Laing's grandson.

² His son George Miller, Esq., was Consul General for Great Britain in the United States of America

³ Father of the celebrated Dr. Thomas Brown, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

Dr. John Inglis, 1780. John Sibbald, 1809.—
John Muir, 1834.

PRESBYTERY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Anwoth.

Michael Bruce, 1689. Thomas Hay, 1696.—
George Garthshore, 1714. John Ainslie, 1724.
John Welsh, 1727. Robert Carson, 1753.—
William Gordon, 1770. Hugh Gordon, 1790.—
Thomas Turnbull, 1809. Thomas Johnston, 1839.

Girthon.

Mr Gemell, 1693. Patrick Johnston,¹ 1699.—
Robert Thomson, 1737. Robert Cooper, 1759.
John M'Knight, 1778. William Thorburn, 1794.
Robert Gordon,² 1802. Robert Jeffrey, 1818.

Borgue.

Mr M'Bryde, 1689. James Monteith,³ 1693.
James Brown, 1741. David Forbes,⁴ 1752. Samuel
Smith,⁵ 1793. James Gordon, 1816. Samuel
Smith, 1834.

Twynholm.

William Clark, 1693. Andrew Boyd, 1727.—
Henry Grieve, 1762. Dr John Scott, 1763. John
Williamson, 1802. John Gordon, 1835.

Tongland.

Robert Brydone, 1691. Alexander Maitland,⁶
1711. Alexander Brown, 1748. William Robb,

¹ Ancestor of the Right Honourable Sir Alexander Johnston, Knight, of Carnsalloch.

² See the Literary History of Galloway, 2nd Ed. p. 175.

³ Mr Monteith wrote advices to his children, parishioners, &c.: they will be soon published from his own MS.

⁴ James Welsh, Esq. Advocate, and Steward Substitute of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is his grandson.

⁵ Wrote an Agricultural Survey of Galloway.

⁶ Great-grandfather of Thomas Maitland, Esq., the present Solicitor General of Scotland.

1769. Alexander Robb, 1797. Thomas Brown,¹ 1807. William Dow, 1826. Dugald S. Williamson, 1832.

Balmaghie.

John M'Millan, 1694. John M'Millan,² 1701. William M'Kie, 1710. David Blenchell, 1764. Samuel Martin, 1769. Philip Morrison, 1777.—James Henderson, 1804. Alexander Gibson, 1839.

Kells.

Andrew Ewart, 1692. Peter Yorston, 1741. John Gillespie, 1764. William Gillespie,³ 1806. James Maitland, 1826.

Carsphairn.

Andrew Cameron, 1693. John Rae, 1695.—Andrew Reid, 1737. William Boyd, 1750. John Campbell, 1773. Samuel Smith, 1783. Robert Gordon, 1793. Henry Currie, 1802. Thomas Cannan, 1826. David Welsh, 1833.

Dalry.

William Boyd, 1691. Alexander Dick, 1740. Alexander M'Gowan, 1783. William Anderson, 1827. George Paterson, 1836.

Balmacellellan.

Thomas Warner, 1689. Robert Donaldson, 1713. William M'Kie, 1747. Nathaniel M'Kie, 1780. James Thomson, 1791. Gavin Cullen, 1826.

Parton.

Samuel Spalding, 1693. James Rowan, 1714. John Crocket, 1743. William Donaldson, 1761. Archibald Glen, 1800. James Rae, 1809.—William G. Crosbie, 1830.

¹ Dr. Brown is now Minister of St. John's, Glasgow.

² Deposed by the General Assembly for contumacy, and known as the founder of the sect denominated Macmillanites.

³ Published Poems &c, See Literary History of Galloway.

Crossmichael.

Mr Murdoch, 1692. Robert Gordon, 1702.
 Andrew Dick 1724. Nathaniel M'Kie, 1739.
 John Johnston, 1783. David Welsh,¹ 1821.—
 William Glover,² 1828. John Whitson, M. D.
 1837.

Buittle.

William Tod, 1700. John M'Knaught, 1738.
 George Maxwell, 1793. Alexander Crosby, 1808.

Kelton.

William Falconer, 1695. John Lamond, 1730.
 Thomas Halliday, 1776. John M'Clellan, 1808.
 Samuel Cowan, 1839.

Kirkcudbright.

John Spalding, 1689. Andrew Cameron, 1695.
 George Garthshore,³ 1723. Thomas Blacklock,⁴
 1762. William Crombie, 1765. Robert Muter,
 1770. George Hamilton, 1820. John M'Millan,
 1837.

Rerwick.

Alexander Telfer,⁵ 1689. William Jamieson,
 1731. James Thomson, 1789. James Thomson,
 his son, 1826.

1 Dr Welsh is now Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh.

2 Now a minister of Edinburgh.

3 The distinguished physician, Dr. Maxwell Garthshore of London, was his son.

4 He was blind almost from infancy. His settlement was strenuously opposed by the parish.

5 Known as the author of a curious pamphlet entitled "A True Relation of an Apparition, the Expressions and Actings of a Spirit which infested the house of Andrew Mackie of Ringcroft of Stocking, in the parish of Rerrick, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, 1695; by Mr Alexander Telfair, Minister of that Paroch, and attested by many other persons who were also eye and ear witnesses."

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY OF DUMFRIES.

Kirkpatrick Durham.

James Hill 1742. Robert M'Morrine, 1744.
David Lamont,¹ 1774. George John Duncan,
1832.

Urr.

John Hepburn, 1690. Thomas M'Kinnel 1736.
James Muirhead,² 1770. Alexander Murray,³
1806. John M'Whir 1813. George Burnside,
1836.

Colvend.

Luke Gibson, 1725. James Finnan, 1761.
James Little, 1775. Andrew M'Culloch, 1812.

Kirkgunzeon.

John Miller, 1702. William Clark, 1747.—
James Heron, 1786. James Rae, 1802. John
Crocket, 1809.

Lochrutton.

George Duncan, 1728. George Duncan, his
son, 1766. Thomas Inglis, 1807.

Kirkbean.

William Stewart resigned his charge (as minister,) on 14th October, 1743. James Hogg, 1745.
James Alexander, 1760. Edward Neilson, 1789.
Thomas Grierson, 1824.

Newabbey.

William Irvine, 1726. William Wright, 1769.
James Hamilton, 1813.

Kirkpatrick Irongray.

James Guthrie, 1694. Archibald Little, 1759.

¹ Dr Lamont was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1822, and preached before George IV. when he visited his northern dominions.

² Dr. Muirhead was father of William Muirhead Herries of Spottes, a member of the Scottish Bar.

³ Dr. Murray, the distinguished linguist,

James Finnan, 1775. John M'Cubbin, 1797.—
Dr. Anthony Dow, 1818. David Dow, his son,
1822. Robert Crawford, 1832.

Terregles.

Thomas Mack, 1707. George Heron, 1752.—
John Kennedy, 1781. Theodore Keyden, 1791.
George Heron, 1815.

Troqueer.

William Somerville, 1690. Alexander Hutchi-
son, 1698. John Simpson, 1705. John Bowie.
1709, James Pursel, 1733. John Ewart,¹ 1743.
Joseph Eastward, 1797. William Thorburn,
1801.

NOTE *Bb*.—Vol. ii.—PAGE 343.

PRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL "COMMISSION FOR JUDGING OF
ELSPETH M'COWEN AND MARY MILLAR, ALLEADGED GUILTY
OF WITCHCRAFT, 1698.

"THE LORDS of his Majesties privie Councill, being informed that Elspeth M'Cowen and Mary Millar, both within the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, presently prisoners within the tolbooth of Kirkcudbright, are alleaged guilty of the horid cryme of witchcraft, and hes committed severall malifices; and considering it will be a great deall of charges and expenses to bring the saids Elspeth M'Cowen, and Mary Millar to this place, in order to a tryall before the Lords commissioners of justiciary: Besides, that severall inconveniences may aryse by there transportation. And the said Lords lykewayes considering that this horid cryme cannot be tryed and judged by any persones in the countrie without a warrant and commission from their Lordships for that effect; And the saids Lords being desyreous to have the said matter brought to a tryall, that the persones guilty

1 Son of the Reverend Andrew Ewart, minister of Kells; proprietor of Mullock in the parish of Rerwick, and Drummore in the parish of Kirkcudbright. This clergyman's eldest son Joseph, was Minister Plenepotentiary for Great Britain at the court of Berlin. His second son, a distinguished merchant in Liverpool, was the father of William Ewart, Esq., M. P.,—

may receive condigne punishment, and others may be deterred from committing so horid a cryme in time coming; They Doe hereby give full power, warrant, and commission, to Sir John Maxwell of Pollock,——Maxwell of Dalswintoune, Hugh M'Guffock of Rusco, Adam Newall of Barskeoche,——Dunbar of Machrymore, Thomas Alexander, Stewart Depute of Kirkcudbright, Robert M'Clelland of Barmagachan, and Mr Alexander Fergusson of Isle, Advocate; And declare any three of the foresaids persones to be a sufficient quorum, the said Stewart Depute of Kirkcudbright being one of the three, To take tryall off, and to judge and do justice upon the saids Elspeth M'Cowen, and Mary Millar, for the cryme of witchcraft. And in order thereto, To meitt and convene att Kirkcudbright, the second ffryday of Apryle nixt to come, and there to accept of this present commission, and upon there acceptance to administrate the oath of fidelity to the person whom the Lord Justice Clerk or James Montgomery of Langshare, Clerk to the Justice Court, shall depute and substitute to be Clerk to the present Commissione, With power to the saids Commissioners or there said quorum, to choyse there own Clerk for whom they shall be answerable, In caise that the saids Lords Justice Clerk and James Montgomery, shall refuse to nominate a Clerk in this matter, they being first requyred so to doe, With power lykewayes to the saids persones hereby commissionat or there said quorum, To create, make, and constitute Serjants, Demysters, and other members of the said court, And to Issue out and cause raise precepts or lybells of indictment at the instance of Samuell Cairnmount, writer in Kirkcudbright, as procurator fiscall, for his Majesties interest in the said matter, against the saids Elspeth M'Cowen and Mary Millar, accused of witchcraft, ffor sumonding and citeing them upon ffyfteen dayes, by delivering to them a full copie of the lybell or indictment, with the names and designationes of the Assyzers and witnesses subjoined; And for citeing there assyzers and witnesses in the ordinary and under the usual paynes and certificationes, To compare before the saids Commissioners hereby commissionat, or their said quorum at
with
power also to them to americiat and fyne the absent Assyzers and witnesses, and the amerciaments and ffynes to uplift for there own use and behove, and to adjourn themselves from time to time till the relevancie be discust, To the effect that the pannels being fullie heard, The said Commissioners or there said quorum may Judge and determine the said relevancie of the lybell, and to call ane inquest of ffourty ffive persons who are

to be cited on the assyse of the said pannells, and a list of there names and Designations given in to the saids persones accused with there lybells as said is, And after the discussing the relevancy of the said lybell in presence of the said persones of inquest, by pronouncing one interloquitor thereon; out of that number to choyse ane assyze of ffyften, and to administrat to them the ordinary oath in the usual tearms; And with power also to the saids Commissioners or there said quorum to examine the witnesses to be cited in presence of the said pannells, and sworne inquest upon the poynts that shall be admitted to probatione: And immediately thereafter, without any adjournment, to remitt the said lybell and interloquitor to be given by them anent the relevancy thereof, And the depositiones of the witnesses to be taken in maner foresaid, in knowledge of the said inqueist and assyze, who, without delay or going out of the Court are to be enclosed by themselves, And are hereby apoynted to remayne so enclosed and none suffered to be with them, or to have access to them, or any of themselves suffered to goe out untill they be agreed and conclude their answer; And to elect a Chancellor, or president, with a Clerk of there own number, and after reading and perusing of the said indictment, Interloquitor to be pronounced thereon, and depositiones of the witnesses to be taken in presence of the said pannells and assyze, They are to find the lybell proven against the said pannells or not, according to law, as they will be answerable to God, and a good Conscience, And that they draw up their verdict accordingly, bearing what way every assyzer doeth vote, and delyver the samen, being first subscribed by the Chancellor and Clerk, and sealed by the hand of there Chancellor or president to there saids Commissioners or there said quorum, whom they hereby authorise and Commissionat to advyse the hail process and verdict of the inqueist, and to give and pronounce Sentence Condemnator or absolvitor in the said matter according to justice; and in caise the saids persones shall find the saids pannells guiltie of the crymes layed to there charge, With power to the saids Commissioners or there said quorum, To Decern and Adjudge them to be burned, or otherwayes to be execute to death within such space and after such a manner as they shall think fit, and appoints the saids Commissioners, there said quorum or Clerk, to transmitt this hail process which shall be ledd before them against the said Elspeth McCowen and Mary Millar, and severall steps thereof and verdict of the inquest to be given thereupon to the said Lords of His Majesties privie Councill, betwixt and the ffyfteenth day of June nixt to come,

To be considered be them, And Discharges the said Commissioners or there quorum to suffer the sentence which shall be pronounced be them, Against the saids pannells, to be put to execution, or to appoynt or affix a day for executing thereof without speciall warrant and order had and obtained from the said Lords of privie Councill for that effect, And Generally with power to the said Commissioners or there said quorum, to act, do, and perform, all and sundrie things whatsomever competent and incumbent to be acted, done, and performed, by any Commissioners of Justiciary hitherto nominated and appoynted by the said Lords of privie Councill, And the saids Lords appoynts Commissioners or there said quorum, within the space of ——— moneth after pronouncing and executing there sentence in the matter, To report to the Lords, Commissioners of Justiciary, or to the Clerk of the Criminall Court, ane authentick extract under there hands of the said process, Sentence, and the manner of executing thereof, To the effect the samen may be recorded in the books of the Justiciary, which the Clerk to the Criminall court is hereby requyred to record therein as he will be answerable. Given att Edinburgh, the first day of March, Jajvj, and ninety eight years. Sic subscribitur Marchmont, Cancellor, Southerland, Buchan, Carmichaell, Ja. Stewart, Jo. Lauder, A. Hope, A. Murray, Ard. Mure. Extracted be me,
GILB. ELIOT, Cls. S. Cons."

NOTE Cc.—Vol. ii.—PAGE 343.

[To shew the kind of evidence adduced in proof of witchcraft, we give two extracts from authentic records. The first is from the Minute Book of the Kirk Session of Kirkcudbright.]

"JANET M'ROBERT in Milnburn is delated to the Session for Witchcraft, the signs and instances qrof [whereof] are afterwards recorded. The Session therefor recommends to the Magistrates to apprehend and incarcerate her till tryall be had of that matter.

Feb. 6, 1701.

"As to Janet M'Robert in Milnburn, it is delated by Elizabeth Lauchlon, lawfull daughter to John Lauchlon yr., [there] that the sd. [said] Elizabeth went to Janet's house, when she was not within, and looking in at the door saw a wheel going about and spinning without the help of any person seen by her, and she went in and essayed to lay hold of the said wheel, but was beat back to the door and her head was hurt, though sh saw

nobody. And yt. [that] after she was in the said Janet's house (being at the school with her,) the Devil appeared to her in the likeness of a man, and did bid her deliver herself over to him, from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot, which she refused to do, saying she would rather give herself to God Almighty. After the Devil went away, the sd. [said] Janet who was present with her, laid bonds on her not to tell. And yr after he came a second time to her, being in Janet's house alone, in the likeness of a gentleman, and desired her to go with him and yr after disappeared, seeming not to go out at the door.

“Robert Crichton's wife farther delates, that when she was winnowing corn in Baylie Dunbar's barn, the said Janet came in to her and helped her, tho' not desired, till she had done, and desired of her some chaff for her cow, She gave her a small quantity in her apron, with which she seemed not to be satisfied, so upon the morrow thereafter, the said Robert Crichton's wife's breast swelled to a great height, which continued for about the space of five weeks, so that the young child who was then sucking decayed and vanished away to a shadow, and immediately yr after their cow took such a distemper that her milk had neither the colour nor taste that it used to have, so yt no use could be made of it, all which happened about three years ago.

“It is further delated by Howell, that being one day in John Robertson's in the Milnburn, he desired to buy two hens, they said they had none, but perhaps Janet M'Robert would do it, and accordingly he asked Janet, who answered she had none to sell to him, he replied you have them to eat my goodmother's bear when it is sown, but, (said he,) my rough lad (meaning his dog,) will perhaps bring them to me. She answered, your rough lad will bring none of my hens this two days; and before that he went to the town, the dog went mad to the beholding of many,

“Further, it is delated that a friend of the said Janet's living in Rerwick, whose wife was lying on childbed, did send his daughter to Janet to borrow some money which she refused to give at the first, yet upon a second consideration she gave her two fourteens, but still assured the Lass that she would lose them What, (says the Lass) am I a child yet, and for the mare security she took a purse out of her pocket in which there were no holes, and took out some turmour [turmerick] which she had in it, and did put in the two fourteens and threw the neck of the purse (as she used perhaps to do) assuring herself that she should not lose them now, and went home, and when

she came there, she opened the purse to take out the two fourteens, and she had nothing.

‘ Further, it is delated by John M’Gympser’s wife, Agnes Kirk, that the said Janet came one day there, and desired a hare’s bouk [carcase] which she refused, and since that time their dog hath neither been able to run or take ane hare.

Feb. 12th, 1701.

“ As to Janet M’Robert, John Bodden in Milnburn delates, that at the laik wake of his child three years ago, Patrick Linton’s son heard a great noise about Janet’s house, so yt he was afraid to go out at the door, and John Bodden himself going to the door heard it also, at which he was greatly affrighted.— Upon the morrow yr after, the said Janet went into John’s house, and they told her what they heard the night before about her house. Janet answered, it is nothing but my clocken hen; but John declared that all the hens within twenty miles, would not have made such a noise

“ The sd, John further delates that upon the Wednesday after Janet was incarcerated, he did see about cock crow a candle going through the said Janet’s house, but saw nothing holding it.

April 10th, 1701.

“ As to Janet M’Robert, an extract of the delations against her being sent to Edinburgh, and a commission written for to pursue her legally it was denyed in regard they judged the delations not to be sufficient presumptions of guilt, so as to found a process of that nature. Notwithstanding thereof the said Janet consented to an act of Banishment, and went hence to Ireland.”

FROM THE SESSION BOOK OF TWYNHOLM.

18th April, 1703.

“ Jean M’Murrie in Irelandton, suspect of Witchcraft, being apprehended and incarcerated in the tolbooth of Kirkcudbright upon a warrant from the civil magistrate, the minr. [minister] is desired to cause cite to the next Session any whom he can find to have any presumptions of Witchcraft agt the said Jean;

25th April, 1703.

“ The minister reports that he (as he was desired) has caused cite some persons anent Jean M’Murrie’s suspecte l Witchcraft, such as, 1st. Florence Sprot who being called and compearing declares, that by the report of the country Jean M’Murrie has been under the name of a Witch for many years.

“ 2d. John M’Gown in Culcray in Tongland declares, that he having a daughter of Jean M’Murrie’s with him, the said Jean came one day to his house before her daughter went from him,

and the sd Jean having conceived some anger because her daughter came to him without the said Jean's consent, she staying a little in his house, went away to a neighbours house, and stayed there all night, and the said John going to her to morrow, when she saw the said John, she inquired how it came to pass that he took her daughter without her consent; and he desiring her back again to his house, but she by no entreatie wd [would] go to his house, and left the said John in a rage, and within about four days his wife took a dreadful stich thro' her, as if she had been stricken with a whinger or knife, and his wife desiring earnestly that Jean M'Murrie would come and see her, but the sd Jean would never come to see her, (altho' bidden by Janet Dallan in Irlandton,) and so the said John's wife continued in great pain until she died.

"3d. Issobel M'Gown in Netherton, who, being called and compearing, declares, that Jean M'Murrie has been under the name of a Witch for many years by the report of the country.

"4th. Christian Bisset in Glencroft, declares that Jean M'Murrie has been under the name of a witch since she came to the parish, which is more than ten years.—

2d May, 1703.

"Janet M'Haffie in the Mark of Twynhame, declares that in Harvest 1700, Jean M'Murrie came one night to the said Mark after they had been at the Mill, and the said Janet M'Haffie going to milk the kye, disowned the said Jean (not knowing that it was she,) neither did any other about the Mark own the said Jean that night, and Jean going away without any alms that night, upon the morrow their milk was made useless, having a loathsome smell, likewise the said Janet M'Haffie fell sick, and was like a daft body for about eight days, at the end whereof both the sd Janet and their milk grew better.—

4th May, 1703.

"Margaret Kingan in Inglishtown, declares along with Quintin Furmount, kirk officer, that John Neilson in Waltrees said to them, that this last ware Jean M'Murrie was selling about a peck of corn to the said John, and the said John would not give the said Jean what she would have for the said corn, and so the said Jean went away from him in an anger, and the said John's horse did sweat until he died.

4th May, 1703.

"Robert Gelly and Sarah M'Nacht, in Chappell in Tongland, heaving been hearing sermon in Twynhame this day, were desired by the minister to wait upon the Session, which was to meet after sermon, which accordingly they did, and the said

Sarah declares before the Session that upon a day about Midsummer last, Jean M'Murrie came into the Chappel and sought a piece bread to a lass that she had with her, and Sarah M'. Nacht, said she had no bread ready; Jean M'Murrie said, she (viz. the lass that was with her) would. it may be, take some of these pottage, (Sarah having some pottage among her hands) but, however, Sarah gave her none, and Jean M'Murrie going away muttering, said, either "you may have more loss," or "you shall have more loss," and within about six hours or thereby thereafter, Robert Gelly lost a horse, and that the said Jean came never to Robert Gelly's house since that time, and the said Robert declares that he has still the thoughts that his horse was killed with divelrie.

4th May, 1703.

"Robert Bryce, Robert M'Burnie, and William Brown, ruling elders, declared that Thomas Craig in Barwhinnock said to them that upon a day more than two years ago Jean M'. Murrie came to his house and sought his horse and began to discourse to the sd Thomas and his wife about flesh. Thomas said they had no flesh, she went away in a rage and said God send them more against the next time she should come there, and within a week the said Thomas lost a quey by drowning.

9th May, 1703.

"Robert Bryce attended the presbytery. The minister reports that Jean M'Murrie having sought an Act of Banishment to transport herself out of the Stewartrie of Kirkcudbright within or at the end of ten days, and never to be found within the same again under the pain of death, is let out of Prison."

MEMBERS OF THE KIRK SESSION OF TWYNHOLM AT THIS TIME

William Clark, minister, James Robison, Thomas Robison, John Herries, Ninian M'Nay, Robert Bryce, James Milrae, William Milrae, William Brown, Thomas Sproat, James M'. Kenna, Alexander Halliday, Robert M'Burnie.

NOTE *Dd.*—Vol. ii.—PAGE 476.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SIR ROBERT MAXWELL OF ORCHARDTON.*

Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardton, in the

* Perhaps, it is not generally known, that this unfortunate gentleman's history, was the *ground work* of SIR WALTER SCOTT'S very popular Novel—"GUY MANNERING."

county of Galloway, was the descendant of an ancient Roman Catholic family of title in the south of Scotland. He was the only child of a religious and bigoted recluse, who sent him, while yet very young, to a college of Jesuits in Flanders, for education—the paternal estate being, in the meantime, wholly managed by the boy's uncle, the brother of the devotee, to whom he resigned the guardianship of the property, in order that he might employ the remainder of his days exclusively in acts of devotion. In the family of Orchardton, as, indeed, in most great families of that day, the younger branches were but ill provided for, and looked to the inheritor of the family estate alone for the means of supporting their rank in society: the liberal professions and the employments of trade were still considered somewhat dishonourable; and the unfortunate junior, nursed with inflated ideas of consequence and rank, was doomed in after life to exercise the servility, and experience the mortification of an humble dependant. In this case, the culpable negligence of the father had transferred the entire management of a large estate to his younger brother, who was so delighted in the possession, that he resolved to retain it, to the exclusion of the rightful heir. He consequently circulated a report that the boy was dead; and, on the death of the old baronet, which took place about this period, he laid claim to the title and estate. In the meantime, our young hero was suffering (very reluctantly) the severe discipline of the Jesuit's college, his expenses being defrayed by occasional supplies sent him by his uncle, which were represented to him as the bounties of the college—a story which he could not discredit, as he had been placed there at an age too young to know distinctly either who he was or whence he came. He was intelligent and docile; and was

deemed of sufficient capacity to become hereafter one of their own learned body, with which view he was educated. When at the age of sixteen, he found the discipline and austerities of a monastic life so ill suited to his inclination, that, on a trivial dispute with the superior of his college, he ran away, and enlisted himself in a French marching regiment. In this situation he sustained all the hardships of hunger, long marches, and incessant alarms; and, as it was in the hottest part of the war between France and England, about the year 1713, it may easily be imagined that his situation was by no means enviable. He fought as a foot-soldier at the battle of Dettingen; he was also at the battle of Fontenoy; and landed, as an ensign in the French troops, at Murray Frith, during the rebellion of 1745. He joined the rebels a little before the battle of Prestonpans, marched with them to Derby, and retreated with them to Scotland. He was wounded at the battle of Culloden,¹ and fled with a few friends to the woods of Lochaber, where he remained the greater part of the summer 1746, living upon the roots of trees goats' milk, and the oatmeal and water of such peasants as he durst confide in. Knowing, however, that it would be impossible to continue this course of life during the winter, he began to devise means of effecting his return to France—perfectly unconscious that, in the country where he was suffering all the miseries of an outcast criminal, he

¹ It may here be mentioned (what should have been noticed before,) that Sir Andrew Agnew, hereditary sheriff of Wigtownshire, who commanded the garrison which was placed in Blair Castle, previous to the battle of Culloden, died at Loch-naw in 1771, in the eighty fourth year of his age, after attaining the rank of Lieutenant-General, and the governorship of Tynemouth Castle. He never was present, it is said, at an action in which the English were defeated, though he fought in many battles.

was entitled to the possession of an ample estate and title. His scheme was to gain the coast of Galloway, where he hoped to get on board some smuggling vessel to the Isle of Man, and from thence to France. The hardships which he suffered in the prosecution of this plan would require a volume in their description. He crept through by-ways by night, and was forced to lie concealed among rocks and woods during the day. He was reduced almost to a state of nudity, and his food was obtained from the poorest peasants, in whom only he could confide. Of this scanty subsistence he was sometimes for days deprived; and, to complete his misfortunes, he was, after having walked barefooted over rocks, briars, and unfrequented places, at length discovered, seized,¹ and carried before a magistrate near Dumfries. As his name was Maxwell, which he did not attempt to conceal, he would have suffered as a rebel, had not his commission as a French Officer been found in the lining of his tattered coat, which entitled him to the treatment of a prisoner of war. This privilege, however, only extended to the preservation of his life. He was confined in a paved stone dungeon so long, that he had amused himself by giving names to each stone which composed the pavement, and which, in after life, he took great pleasure in relating and pointing out to his friends — An old woman, who had been his nurse in childhood, was at this time living in Dumfries, where he was a prisoner; and, having accidentally seen him and becoming acquainted with his name, apparent age, &c. felt an assurance that he was the rightful Sir Robert Maxwell. The indissoluble attachment of the lower orders in Scotland to their

¹ He was apprehended in the "Longwood," near Dumfries, a very sequestered and lonely spot.

chiefs is well known ; and, impelled by this feeling, this old and faithful domestic attended him with almost maternal affection, administering liberally to his distresses. After an interview of some weeks, she made him acquainted with her suspicion, and begged leave to examine a mark which she remembered upon his body. This proof also concurring, she became outrageous with joy, and ran about the streets proclaiming the discovery she had made. This rumour reaching the ears of the magistrates, inquiry was made, the proofs were examined, and it soon became the general opinion that he was the son of the old baronet of Orchardton. The estate lay twenty miles from Dumfries ; and the unlawful possessor being a man of considerable power, and of a most vindictive disposition, most people, whatever might be their private opinion, were cautious in espousing the cause of this disinherited and distressed orphan.— One gentleman, however, was found, who, to his eternal honour, took him by the hand. A Mr Gowdy¹ procured his release from prison, took him to his own house, clothed him agreeably to his rank, and enabled him to commence an action against his uncle. The latter was not inactive in the defence of his crime, and took every pains to prove his nephew to be an impostor. Chagrin and a consciousness of his guilt, however, put an end to his existence before the cause came to a hearing ; and Sir Robert was at length put into possession of an estate worth upwards of ten thousand pounds a year. He now began to display those qualities and abilities which had been but faintly perceptible in his former station. He now discovered an ingenuous mind, an intellect at once

¹ George Maxwell, Esq. of Munshes, also befriended him in this season of adversity.

vigorous and refined, and manners the most elegant and polished. His society was courted by all the neighbouring gentry; and, in the course of time, he married a Miss Maclellan, a near relation of the family of Lord Kirkcudbright;¹ with this lady he lived in the most perfect happiness for many

1 By this marriage he became proprietor of the castle of Kirkcudbright.

Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, in 1569, obtained the monastery of the Grey Friars in Kirkcudbright with the buildings, orchards, &c., belonging to it, for the purpose of erecting a castle and forming a garden on part of the ground. This castle was completed about the year 1582. The roof remained on the building until 1752, when it was taken off and some of it sold, and the rest, with other articles, carried to Orchardton by Sir Robert Maxwell, the proprietor. In the year 1570, Sir Thomas Maclellan sold the Friar's Church, together with the Church-yard, and the church of St. Andrews, with its cemetery, to the magistrates of Kirkcudbright.*

DISPOSITION.

* "At Kirkcudbright, the xxiiii. day of March the zier of God, Jav. seventy, [1570] It is appointed, contracted, finallie endid and agreed, betwixt an honorable man, Thomas Macklellane of Bombey, which heavand [obtained] the place, and Kirk within the Town of Kirkcudbright, quhilk some time pertained to the Freir minors of Kirkcudbright, of [from] our Sovereign Lord, with advice and consent of umqle James, Earl of Murray, Regent and Governor of the Realme, to him and his airs. and also being Patron to the Patrimony of ane Kirk within the said Burgh, callit Saint Andrew's Kirk, with the Kirk-yairde and chappellaries, chalmers, and yairds thereof, upon the ane part, and John Hunter and Herbert Gledstones Bailles of the said Burgh for the time; Edward Forster, Robert Forster, Andrew Gaw, John Doungalsone, Robert M'Culloch, John M'Kuffie, William Hay, John M'Call, Thomas M'Cartbey, Henrie Whyte, for themselves and the remanent Council, and community of the said Burgh of Kirkcudbright, upon the other part, in manner, form, and effect after follows, That is to say, Forasmickleas the foresaid Baillies Council, and Community of the said Burgh hes given and delivered to the said Thomas Macklellane of Bomby, the sum of twa hundreth merks, usual money, and ane hundreth bolls of lyme to

years. He joined in the prevalent practice of farming his own estate, and built a very elegant house. An imprudent speculation in the bank of Ayr, however, compelled him to abandon the seat of his an-

the performance of his lawfull business,* for the quhilk the said Thomas Binds and obliges him, his heirs and assignees, that he shall infest heretably the saids Baillies, Council, and Community of the said Burgh of Kirkeudbright, in the said Kirk, callit the Freir's Kirk, and the kirk yeard of the samyne, to be an Parish Kirk to the said Parish of Kirkeudbright, vested and leased thereuntil, And Also Gives, Grants, and Dispones to the said Baillies, Council, and Community of the said Burgh, all his Right, Title of Right, Claim, Kindness, interest, and possession, quhilk he or his Successors, or himself, his heirs and assignees, had, has, or any manner of way in time coming may have, in and to the said Kirk callit St. Andrew's Kirk, situate within the said Town, with the Kirk yeard thereof, Chappells, Chalmers, and yeard adjacent thereto, and their pertinents thereto, pertaining foresaid, and reservand to John McClellan and John Mitchell, [the] Chalmers and yeards quhilk they presently occupie, the day of the date hereof, for their lifetimes, and the remains of the saids Chalmers, Kirk, and Kirk-yeard to be peaceably broukit, joysit, set, usit, occupied, and Disposit, Be the saids Baillies, Council, and Community of the said Burgh, to their ain avail and profite as they sall think expedient, providing always the said Thomas McClellan of Bomby, [shall] uphould the queyr, that is to say, the third part of the said Kirk, sometime callit the Freir's Kirk, whilk is the east part thereof, for the parsons part, and sicklike [also] sall assist, fortify, and supply the said Baillies, Council, and Community of the said Burgh, that need bees, to compell the Parishioners of Kirkeudbright to uphould the [two] third parts of the said Kirk in thack tymmer, and stanes, as it is now delivered when the said Town requires him reasonably providing always in likeways that it sall not be lawfull nor lesun to the saids Baillies, Council, and Community, or any other persons, to cut, pele, or take away any of the growing tymmer now presently growing within the said Kirk yeard, Also the said Thomas, Binds and obliges him, his heirs and assignees, that if it may stand, that when repon-

* For the building of his castle.

cestors. He had reserved a small pittance, on which he and his lady lived the latter part of their days. This calamity he bore as became a man familiar with misfortune; and he continued the same worthy openhearted character he had ever

ment [restoration] sall happen to come to the Kirk, and religion within the realme, swa that the said Thomas may not lawfully warrant and Defend the said twa Kirkis, Kirk-yeardis, and pertinents thereof, unto the said Baillies, Councill, and Community, and their Successors be the law, in that case, the said Thomas Binds and obliges him and his foresaids to refund, content, and pay to the said Baillies, Councill and community of the said Burgh the foresaid sum of twa hundereth merks and an hundereth Bolls of lime again, the said Baillies, Councill, and community, rendering and dischargand the foresaid Seasin and infeftment with the Contract, acts, and all other Documents made thereupon within forty days next after it be manifestly known, that the said Thomas, his heirs or assignees, be the law may not warrin the samen. Quhilk sum of twa hundereth merks sall be paid to the said Thomas in this manner, That is to say, ane hundereth lbs. to be paid at the day of the date of this present Contract, and fifty merks to be paid next lambas, in compleat payment of the said sum of twa hundereth merks, and the said hundereth bolls of lime, to be paid betwixt the date of this Contract, and the feast of Pasche in lxxij. [1572] years, for observing fulfilling, and keeping of this present Contract, all the saids parties are Bound, obliged, and sworn, and has subscribed this present Contract with their hand and is content that the samen be insert and registrat in the Stewart Court books of Kirkcudbright, the said Stewart Depute's authority to be interponed thereto, day, zeir, and place foresaid, before thir witnesses, Thomas McClellan, William McClellan of Netherthird, Ninian McHeid, Gilbert Muir in Fiularg, and Archibald McClellan, with others present. (Signed) Thomas McClellan of Bomby, J. Gladstons, Baillie, Robert Foster, John Doungalsone, Thomas Quhyte, Jhon Foster."

Signed by Notaries for "Andrew Hall, John Hunter, John Haffie, John McKuffie, Thomas McCartney."

An instrument dated 4th May, 1550, speaks of the "Chappell-house and lands belonging to the Chappellarie of St. Andrew's Kirk."

been. The reduction of his fortune served only to redouble the kindness and cordiality of his friends. He died suddenly in September, 1786, whilst on the road to visit one of them—the Earl of Selkirk. He left behind him no issue ; but his name is still remembered with ardent attachment.”¹

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

¹ The present proprietor of Orchardton is great-grandson of Colonel William Maxwell, previously noticed who had the military command of Glasgow during the Rebellion of 1745, as we have already mentioned. For his valuable services Colonel William Maxwell received a present of plate from the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, ornamented with the arms of both places. The greater portion of this plate is still in the possession of Sir David Maxwell, Bart., of Cardoness, another of his great-grandsons. He was married to Miss Stewart of Castle Stewart, niece to that Gordon of Cardoness, who was shot by Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, at Bush o' Beel, near the kirk of Anwoth, in the year 1690,

Since we noticed the execution of Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, in page 329 of this volume, we have been favoured by Sir David Maxwell, with a copy of Sir Godfrey's trial, taken from authentic records, and we embrace this opportunity of inserting the indictment, verdict, and sentence. The trial took place on the 16th February, 1697.

INDICTMENT.

Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, of Myretoun, now Prisoner in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, You are indicted and accused at the instance of Elisabeth Gordon, Niece and nearest of kin to the deceased William Gordon of Cardiness, and William Stewart of Castle Stewart, her Husband, for his interest, As also at the instance of Sir James Stewart, His Majesty's Advocate for his highness' interest, That albeit by the Law of God, and the Laws of this and all other well governed realms, Manslaughter and Murder be a Crime of the highest nature and ought to be punished with Death and confiscation of moveables, Yet nevertheless it is of verity that you the said Sir Godfrey, shaking off all fear of God, or regard to His Majesty's Laws, Did, most maliciously and wickedly, and out of long precogitat malice, upon the second day of October, or on one or other of the days of that month, or of the September preceeding, in the year 1690, goe to the House of the deceast William Gordon of Cardiness, who at that time lived in the Bush of Beell, and having caused call the said William

Gordon to come furth, and speak to a man that waited for him, the said William being at the time in his own House making readie to goe to sermon, which was that day at the Kirk of Aunweith, and not apprehending the least hurt or mischief, offered to goe furth, and came towards the gate, where and when you the said Sir Godfrey did shoot at him with a gun charged, and by the shot broke his thigh bone and legg, and also wounded him in other parts of his body, so that he immediately fell to the ground, and within a few hours thereafter died of the said shot and wounds. And farther you was so barbarous and inhumane in perpetrating the said slaughter and murder that you insolently insulted over the said William fallen as said is, saying, now, Dog, I have got myself avenged of you, and you discharged any from lifting him up; But ordered and commanded such as were there to drive the Nolt over the Dog, as you wickedly called him.— Lykeas you went thereafter to the house of Samuel Brown in Goatend, about ane half myle distant from the said house of Bush of Beell, and there told that you had shot at the said William Gordon, and did there stay until you had ane account that William was mortally wounded and expiring, whereupon you did fly the kingdom: And being charged to appear was also denounced rebel, and so continued to abscond until that of late, by a remarkable Providence of God, you was found lurking, in the month of December last, in ane obscure house in Edinburgh, where you passed under the name of Mr ——— Johnstoun, and was there seized as a suspect person, until discovered to be what you are, viz the said Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, guilty of the foresaid atrocious murder, and therefore [placed] in the Tolbooth where you now are. Which villaneous crime of murder by you committed is greatly aggravated in that your deceast Father Sir Alexander M'Culloch and you having a wicked design to take from the said William Gordon, his own and his Father's inheritance, and having for that effect purchased ane assignation on to a few of his inconsiderable debts, and used Diligence for the same, did by letters of Ejection obtained by you, eject Marion Peebles, mother to the said William and ane old infirm gentlewoman out of the house of Bush of Beell, and that in one or other of the days of the months of the year 1666, and that so barbarously, that you and your accomplices, invading her in her own house as said is, did first beat her almost to death with the stilt wherewith she walked, and then dragged her out of the house and left her upon the dunghill, which shortly thereafter was the cause of her death, all which is notour. And farther in pro-

secution of your foresaid wicked malice and designe, you and your complices came upon the sixt of May 1668, to the foresaid House called the Bush of Beell, where the said William Gordon dwelt, and there did attacque and invade him with guns and swords, and gave him several wounds, for which and other heinous deeds of riot, oppression, and hame sucken, you was convened before the Lords of Privy Councill, and, upon probation, convict and fyned in the sum of three thousand merks, as the Decreet of Councill herewith produced testifies; off which crime of Manslaughter and Murder you are Guilty, art and part, which being found by the knowledge of ane Assise, you ought to be punished with death and confiscation of your moveables to the example and terror of others to committ the like in time coming."

THE VERDICT OF ASSIZE.

"The said day, [16th February 1697,] the persons who passed upon the Assise of Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, returned their Verdict in presence of the saids Lords whereof the tenor follows.—

"The Assise having elected Sir William Binning of Walliford, their Chancellor, and Mr George Rome, their Clerk, they in one voice, Finds it proven by the testimonie of the Witnesses adduced, that the Pannell Sir Godfrey M'Culloch of Myretoun, did give the deceast William Gordon of Cardiness a shot in the leg, beneath the garter, by which his leg was brock; And Finds it also Proven by the concurring testimonie of the Witnesses adduced, that the said deceast William Gordon, of Cardiness, dyed that same night. Sic sub. William Binning, Chancellor, George Rome, Clerk."

DOOM.

"The Lords Justice Clerk and Commissioners of Justiciarie, having considered the Verdict of Assise above written; They therefore by the mouth of John Ritchie, Dempster of Court, Decern and Adjudge the said Sir Godfrey M'Culloch to be taken to the Mercat Cross of Edinburgh, upon Fryday the fyfth day of March next to come, betwixt two and four o'clock in the afternoon, and there to have his head severed from his body, and all his moveable goods and gear to be escheat and inbrought to His Majesty's use, which is pronounced for doom.

Sic Sub.	AD. COCKBURN.	C. CAMPBELL.
	DAVID HOME.	JO. LAWDER.
	J. HOPE.	J. FALCONER."

NOTE Ee.—Vol. ii.—PAGE 479.

SUBSEQUENT to the revestment of the Government of the Isle of Man in the crown of Great Britain, in the year 1765, the illicit intercourse of smuggling with that island, so much occupied the attention and capitals of the most intelligent and enterprising part of the inhabitants of Galloway, that the idea of acquiring wealth in a commercial line by fair and upright dealing, seemed to be wholly laid aside. Even the clergy at this period were adventurers in the free trade.

One of the charges brought against the Reverend Robert Carson, Minister of Anwoth, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, when he was deposed from his office in the ministry, was, that he not only smuggled himself, but encouraged others to follow the same unlawful practice.¹

Companies were formed solely with a view of aggrandizing their fortunes at the expense of the revenue; and, in order the better to conceal their designs, every smuggler became a farmer.—By this means they had always a number of men and horses at their command. These, when acting in concert, could easily muster from 300 to 400 horses, with as many men as were required for their management, thereby setting the revenue officers at defiance, in escorting their goods through the country.²

My friend Mr James M'William, formerly officer of excise at Wigtown, in a letter which I received, dated from Wigtown, 28th September 1840, says in answer to some queries which I had put to him on the subject of smuggling, "I remember in the year 1777, being then a boy of about

¹ Scots Magazine for the year 1767, p. 333.

² Forsyth's Beauties of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 385.

twelve years of age. of counting 210 horses, laden with Tea, Spirits, and Tobacco, accompanied by about half that number of *Lingtoumen*, passing within a mile of the town of Wigtown, in open defiance of the supervisor, two excise officers, and about thirty soldiers, stationed at Wigtown, to assist the revenue officers in the suppression of smuggling. I recollect this circumstance particularly from four of the smugglers' horses falling down dead on the road, as was supposed from the heat of the day, and the strong smell of the tobacco.

“ I also recollect that, about the same time, I accompanied my father, who was then excise officer in Wigtown, and the supervisor, with about twenty five soldiers, to Port William, where two Luggers were lying ready to discharge their cargoes of contraband goods. One of these Luggers mounted twenty two guns, the other fourteen, and each had a crew of about fifty men.

“ Upon our arrival at the beach, the commander of one of these vessels came on shore, and said, if the party did not instantly retire, he would cause a broadside to be discharged from the ships, and would land a hundred armed men to clear the beach of us ; but if the party would retire quietly to a distance of three or four miles, so as not to disturb the landing of their goods, he would leave thirty or forty ankers of spirits for us on the beach.

“ Our party retired and the captain of the Luggers fulfilled his promise by leaving thirty six casks of spirits for us at the place appointed.

“ The smugglers evinced great ingenuity in the construction of cellars for concealing their contraband property, I remember my father going several times with a party of soldiers to the farm of Drumtroddan, in consequence of having received information of there being a cellar for the reception of

smuggled goods, either below the barn floor, or about the kiln, but though he caused the barn floor and every place about the house to be trenched, he could not find the entrance to this cellar. It was, however, discovered afterwards by another officer, immediately under the fire of the kiln, which fire had been always kindled as soon as my father and his party made their appearance."

There were generally two cellars at the same place, one over the other for the sole purpose of deceiving the officers, who, when they found one, never thought of searching for another, till the plan was discovered by Mr Reid, Inspector General of the customs, who brought out from Edinburgh with him, in December 1777, two men who understood draining so well, that they discovered so many of these under-cellars both at the Clone and at the Mull of Galloway,¹ that in the course of a few days his party seized above 80 chests of Tea, and 140 ankers of Gin and Brandy, with nearly as many bales of Tobacco.

We find in the Scots Magazine for June, 1778 that the military who attended Mr Reid on that occasion through the Rhins of Galloway were allowed out of the proceeds of *two seizures* made by them as follows.

The Lieutenant,	. . .	£269. 14. 0.
Sergeant,	. . . . .	42. 16. 10.
Corporal	. . . . .	28. 14. 4
Each Soldier,	. . . . .	14. 5. 8.2

In consequence of a royal proclamation having

¹ The house of Balcarry, on the margin of the Solway Frith, now the property of Colonel Gordon, was originally built by Clark, Crain, and Quirk, a company of Smugglers, solely for the purpose of carrying on their illicit trade with the Isle of Man; and the cellars below that edifice remain a lasting specimen of the ingenuity displayed in the construction of these subterraneous apartments.

² Scots Magazine for the year 1778, p. 329.

been published on 30th March, 1778, granting a free pardon to all persons who had been convicted of smuggling, on their entering his Majesty's service, upwards of 500 individuals surrendered themselves, and were incorporated in the army and navy within six months after the date of the King's permission to do so.

By the Act 12. Geo. iii., salt was allowed to be imported into the Isle of Man from Great Britain duty free, for the purpose of curing herrings; but the boon was turned to the disadvantage of the British Government by the smuggling back into Britain, large quantities of such duty-free salt. A young man of Ramsay, who was on the eve of being married to a respectable girl of that neighbourhood, contrary to the advice of her relations, resolved to run a few bags of fishery salt into some creek of the Solway, where he knew he would meet a ready market, and thereby raise a small sum to assist him in defraying the expense of his wedding.

In this ill omened enterprise he was accompanied by the bride's brother only. They had passed the shores of Barnhoury, and were steering up the Solway Frith, near Balcaray bay, where the Prince Ernest Augustus Cutter, commanded by Sir John R***, lay at anchor, when they were suddenly surprised by a voice, ordering them through a trumpet to "*lay to.*" The poor Manxmen from not understanding the English language distinctly, disregarding the order, kept on their way towards Port O Warren, a noted landing place; but they had not proceeded many yards, till a ball from the cutter deprived the bridegroom of life. Panic struck by such an instantaneous calamity, the surviving lad ran the boat ashore at the nearest point of Colvend, and took to flight lest he should fall into the fangs of the seaguard, as he saw the cruiser bearing down upon him under a press of

APPENDIX.

sail. The corpse, being of little value as a prize, was thrown on the beach by the sailors; but the crazy Scout, with a few bushels of salt on board, was taken in tow and carried away to the custom-house of Kirkcudbright.

Near the lonely spot where the bleeding corpse lay on the strand, several shipwrecked mariners had previously found a resting place, and there the smuggler was likewise buried by pitying strangers, till under a warrant from the sheriff, the body was raised and re-interred in the neighbouring church-yard of Colvend.

Meanwhile the surviving smuggler made his way home to Ramsay, with intelligence of the calamity just related. The father of the deceased had been by the temporary suppression of the illicit trade of the island, which took place at the revestment, reduced from a state of affluence to dependence for support on the last survivor of a numerous family, the account of whose death filled his heart with sorrow. Unable as he was to encounter the dangers of the sea, even for a short distance, he resolved nevertheless on removing the remains of his unfortunate son from Scotland to the family burying place in the Church-yard of Kirk Christ Lezayre.

The survivor of the former unfortunate voyage, with some other relations, agreed to assist in this frenetic undertaking, and what was more singular still, the distracted bride could not be dissuaded from appearing as chief mourner in the funeral group.

Permission was obtained to remove the body from the church-yard of Colvend, and the mournful party embarked with it for Ramsay; but ere they had reached the Isle of Heston, a hurricane arose and a foaming breaker engulfed the fragile bark, near the spot from whence the fatal shot was

fired, that brought so many relations to a tragical end, and caused lasting grief to a wide circle of surviving friends.

Sir John R***, the commander of the cutter, was arraigned for the murder of the Manxman, before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, and acquitted of the charge. On the lonely shore of Colvend, a little below the farm house of Glenstocken, the Manxman's first grave is yet pointed out by the neighbouring peasants, and all the concomitant circumstances connected with it as here related, are feelingly told to the enquiring stranger."

NOTE *Ef.*—Vol. ii.—PAGE 498.

HISTORY OF THE M'ADAMS OF WATERHEAD.

WE stated in a note, (volume second, page 483,) on what we considered good authority, that Mr M'Adam, the celebrated improver of high ways in Great Britain, was a native of Galloway, and that his remains were interred in Carsephairn church-yard. But we find from a communication which we have lately received from his grandson, that this eminent individual was born in the town of Ayr, and buried at Moffat. Mr M'Adam, however, was intimately connected with Galloway, his ancestors, who were descendants of a branch of the clan Gregor,¹ being proprietors of Waterhead in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. On the 30th of July, 1569, Andrew M'Adam obtained a charter of the lands of Waterhead, as possessed by his father, John M'Adam.

From this period the estate descended uninterruptedly to James M'Adam. who married Susan

¹ The Griersons are descended from the same clan, their name is an abbreviation of Gregorson.

Cochrane, niece of the heroic Grizel Cochrane.¹ This gentleman by his profuse expenditure was compelled to dispose of the property to the Earl of Stair, from whom it was subsequently purchased by a younger branch of the family,—the M'Adams of Craigengillen. James M'Adam was the father of the subject of this notice.

John Loudon M'Adam was born on the 21st of September, 1756, and, by the death of his elder brother, became, on the demise of his father, the representative of the ancient family, and chief man of his name. He was educated at Maybole, and in the fourteenth year of his age, went to New York, in America, where his uncle William, a younger brother of his father, had been settled for some years: here Mr M'Adam remained and realized a considerable fortune; but, at the conclusion of the American war, in which he served as a volunteer in the army of Britain, he returned to Scotland, having lost almost all his property, and resided for some time at Dumerief, near Moffat: he afterwards lived fourteen years at Sauchrie, in Ayrshire, where he was in the Commission of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant. During this period he enjoyed the society of his first wife, a lady named Nicoll, whom he had married in America, and by whom he had three sons and three daughters. He was married a second time in 1827, but had no family.

It was whilst acting as a trustee on the roads in Ayrshire, that Mr M'Adam first turned his attention to the mechanical principles involved in this branch of national economy. These principles he carefully studied in England, whilst engaged in duties of an entirely different kind.

¹ Grizel Cochrane saved her father's life, by twice intercepting the mail and seizing his death warrants. For further particulars, see Wilson's *Border Tales*, vol. i, p. 15.

In introducing his improvement into the roads of Great Britain, Mr M'Adam spent several thousand pounds from his private resources. In 1825, he proved this expenditure before a committee of the House of Commons, where an equivalent sum was voted to him, besides an honorary tribute of *two thousand pounds*, in consideration of the benefits the public had derived from his labours, and the free gift of his invention. Although the inadequacy of this remuneration, which, we are informed, was not fully paid, is very striking, Mr M'Adam never complained. He at no time made money his object, but on the contrary rejected, on principle, many opportunities of accumulating wealth, which his office as Surveyor General opened to him, and which many professional men of by no means obtuse feelings would have seized. He, therefore, died a poor, but as he frequently expressed himself, "an honest man," A. D. 1836, in the eighty first year of his age, having been offered personal honours under circumstances which induced him to decline them. His eldest son was the late William M'Adam of Ballochmorrie, county of Ayr, whose son William inherits that property, and represents the family.¹

His second son, James, was knighted during his father and brother's lifetime, in 1834.

His third son, John Loudon M'Adam, is now residing near Bristol.

¹ About a mile from the village of Carsephairn, stand the ruins of the mansion of Lagwyne, the residence of the M'. Adams of Waterhead, who erected it in consequence of the old castle of Waterhead's becoming too inaccessible for modern times. This building was accidentally burned sometime before the estate was sold. The ruins are surrounded by a considerable number of old trees of different kinds. The site of the mansion is romantic and pleasant. About half a mile from the spot, and close upon the side of the river Deugh, is, the famous Lagwyne Well, formerly called the "Green Well of Scotland." The water of it was believed to cure many diseases. The

NOTE Gg.—Vol. ii.—PAGE 498.

(*Communication from Mr Train.*)

RELICS.

As it is of importance to record every relic that has been discovered in Galloway, I shall as briefly as possible mention some that have not hitherto appeared in any publication.—

1 The head of a Roman spear, nine inches long, was dug up at Merton-Hall in the parish of Penninghame, where the military road passes from Newton-Stewart to Glenluce.—I had this ancient instrument a long time in my possession, it is now in the custody of my friend Dr. Black of Manchester formerly of Newton-Stewart.

2 A Roman battle axe was found in the Moss of Cree, exactly resembling that represented in Gough's Camden, vol. iv. Plate 7. fig 9.—I presented this weapon to Sir Walter Scott, and afterwards saw it in the museum at Abbotsford.

3 I have in my possession a beautiful specimen of the Roman Tripod, which was turned up by the plough near the site of Edingham Castle, in May, 1832.

4 In 1834, two Roman Tripods were found by some workmen who were casting peats on the farm of Richorn, one of which is now in the possession of Mr Maxwell of Munshes, the other is in the custody of Mr Kissock in Richorn.

5 A Roman javelin was found at Auchengibbert in the parish of Urr, which I received from my respected friend Dr. M'Keur of Castle-Douglas,

well is in the middle of a solid rock, and is about thirty feet in circumference. It has no outlet, and though much rubbish has been thrown into it at different times, it is still about twenty feet deep. Some people continue to wash their bodies with its water, as a remedy for scorbutic diseases. Gold, we are told, has been found in some streams on the estate of Waterhead.

and forwarded to Sir Walter Scott. It is now in the museum at Abbotsford.

6 I have in my possession a Roman Tripod, which was turned up a few years ago by the plough in the farm of Mid-Kelton.

7 I have also in my possession a cup of Roman metal found in the old trench at Castle-dykes, near Kirkcudbright.

8 The Celt alluded to by Mr Chalmers in his letter of 16th April, 1820, was found at Knockbrax in the parish of Penninghame, at least eight feet below the surface of the ground in a peat hag. At first sight I supposed this ancient weapon to be freestone of a fine quality, although its weight, which is 7lbs. 9oz., might have convinced me of my mistake; However, upon perforating the side with a small chisel, the real quality of the stone became gradually more evident, as the point of the instrument advanced from the surface, till I found the weapon at last to be of the hardest granite. This leads me to suppose that the exterior texture of this curious stone has been changed by the great length of time it must have remained in the moss. I presented this ancient Celt to Sir Walter, who said it was the finest specimen he had seen. It is now in the museum of Abbotsford.

9 I presented another stone Celt, found near Bladenoch to Dr Symons of Dumfries, but it is not so large as the former.

10 Another relic which I presume should not be overlooked in such a work as this, is the head of an Urus found in a marl pit on the estate of Castlewigg in the parish of Glasserton; it is of the following dimensions.—

	Inches:
From the top of the head to the point of the nose ...	28.
Between the sockets of the eyes.	13.
Diameter of the sockets of the eyes.	4.
Round the flint of the horn.	13.

I received this relic in a present from Mr Hathorn of Castlewigg, and sent it to Sir Walter Scott. It is placed in the museum at Abbotsford immediately over the door.

11 The horn of an Urus of very extraordinary dimensions was likewise recently found in a moss on the estate of Munshes; this I have in my own possession. Also, the fossil remains of the head of a nondescript animal, found in the parish of Rerwick. This I received from my highly valued friend, the Reverend Alexander Crosbie, minister of the parish of Buittle.

12 The dry summer of 1819 exposed to view many oaken trunks of immense magnitude lying in the bed of the river Cree, near Machermore. Mr Newall, farmer there, collected all the empty casks he could find in the neighbouring villages, bunged them up and fastened them by ropes to the wood in the bed of the river, and as the water rose the casks raised the timber to which they were affixed. In the clay which adhered to the end of one piece that was buried in the adjoining bank, at least twelve feet from the surface, was a horn, supposed to be that of an Elk. This horn was 34 inches in length, 12 inches round at the top, immediately below where it spreads into three antlers, each five inches long. Although aware that to collect specimens of Natural History was somewhat out of the direct line of Sir Walter Scott's pursuits, I sent him the horn with some human bones of extraordinary dimensions, found at the same place in a similar manner. The great size of the fossil, and the particulars of its discovery, however, tended to make it valuable in his eyes.— In a letter dated 27th January, 1820, he says “I gave your curious fossil Horn to our professor of Natural History, Mr Barklay: he pronounces it a deer's horn, but a very fine specimen of the largest

possible size. It is now deposited in the college museum."

13 About three years ago, as a young man was attempting to dislodge some birds that had taken up their residence in the chimney of the old Castle of Kirkcudbright, he discovered amongst a quantity of soot, which had been lodged on the rannel-tree, a little bag of old grey oats of the kind formerly grown in this country. This little bag which is of the size of a common hand-ball, is made of a skinny membrane, tied at the mouth with a red thread. I believe it to have been placed in the chimney of the old Castle for some superstitious purpose, which cannot be now correctly ascertained. This charm I have also in my possession,

14 In the summer of 1834, as the servants of Mr Bell in Banjoin, in the parish of Balmaclellan, were casting peats on Ironmacannie moor, when cutting near the bottom of the moss, they laid open with their spades what appears to be the instruments of an ancient game, consisting of an oaken ball, 18 inches in circumference, and seven wooden pins, each thirteen inches in length, of a conical shape with a circular top. These ancient "Keel Pins," as they are termed by Strut in his "Sports and Pastimes of the people" were all standing erect on the hard till, equidistant from each other, with the exception of two which pointed towards the ball that lay about a yard in front, from which it may be inferred that they were overthrown in the course of the game. The ball has been formed of solid oak, and from its decayed state, it must have remained undisturbed for centuries, till discovered at a depth of not less than twelve feet from the original surface. In the excavations making at Pompeii, utensils are often found seemingly in the very position in which they were last used. This may be accounted for by the awful calamity that

suddenly befel that devoted city, but what induced or impelled the ancient gamesters in the wilds of Galloway, to leave the instruments of their amusement in what may be considered the midst of the game, is more difficult to solve. The relics can now only be prized for their curiosity, the singular position in which they were found, and the relation they bear to ancient times. Little did the individuals by whom they were used, conceive that the instruments which then formed a source of amusement to them, would prove a subject of curiosity at the present day. These remnants of antiquity are now in my possession.

15 Last summer an urn or kistrean was turned up by the plough on the farm of Breoch in the parish of Buittle. This ancient repository of the ashes of the dead is made of baked clay, coarsely ornamented; it is nine inches in diameter, six inches deep, and nearly an inch thick. It contained a quantity of black ashes and fragments of bone, which are carefully preserved by Mr Maxwell of Breoch. I have in my custody the only remaining part of the urn, but since its exposure to the air it has lost so much of its calcined adhesiveness that it crumbles on being moved however slightly. And in the spring of 1839, a labourer employed in clearing away a bank of earth, on the margin of the water of Urr, near the old castle of Buittle, once the residence of Edward Baliol, Lord of Galloway, laid bare with his spade, a large block of red sandstone, on which the figure of a regularly formed countenance, surrounded by ornamented wreaths, in bass relief, is exquisitely carved. The peculiar quality of the stone shows that it must have been brought from a distance of nearly twenty miles to Buittle castle, of which it evidently formed a part. This curious relic may now be seen in the garden of Mr Marchmont, farmer, New Buittle.

16 Whilst the Douglasses remained lords of Galloway in the 14th and 15th centuries, Threave Castle was the place of their pride, and the engine of their tyranny. (Caledonia, vol. 3. p. 268.)—It was the last fortress that held out for that domineering family, after their grand rebellion in 1453, but it ultimately submitted to the arms of James II., who commanded the siege in person.—Among the moveables of the fortlet of Threave, which then became the property of William de Gordon of Lochinvar, was an antique bedstead or buistie of the Black Earl who was assassinated in the Castle of Stirling. In course of time this curious piece of furniture passed from Lochinvar to the Castle of Kenmure, and thence to Greenlaw, the seat of a collateral branch of that family on the Dee. In the last century it became the property of a blacksmith, who sold it to the Rev. Mr Lamont, minister of the parish of Kelton. He again disposed of it to William Morrison of Kelton Kirk, who sold it to the father of Grizel Cumming, at Kelton Mill. From this woman it was purchased by Mr William Johnston of Kirkeudbright, and was by that gentleman kindly presented to me.

It appears as if every class of the establishment of the feudal chief was intended to be represented by rudely formed oaken figures, cut in bass relief on his buistie. Busts of the various Earls of the family in their robes and coronets are placed in the foreground and are surrounded by troopers caparisoned agreeably to the act of James I. Parl. 9. Cap. 120, which says, “Ilk laik landed man havand ten poundies in gudes and geare, shall have for his bodie and for ye defence of ye realme, ane sufficient action, (a leathern jacket strongly stuffed anciently worn under a coat of mail,) ane basnet, and ane glove of plate, with ane speare and sworde ane habirihon, (Habergeon,) and gude iron jack

for his bodie, with ane knapishay, (a headpiece,) and twa gude flawkertis," (armour for the legs.) The infantry are evidently equipped in strict accordance with the act James IV. Parl. 6. cap. 87. thus:—"Mair ower the king commands that ilk man havand the value of ane kow in gudes and gear, shall have ane bow with ane schaife of arrowes (twenty-four) and ane spear."

The Dragoons are mounted on weasel-like chargers, each man in full panoply, and all performing different evolutions, one is in the act of shouldering his spear, another drawing his claymore, and a third cutting down the enemy. The first foot soldier bears the handsenyie, (standard,) to which is attached a forked streamer, with a saltier or St Andrew's cross. The national banner is supported by a sturdy billman, (See Hollinshed's Chronicles.—Scot. vol. ii. p. 92.) next comes an archer with his bow bent, and carrying in his belt his "schaife" of arrows, and then numerous rantmen and gillies.

The piper is a conspicuous person in this motley group, by the size of his cheeks which appear extended to an extraordinary size by pressing wind into that instrument. He is accompanied by a Paganini-like personage, playing on a one stringed fiddle. The drummer too is a person of distinction; he is represented as on a march, his drum being unbraced and slung over his shoulder by a belt, but a variety of sword and morrice dancers seem more actively employed, being represented in all the zany and buffoon attitudes of such performers.

Although this ancient buistie cannot with any degree of certainty be traced back for a longer period than 380 years, its rude workmanship is indicative of higher antiquity; the figures are as rudely executed as the effigies on the coin of Alexander

III., but the frame work carving by which they are surrounded, and the ornamented pannels below are done in better taste, and with some ingenuity. Since this relic came into my possession, the greater part of the figures and ornamental carving, have been transplaced and strengthened with a view to make them resist for a few centuries more the tooth of time.

17 There is a small monumental stone in the farm of Caldow, in Wigtown-Shire, erected by old Mortality to the memory of several persons who fell at that place in defence of their religious tenets, in the reign of Charles II. Some of these unfortunate people before being shot, in order that confession might be extorted from them, were tortured with the instruments called thumbkins. Understanding that one of these instruments of barbarism was kept since that time in the neighbouring farm house of Buchan, I succeeded in procuring it from the proprietor, and forwarded it to Sir Walter Scott. In a description of Abbotsford by a distinguished American, published in the Anniversary, for 1829, p. 92, an Annual edited by Mr Allan Cunningham, this thumbkin is represented as being the very instrument of torture under which Cardinal Carstairs did not flinch. A model, which I got made at St. Andrews of the relic, called the Bishop's Branks, kept in one of the churches of that city, and which model I presented to Sir Walter, is by this American gentleman described as being the terrific crown of Wishart the Martyr, which was screwed on his head at the stake to prevent him from crying in his agony.

18 About the year 1820, a Mummer's head mask was found in a morass in the farm of Torrs, in the parish of Kelton. This ancient *disguisement* is made of fine copper, richly ornamented : it is con-

structed so as to cover the face of the wearer, having two long horns turning backwards like those of a goat. Mumming and Masquerades were common in the mansions of the nobility in the middle ages. Sebastian Brant in his *Ship of Fools*, p. 161, alluding to this custom, says :—

The one hath a visor ugly set on his face,
Another has on a ~~the~~ counterfaite vesture,
One painteth his visage with fume in such case,
That what he is himself he is scantily sure:

It may consequently be inferred that this mask once belonged to a Mummer of the neighbouring Castle of Threave, and that it is as old as the buistie just described. After placing it on a pedestal with an inscription on brass showing where it was found, I forwarded it to Abbotsford, where it has since been a conspicuous object in the museum.—

A detailed description of all the relics which I forwarded to Sir Walter, is, I presume, preserved at Abbotsford. In a letter which I received from J. G. Lockhart, Esq. dated 1st October, 1833, he says, “Your MS. volume, though dated the 1st of June, only reached me yesterday, I have perused it with great interest and shall avail myself of it in drawing up the narrative of your dear friend’s life. I have also by me three volumes of your MSS. communications to Sir Walter, which I found bound in one of his Cabinets, but I have not yet had time to read their contents, I presume I am at liberty to make use of them also, and will do so unless you forbid me.”

On the farm of Halferne, in the parish of Cross-michael, was found a few years ago, near the large Moat, a beautiful Druidical amulet, such as country people call an *adder bead*. It is of a circular form, nearly an inch in diameter, and is composed of a pale coloured glassy substance, having on the surface all round, a narrow waving stripe of yellow.

Popular credulity having in olden times derived the origin of the "quhite stane of cristal," from a mysterious combination of serpents; its virtues were considered universal, whether as an antidote, palliative, or cure.

By the kindness of Mr Clark of Halferne, this singular relic has fallen into my possession.

In the memory of several old persons with whom I have conversed on the subject, perforated stones were used in Galloway to counteract the effects of supposed witchcraft. One of those turned up by the plough on the highest part of the hill of Blairinnie, the property of Mr Hannay, banker, in London, has, also by the kindness of Mr M^r Michael, been placed in my possession. This is a curiously variegated stone, with several unintelligible marks on it. I have another of these perforated charms which was found in the ruins of an old cow-house, near Balmaclellan, where it had probably been placed for the protection of the cattle. It is of a circular form, as black and glossy as polished ebony, and seems to be exactly similar to that presented in the year 1782, to the Antiquarian Society of Scotland, by Alexander Copland of Colliston. (See Chalmers Caledonia, vol. iii. p. 232.)

Near Glenlochar Bridge, was turned up by the ploughshare, several years since, the head of a War-Horse in bronze, evidently of Roman manufacture. This exquisite remnant of remote antiquity, is in the possession of Colonel Gordon, of Culvennan.

POPULATION OF THE DIFFERENT PARISHES IN THE STEWARTRY, ACCORDING TO THE PARLIAMENTARY CENSUS.

	1801.			1811.			1821.			1831.			1841.		
	M.	P.	Total.	M.	P.	Total.	M.	P.	Total.	M.	P.	Total.	M.	P.	Total.
ANWOTH . . .	298	339	637	358	382	740	425	420	845	473	452	925	492	481	973
BALMACLELLAN . . .	265	289	554	363	271	734	457	455	912	492	521	1013	520	614	1134
BALMAGHIE . . .	174	495	969	552	558	1110	681	680	1361	721	645	1366	593	650	1243
BORGUE . . .	374	446	820	415	413	828	493	481	974	498	486	984	545	573	1118
BUTLE . . .	403	460	863	453	479	932	486	537	1023	481	519	1000	487	572	1059
CARSHAIRN . . .	236	260	496	219	210	429	238	231	469	261	278	539	435	355	790
COLVEND . . .	503	603	1106	589	709	1298	611	711	1322	605	752	1357	695	799	1494
CROSSMICHAEL . . .	512	572	1084	580	617	1227	621	673	1294	695	720	1415	695	715	1410
DALRY . . .	396	436	832	519	542	1061	557	594	1151	629	626	1255	567	618	1215
DARTHON . . .	822	965	1727	872	908	1780	948	947	1895	854	897	1751	871	1003	1874
MILKPATRICK . . .	}	357	730	403	438	841	425	455	880	435	477	912	447	489	927
IRONGRAY . . .		371	407	778	428	513	941	556	518	1074	592	603	1123	579	1121
KELLS . . .	926	979	1905	1075	1136	2211	1151	1265	2416	1329	1539	2877	1298	1677	2975
KELTON . . .	336	360	696	381	419	800	391	420	811	362	440	802	498	483	981
KIRKKEAN . . .	1043	1388	2431	1258	1508	2766	1509	1868	3377	1542	1969	3511	1518	2093	3526
KIRKCUDBRIGHT . . .	244	301	545	311	348	659	371	405	776	309	343	652	302	335	637
KIRKGUNZEON . . .	558	654	1212	588	676	1264	722	797	1519	851	928	1779	820	1034	1854
KIRKMABRECK . . .	}	459	1007	551	605	1156	725	748	1473	721	766	1487	651	833	1484
KIRKPATRICK . . .		235	279	514	265	288	553	269	335	594	303	341	644	317	342	659
DURHAM . . .	711	898	1609	686	744	1430	993	1020	1923	890	1046	1936	851	972	1826
LOCHRETTON . . .	9523	10942	20465	10866	12168	23032	12469	15612	28081	12548	14363	26911	13590	15955	27939
MINNIGAFF . . .															
CARRIED OVER															

	1801.			1811.			1821.			1831.			1841.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
ROUGHT OVEN	9523	10912	20435	10863	12166	23029	12469	13312	25781	12419	14230	26649	13030	15733	28763
WABBEY	399	433	832	478	567	1045	506	607	1113	473	531	1004	573	573	1046
RTON	192	234	426	272	297	569	419	421	840	413	530	943	391	414	805
RWICK	569	597	1166	570	645	1215	671	707	1378	715	801	1516	741	916	1657
RRIGLES	232	278	510	250	234	484	321	330	651	301	301	602	231	301	532
ONGLAND	304	332	636	390	412	802	416	474	890	353	441	794	377	465	842
LOQUEER	1274	1500	2774	1533	1856	3389	1993	2235	4228	2172	2401	4573	1922	2123	4045
VYNHOLM	330	353	683	343	327	670	357	426	783	406	407	813	369	417	786
IR	796	923	1719	1057	1272	2329	1351	1511	2862	1447	1653	3100	1435	1631	3066
Total	13619	15592	29211	14573	17335	31908	18596	20107	38703	18369	21057	39426	18318	22263	40581

POPULATION OF THE DIFFERENT BURGHES, INCLUDED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE PARISHES.

	1821.			1831.			1841.		
	Male	Female	Total.	Male	Female	Total.	Male	Female	Total.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT ROYAL BURGH	1159	1456	2615	1167	1523	2690	1115	1578	2693
NEW GALLOWAY ROYAL BURGH	201	202	403
MAXWELLTON BURGH OF BARONY	1425	1805	3230
CASTLE DOUGLAS BURGH OF BARONY	809	1028	1837
GATEHOUSE BURGH OF BARONY	833	990	1823
CRELTOWN BURGH OF BARONY	428	576	1004

POPULATION OF THE DIFFERENT PARISHES IN WIGTOWNSHIRE, ACCORDING TO THE PARLIAMENTARY CENSUS.

	1801.			1811.			1821.			1831.			1841.		
Fishes .	M.	P.	Total.	M.	P.	Total.	M.	P.	Total.	M.	P.	Total.	M.	P.	Total.
LASSERTON	404	456	860	477	570	1047	544	613	1057	563	631	1194	490	663	1253
CH . . .	738	839	1577	866	965	1831	1133	1253	2286	1161	1357	2521	1251	1528	2609
RKCOLM .	594	597	1191	696	769	1465	895	936	1821	999	997	1996	912	1061	1973
RKINNER .	563	597	1160	703	730	1433	608	675	1283	656	718	1374	957	912	1769
RKMAIDEN	742	871	1613	765	954	1719	738	750	1488	729	785	1514	1051	1145	2196
RKCOWAN .	349	438	787	453	553	1006	1090	1120	2210	973	1078	2051	666	747	1413
ESWALT .	622	707	1329	795	910	1705	1136	1194	2332	1272	1361	2636	787	814	1601
EW LUCE .	174	194	368	212	245	457	296	313	609	306	332	628	301	351	652
LD LUCE .	576	645	1221	758	773	1536	981	976	1957	1037	1143	2180	1156	1240	2446
OCHRUM .	466	647	1113	619	726	1345	887	984	1871	1076	1023	2105	1218	1220	2538
ENNINGHAME	1143	1426	2569	1274	1573	2847	1460	1620	3080	1633	1823	3451	1670	1996	3666
ORTPATRICK	526	564	1090	550	752	1302	845	973	1818	1083	1156	2239	912	1137	2049
ORBIE . .	522	569	1091	588	677	1265	619	700	1319	656	756	1412	785	906	1691
TONEYKIRK .	876	972	1848	1079	1285	2364	1512	1621	3133	1426	1546	2966	1469	1583	3052
OYAL BURGH															
OF STRANRAER	759	963	1722	785	1158	1923	1096	1365	2463	1176	1373	2529			4889
WHITHORN .	832	1072	1904	818	1117	1935	1081	1230	2361	1077	1336	2415	576	706	1282
OYAL BURGH															
WIGTOWN .	684	791	1475												
OYAL BURGH															
TOTAL . .	10570	12348	22918	12205	14686	26891	15337	17403	33210	17078	19180	36258	14492	15288	39074

NOTICE.

ANDREW SYMSON, the author of the following *Description of Galloway*, was a Curate of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He was Minister of the Parish of Kirkinner, in Wigtonshire, for upwards of twenty years prior to the Revolution. Little is known of his personal history, previous to the commencement of his ministry. We have his own authority for stating, that he received a university education, and was the *condisciple* of Alexander Earl of Galloway, who succeeded to his title and estates in 1671.¹ It is probable that Symson formed an early intimacy with this nobleman, under the pa-

¹ Dedication to *Tripatriarchichon*. Appendix, No. VIII.

tronage of whose father, Earl James, it may be presumed, he was introduced into the parish of Kirkinner about 1663. Long after losing his incumbency,¹ he speaks of his lot there as having been "cast in a very pleasant place."² Not that he was exempted from the persecutions of the dark time during which his ministry lasted. In 1679, when the public acknowledgment of an Episcopal clergyman in Scotland was looked upon as a crime, Symson informs us, that he was "necessitate to retire to a quiet lurking place."³ The family of Galloway did not desert him in this the day of his distress. Earl Alexander received him into his house, where he was protected and treated with the greatest kindness.

His congregation, however, gradually deserted him, and his *hearers* were at length reduced to two or three. Among these, he speaks with much affection of David Dunbar, younger of Baldone, only son of Sir David

¹ 1705.

² Preface to *Tripatriarchichon*. Appendix, No. IX.

³ Appendix, No. VIII.

Dunbar of Baldone, Baronet. This gentleman lost his life by a fall from his horse on the 20th of March, 1682, in riding between Leith and Holyrood-House. He was commemorated in a *Funeral Elegie* by Symson, which contains the following lines :—

“In th’ late Rebellion, that unhappy time
 When loyalty was look’d on as a crime,
 And Royalists were hooted at like owles,
 Esteem’d deserving nought but scoffs and scowles,
 Frowns, mocks, and taunts, of which HE had his share;
 (And ’twas my daily bread, and constant fare ;)
 In that unhappy time, I say, when I
 Was almost drown’d in deep perplexity,
 When many persons would no longer stay,
 And all my summer birds fled quite away ;
 Yet he (brave soul) did always constant prove ;
 My change of fortune never chang’d his love ;
 For change who lik’d, he ever was the same ;
 In nothing chang’d, save that he chang’d his name.
 His name was only chang’d, but not the man ;
 I was the *David*, he the *Jonathan*.

He was no schismatick, he ne’er withdrew
 Himself from th’ House of God ; he with a few
 (Some two or three) came constantly to pray
 For such as had withdrawn themselves away.
 Nor did he come by fits ; foul day or fair,
 I, being i’t’h church, was sure to see him there.
 Had he withdrawn, ’tis like these two or three,
 Being thus discourag’d, had deserted me.
 So that my muse ’gainst *Priscian* avers
 He, HE alone, WERE my parishioners,

Yea, and my constant hearers ! Oh ! that I
Had pow'r to eternize his memory,
Then (though my joy, my glory, and my crown,
By this unhappy fall be thus fall'n down,)
I'd rear an everlasting monument,
A curious structure of a large extent,
A brave and stately pile, that should out-bid
Egyptian Cheops's costly Pyramid ;
A monument that should outlive the blast
Of time and malice too ; a pile should last
Longer than hardest marble, and surpass
The bright and durable Corinthian brass."

In the remainder of this Elegy, David Dunbar is described as an active country gentleman, and a well-educated, intelligent scholar,—possessing an amiable and affectionate disposition, and on many trying occasions acting as the *bosom friend* of his persecuted minister.

About the period of the Revolution, Symson retired to Edinburgh, where he became an author and a printer. His most elaborate work is a poem, which he printed and published at Edinburgh in 1705, under the following Title:—TRIPATRIARCHICON; *or, the Lives of the three Patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, extracted forth of the Sacred Story, and digested into English*

verse by ANDREW SYMSON, M A., and then Minister of Kirkinner. Little can be said in commendation of the poetry of this volume. Indeed, in a *Funeral Elegie* upon the death of Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myrtoun, Baronet, *qui vi et injuria aquarum periit Junii 3, 1675*, Symson thus apologises for the defects of his *rustick muse* :—

“ I never was in Greece ; never did behold
The Muses comely walk, describ'd of old
By such as knew it well ; I never saw
The famous Hippocrene, digg'd by the claw
Or hoof of winged Pegasus ; not I.
Alas ! I never was admitted to come nigh
The same by many stages, or tread on
The pleasant way that leads to Helicon.
I never drank of the pure crystall fountain,
Nor ever slept on the renown'd mountain
Of fork't Parnassus : No, my Muse was bred
In a cold climate, and I rest my head
Beneath Arcturus and his sons”——

The *Dedication* and *Preface*¹ to the *Tripatriarchicon* are curious, and disclose a variety of particulars regarding the Author. The former is addressed to James, Earl of Galloway, the son of Symson's patron, Earl

¹ Appendix, No. VIII. IX.

Alexander—the latter to the reader. The *Dedication* contains a short genealogical account of the family of Galloway, and in addition to the particulars already mentioned respecting the patronage and protection of Symson by Earl Alexander, he informs us in this piece, that, after he left Kirkinner, two of Earl James's younger brothers were entrusted to the care of his son as a tutor. In the *Preface* to his poem, Symson gives a sketch of the ecclesiastical state of Galloway during the period of his incumbency, which will be found far from uninteresting. It is written in a very pleasing and amiable tone, and conveys a most favourable impression of the character and intelligence of the author—breathing, in all its allusions to the distracted state of the country, much of that resigned spirit, in which he remarks, towards the commencement of his *Description of Galloway*, that he was a resider in the parish of Kirkinner, “by the providence of God, and the protection of his Sacred Majesty's laws, for more than twentie years, *per varios casus, et per discrimina rerum.*”¹

¹ In 1707, Symson printed a small volume entit-

Symson was also the author of several Elegies. The Editor is not aware of the precise period at which they were printed. They are of considerable rarity, and he has only seen one copy, which was most politely communicated to him by Sir Walter Scott. It is bound up with the *Tripatriarchichon*; but has no title-page, and bears no date. The two first Elegies are upon Archbishop Sharpe and Sir George M'Kenzie of Rosehaugh, King's Advocate during the reigns of Charles the Second and James the Second. The remaining Elegies, eleven in number, are intended to commemorate different persons connected with the Shire of Wigton. Of these, in addition to the lines already quoted from the Elegies upon David Dunbar of Baldone, and Sir Alexander M' Culloch of Myrtoun, a specimen will be found in the Appendix.¹

led “ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΖΚΟΙΗΙΑ; or a brief Discourse concerning the Second Sight, commonly so called; by John Fraser, Minister of Teree and Coll, and Dean of the Isles: Published by Mr Andrew Symson, with a short Account of the Author.”

¹ No. X.

During Symson's residence at Kirkinner, a series of queries was extensively circulated in Scotland by Sir Robert Sibbald, for the purpose of procuring information with a view to the publication of a Scottish Atlas. This eminent person had previously obtained a patent from Charles the Second, to be his Majesty's Geographer for the kingdom of Scotland; and in a manuscript account of his life, preserved in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates,¹ he informs us, that, "in order to the accomplishment of the description of the kingdome, I did, in the year 1682, publish in our language ane advertisement, and some generall queries, copies whereof were sent over all the Kingdome."² These inquiries attracted the attention of Symson, who undertook the task of drawing up a general *Description of Galloway*. This he performed in 1684, and afterwards in 1692, when residing at Dalclathick, in Glenartney, carefully revised and enlarged his work. It is probable, that, soon after this period, the

¹ Jac. V. 6. 26.

² P. 38.

original manuscript was transmitted to Sir Robert Sibbald, who, in the account of his life already referred to, acknowledges to have received it.¹ Along with the other papers of that celebrated geographer, it was ultimately deposited in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates.

Although Symson's work has been often quoted and referred to, and although its *modest merits* have been generally acknowledged, it has hitherto been preserved in manuscript. An Edition of the *Description of Galloway* is now, for the first time, offered to the attention of the public. The interest of the work is no doubt in some degree *local*; but it will be found to contain much valuable information respecting the Geography, Natural History, Agriculture, and Statistics of Galloway, accompanied by an Account of the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, towards the close of the seventeenth century. Of these no authentic memorials are to be found elsewhere; and it becomes therefore desirable to give to

¹ P. 38.

Symson's authentic record of them, a more accessible and imperishable form than it has hitherto possessed. The minute geographical details in the *Description of Galloway* are frequently inaccurate. Nor is this remarkable; as it is more than probable, that Symson described the boundaries of the different parishes, rather from the reports of others, than from his own observation. This remark, however, does not apply to the other parts of his work, which are in all respects original and authentic.

An Appendix has been subjoined to the *Description of Galloway*, containing several unpublished papers connected with that district, which have been extracted from manuscripts preserved in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, and which, it is thought, will add in some degree to the value of the present volume. The orthography of the manuscripts, however unsystematic and irregular, has been adhered to.

EDINBURGH,
M.DCCC.XXIII.

A
LARGE DESCRIPTION
OF GALLOWAY,
BY
MR. ANDREW SYMSON.

ADVERTISEMENT

BY

THE AUTHOR.

SUCH passages as relate to time or persons are to be understood with respect to the year 1684, in which year these Papers were at first form'd ; severall of them being only written in short notes, which were to have been afterwards extended ; but the troubles, which very shortly thereafter did ensue, occasion'd these Papers to be cast by, yea, and almost wholly forgotten, for some yeares. Being at length desired to extend and transcribe the same, I severall times set about it, but was diverted ; however, having here time and leasure enough, I have transcribed them : wherein are insert-

ed, here and there, severall particulars, which were either wholly omitted at first, or of which I had not then so full information as I have since procur'd from many persons, on severall occasions.

DALCLATHICK, IN GLENARTNAE, June 28, 1692.

A LARGE DESCRIPTION
OF
GALLOWAY.

ADDRESSED TO SIR ROBERT SIBBALD.

INTRODUCTION.

WHEREAS there came lately to my hands some printed sheets, bearing title, *Nuncius Scoto-Britannus, sive Admonitio de Atlante Scotico, &c.* together with *An Account of the Scottish Atlas, &c.* subjoyn'd thereto, wherein it is desired that you may receive answers to severall queries emitted by you, or what other information can be had for the embellishment of that work, which you are to publish, in obedience to his Sacred Majestie's commands. I have judg'd it not altogether excentricall to my profession to comply something with my genius; and therefore have drawn up this following information, which, although in generall it may serve for the whole tract of Galloway, and more particularly for the Shire of Wigton, yet it is chiefly calculated for the meridian of the presbytry of Wigton, in one of the parishes whereof I have, (by the providence of God, and the protection of his Sacred Majestie's laws,) for more than twentie yeares, been a resider, *per varios casus, et per discrimina rerum.*

When I mention the distance of places, I would not be understood as speaking exactly, geometrically, or in *recta linea*, but only according to the vulgar account, and as the countrey people do commonly estimate the same ; and so also, mentioning East, West, North, South, &c. I do not always mean, exactly according to that very point of the compas, but only that the place spoken of lyes towards that part, although it may be three or four points distant from the exact cardinal point made mention of.

The tract of ground call'd commonly by the name of Galloway, reacheth from the port, which is upon the bridge of Dumfriese, (under which the river of Nith runneth,) unto the Mule of Galloway, and extendeth, according to the vulgare estimation, to about threescore and four miles in length.

This tract of ground hath on the east Nithisdale ; on the south and west, it is environed with the sea ; on the north, it is bounded with the shire of Air, viz. Kyle and Carrick.

Although this whole tract hath the name of Galloway, yet it is not subject to one and the same jurisdiction, neither civil, nor ecclesiastical, nor consistorial.

We shall divide it with respect to its civil jurisdiction ; and as we speake particularly thereof, we shall also take notice of the other jurisdictions contained therein.

With reference to its civil jurisdiction, it is divided into the Stewartry of Kirkcudburgh, and the Shire of Wigton ; whereof the Stewartry exceeds the Shire both in bounds and valuation, being valued at $5 \div 8$ parts ; whereas the Shire is only valued at $3 \div 8$ parts.¹

ADDENDUM.

Incidental notice of the unassuming author of "The Large Description of Galloway."¹

Mr Andrew Symson appears to have been the author of several works mentioned, neither in the preceding notice, nor by Dr. Murray in his *Literary History of Galloway*.

In 1655, Symson published a new Edition of Mr Wilson's *Christian Dictionary of the Old and New Testament*, with large additions by himself in the English, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, which laborious work shews him to have been an eminent scholar. The *Christian Dictionary* by Mr Wilson, minister of St George's in Canterbury, was the first work of this Description published in English. It is evident the late Mr J. Brown of Haddington had in his possession a copy of Mr Wilson's work, with Symson's additions, when he wrote his *Dictionary of the Bible*.

The next work of importance that we find published by Andrew Symson, is a "*Lexicon Anglo—Graeco—Latinum Novi Testamenti*, or a complete Alphabetical Concordance of all the words contained in the New Testament, both English, Greek, and Latin, in three distinct tables.

The	{ I. English.	} whereby any word may be rendered into	{ Greek and Latine English and Latine Greek and English
	{ II. Greek		
	{ III. Latine,		

Together with the several significations, etymons, derivations, force, and emphasis; and divers acceptations in Scripture of each word. As also The divers readings in English, Greek, and Latine, each annexed unto their proper table. Moreover, in the English table are 1. Many critical observations of hard words, 2. Sundry New Testament phrases in English, Greek, and Latine, 3. All the Greek and Latine Synonyms in the New Testament, whereby the English word is expressed. In the Greek and La-

1 For which we are chiefly indebted to the kindness of Mr William Rowand, Sub Librarian of the Theological Library of the University of Edinburgh.

ting tables, is showed of what Gender each Noun is, and how declined; of what kind each verb is, and how conjugated. All tending to the increase of Christian knowledge, the better understanding of the holy Scripture, and the furtherance and help of the unskillful. By ANDREW SYMSON, minister of God's Word.

LONDON:

Printed at the Key in St. Paul's Church yard, MDCLVIII.'

This very valuable and excellent work affords another specimen of Mr Symson's erudition: the volume is a small Folio, of upwards of 640 pages.

In 1699, we find Andrew Symson engaged in editing, and publishing a new edition of "Sir George Mackenzie's Laws and Customs of Scotland in matters Criminal, 2nd Edit.—With a Treatise of *Mutilation and Demeuration* and their *Punishments*, by Sir ALEXANDER SETON of PITMEDDEN Knight Baronet, "and he is so employed by the Faculty of Advocates, to whom the book is dedicated.¹ License is granted by the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council in the following words.—Edinburgh, November 11th, 1697. "The saids Lords do hereby grant sole Power, Liberty and Warrant, to the said Mr *Andrew Symson*, or such persons as he shall appoint to Print, Vend, and Sell the saids two Books, And discharge all other persons whatsoever to Reprint, Vend, Sell or Import any of the saids Books for the space of Nineteen Years, after the Day and Date hereof, under the Penalty of five hundred Merks, to be payed to the said Mr *Andrew Symson* or his Assigneys; by and attour the Confiscation of the saids Books to the said Mr *Andrew*, for his use and behoove.

Extracted by me,

GILB. ELLIOT, *Cls. Sti. Concilii.*

Edinburgh, Nov. 11, 1697."

¹ Mr Andrew Symson presented a copy of this edition as a donation to the Advocates' Library, in elegant calf, gilt; it is

In the dedication of the volume to Mr Robert Bennet, the Dean, *and other worthy Gentlemen of the Honourable Faculty of Advocates*, he thus speaks of the learning and abilities of Sir George Mackenzie. "I need not commend the Author's *Learning*, or other Parts to You, nor would his *Modesty* allow me to say any thing to that purpose; but I crave leave to say, that I, being his *Amanuensis*, and writing these *Papers* as dictated from his own *Mouth*, have often admired his *Memory* and *Readiness*, in that he dictated the same into loose *Papers*, which being transcribed were immediately sent to the *Press*."

We find the following interesting notice of Mr Andrew Symson, and his son, given in a curious and rare work, published at Edinburgh in 1713, by James Watson a celebrated printer, entitled, *A History of the Art of Printing*. In the publisher's Preface, (dated May 29th 1713,) page 18, he says,

"In 1700 Mr Mathias Symson, a student in Divinity, set up a small Printing house in Edinburgh, but he designing to prosecute his studies, left his house to his father,¹ Mr Andrew Symson, one of the suffering clergy, who kept up the printing House till about a year ago, that he died.

(Signed,) James Watson.
May 29th, 1713."

still in very good condition in its original binding, and on the boards is the following inscription in old gilt Roman capitals.

DONUM
ANDREAE SYMSON
A.M. V.D. M.D.

¹ In the Advocates' and Signet Library, there are several books of Andrew Symson's printing, particularly the works of Sir Robert Sibbald, M.D., Historiographer and Geographer to the King. His works are all on the History, Geography, Topography, and Natural History of Scotland, and were printed in folio.

It appears from this, that Mr Andrew Symson died sometime in the preceding year.

The following from Watt's *Bibliotheca*, vol. ii, page 892, may be interesting. "Mathias Symson M. A. Rector of Moorby, Lincoln, afterwards of Wenington, Essex, and Canon of Lincoln, was the author of the following publications. 1st, *The necessity of a lawful ministry, a Visitation Sermon on Romans x. 15.* 1708, 4to. 2nd, *Sermon on ii. Samuel xix. 14.* 1729, 8vo. 3d. *Three Sermons on the Lord's prayer; on Luke, xi. 2.* 1737, 8vo. 4th, *the present state of Scotland,* London, 1738, 8vo." From which it would appear that he had been the author of several works, but on a more concise scale than his industrious and excellent father's. We see that Mr Andrew Symson died in 1712: supposing him to have been born about 1625, his age at the time of his death would be 87 years; for considering the date of his different publications and other circumstances, the above period is as near the time of his birth as can be discovered. It may be further noticed, that in the very first of his publications in 1655, he signs himself, "Minister of God's word," and likewise in his preface to Wilson's *Christian Dictionary*, he speaks of family cares, which proves he was married at that time; he might, therefore, have been born at an earlier date. It is likewise probable that he had a charge as a parish minister before being placed in Kirkiner in 1663.

Andrew Symson appears to have been both as a man and a minister far superior to the station which he filled: he seems to have been in his day among the Curates, what Leighton was among the Scotch Bishops, very far above his contemporaries, with regard to piety, learning, and general information.

PART FIRST.

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBURGH.

THE Stewartry of Kirkcudburgh is bounded on the east with Nithisdale ; on the south, with the sea ; on the west, with the Shire of Wigton, and parted therefrom by the river of Cree ; on the north, it is bounded partly with Kyle, partly with Carrick.¹

The Stewartry of Kirkcudburgh contains twenty-eight principal parishes, viz.

1. **TRAQUEER.** The Bishop of Galloway is patron hereof ; it being a pendicle of the Abbacy of Tongueland, of which more hereafter, when we shall have occasion to answer the querie concerning the revenues of the Bishoprick of Galloway. The parish-kirk is twenty-four miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh, and about a quarter of a mile distant from the town of Dumfreise. The parish of Traqueer is bounded on the east with the town, and parish of Dumfreise, from which it is separated by the river of Nith ; on the south, it is bounded with the parish of New Abbey ; on the west, with

1 Appendix No. II

the parish of Lochruiton; and on the north-west, with the parish of Terregles.*

2. **NEW ABBEY.** The Bishop of Edinburgh is patron hereof; which, with six other kirks depending thereon, viz. Kirkcudburgh, Bootle, Kelton, Corsemichael, Kirkpatrick, and Orr, (of all which more hereafter,) were formerly appointed for the maintaining of the Castle of Edinburgh; but when King Charles the Martyr thought fit to erect the Bishoprick of Edinburgh, his Majesty disjoyn'd the said kirk of New Abbey, with the other six kirks depending thereon, from the Castle of Edinburgh, and gave them to the Bishoprick of Edinburgh, towards the maintenance of the Bishop of that see. The kirk of New Abbey is twentie-four miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh, and five miles distant from the town of Dumfreise. The parish of New Abbey is bounded on the east with the parish of Karlaverock, (in the shire of Nithisdale,) from which it is separated by the river of Nith; on the south, it is bounded with the parish of Kirkbeen; on the west, with the parish of Kirkgunnion; on the north-west, with the parish of Lochruiton; and on the north, with the parish of Traqueir.

3. **KIRKBEEN.** Maxwell of Kirkhouse, is patron hereof. The parish-kirk is twentie-four miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh, and nine miles distant from the town of Dumfreise. This kirk (with some others, of which more hereafter in the description of the parish of Terregles,) depended of old upon the Provestry of Lincluden. The parish of Kirkbeen is bounded on the east, partly with the parish of Karlaverock, (from which it is

* For farther Information respecting the different Parishes, see New Addition.

separated by the river of Nith,) and partly with the sea; on the south, it is bounded with the sea; on the south-west, with the parish of Suddick, (of which in the description of the parish of Cowend;) on the west, with the parish of Kirkgunnion; and on the north, with the parish of New Abbey.

4. COWEND. The Marquess of Queensberry is patron of this parish of Cowend, (which also of old depended on the Provestry of Lincluden, of which hereafter in the description of the parish of Terregles.) But there is another parish annext thereto, called Southwick, (pronounced Siddick or Suddick,) whereof the Bishop of Dumblain is patron. It belonging, as I suppose, to the Abbacy of Dundranen, (of which hereafter,) to which Abbacy the Bishop of Dumblain hath right, as Dean of his Majestie's chapel-royal. 'Tis said, that this Suddick is directly south from John-a-Groatis' house in Cathness. The parish-kirk of Cowend is thirteen miles distant from the town of Kirkecudburgh, and fourteen miles distant from the town of Dumfreise. The parish of Cowend, with the annext parish of Suddick, is bounded on the east with the parish of Kirkbeen; on the south, with the sea; on the west, partly with the parish of Orr, and partly with the parish of Bootle, (from which it is separated by the river of Orr,) and partly with the parish of Dundranan, (from which it is separated by ane arme of the sea;) on the north, it is bounded with the parish of Kirkgunnion.

5. ORR. The Bishop of Edinburgh is patron hereof, as depending on New Abbey. The kirk of Orr is twelve miles distant from the town of Kirkecudburgh, and twelve miles distant from the town of Dumfreise. The parish of Orr is bounded east-

wardly with the parish of Kirkgunnion; on the south-east, with the parish of Cowend; on the south-south-west with the parishes of Bootle and Corsemichael, from both which parishes it is separated by the river of Orr; on the north-west, it is bounded with the parish of Kirkpatrick Durham; on the north, with the parish of Irongray; and on the north-east, it is bounded with the parish of Lochrutton.

6. KIRKPATRICK. This parish, to distinguish it from other Kirkpatricks, is also called Kirkpatrick Durham. The lands in this parish, belonging to M'Naught of Kilquonadie, pertained of old to the name of Durham. The Bishop of Edinburgh, as having a right to New Abbey, is patron of this parish. This kirk of Kirkpatrick Durham is thirteen miles distant from the town of Kirkeudburgh, and eleven miles distant from the town of Dumfreise. The parish of Kirkpatrick Durham is bounded, on the east, with Kirkpatrick Iron Gray; on the south-east, with the parish of Orr; on the south, it is bounded with the parish of Corsemichael, from which it is divided by the river of Orr; on the south-west and westwardly, it is divided from the parish of Partan by the river of Orr; on the north-west and westwardly, it is bounded with the parish of Balmaclellan, from which it is separated by the said river of Orr; on the north, it is bounded, partly with the parish of Glencairn, within the shire of Nithisdale, and presbytry of Pinpont, and partly with the parish of Dunscore, within the shire of Nithisdale, and presbytry of Dumfreise.¹

7. IRON GREY; Called also Kirkpatrick Iron

Grey. M'Brair of Newark is patron hereof. The parish kirk of Iron Grey is twentie-three miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh, and three miles distant from the town of Dumfreise. This parish of Iron Grey is bounded, on the east, with the parish of Terregles; on the south-east, with the parish of Lochruiton; on the south, with the parish of Orr; on the south-south-west, with the parish of Kirkpatrick Durham; on the west and northwardly, with the parish of Dunscore; on the north-east and northwardly, with the parish of Holywood, in the shire of Nithisdale, and presbytry of Dumfreise, from which parish of Holywood to the north-east, this parish of Iron Grey is divided by the water of Cluden.

8. TERREGLES. Concerning the Latine name of it, one man told me it was *Terra Regalis*; another said that it was *Tertia Ecclesia*; a third said it was *Terra Ecclesia*; so that it should be spell'd perhaps Tereglise. And as there is some debate concerning its name, so there is about its patronage; the Earl of Nithisdale, and the Marquess of Queensberry, each of them pretending thereto. Which of them hath the best right, I shall not take upon me to determine. However, the intrans, for his better securitie, doth commonly procure a presentation from each of them; but then again, the Archbishop of Glasgow comes in for his share, and pretends that *jus patronatus* belongs to him; and thereupon grants a presentation himselfe, and gives collation only thereupon. The parish-kirk is distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh twentie-three miles, and a large mile distant from the town of Dumfreise. It is but a small parish. It is bounded, on the east, with the parish of Dumfreise, and

separated from it by the river of Nith; on the south-east, it is bounded with the parish of Traqueer; on the south and south-west, with the parish of Lochruiton; on the west, with the parish of Iron Grey; on the north with the parish of Holywood, from which it is divided by the water of Cluden, which emptieth itselfe in the river of Nith. Neer to this water of Cluden, is a place called the Colledge or Provestry of Lincluden,¹ on which this parish of Terregles, together with the parishes of Kirkbeen, Cowend, and Lochruiton, together also with the parish of Karlaverock, in the shire of Nithisdale, did of old depend.

9. LOCHRUITON. The Marquess of Queensberry is patron hereof. It did of old depend upon the provestry of Lincluden, as hath been said in the description of the parish of Terregles. The parish-kirk is twenty miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh, and four miles distant from the town of Dumfreise. The parish of Lochruiton is bounded, on the east, with the parish of Traqueer; on the south-east, with the parish of New Abbey; on the south, with the parish of Kirkgunnion; on the

1 "LINCLUDAN, in the shire of Dumfries, was founded in the reign of King Malcolm IV. by Uthred, father to Rolland Lord of Galloway. *Alienore Priouresse de Lencluden del Conte de Dumfries*, is mentioned by Prynn, *ad annum* 1296. This Priory was afterwards changed by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway, into a College or Provostry, because of the lewd and scandalous lives of the Nuns."—SPOTISWOOD'S *Religious Houses*, Chap. XVIII. § 2. No. 5.

"LINCLUDEN, in Galloway, situate upon the Water of Cluden, where it falls into the river Nith, some few miles above Dumfries, was formerly a cloister of Black Nuns, as is above related. But it was afterwards changed into a Provostry by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, in the reign of King Robert III. *Magister Alexander de Carnys, Præpositus de Lincluden* is designed by Archibald Lord Galloway, *Cancellarius Noster*, in a charter dated the 12th February, 1413."—*Ibid.* Chap. XIX. § 20.

south-west and westwardly, with the parish of Orr on the north, with the parish of Iron Gray ; on the north and north-east, with the parish of Terregles.

10. KIRKGUNNION ; (Or Kirkgunguent, as I am informed, *ab extrema unctione*, it being a pendicle of the Abbey of Holme, in Cumberland.) The Earl of Nithisdale is patron hereof. This parish-kirk is sixteen miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh, and eight miles distant from the town of Dumfreise. This parish is bounded, on the east, with the parish of New Abbey ; on the south, with the two annext parishes of Suddick and Cowend ; on the south-west and westwardly, with the parish of Orr ; and on the north, with the parish of Lochruiton.

As to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of these ten parishes, (being commonly called the ten kirks beneath Orr,) they ly within the diocese of Glasgow, and are subjected to the care of the Archbishop thereof, and under him are a part of the presbytry of Dumfreise and belong thereunto. These parishes also (excepting Kirkgunnion) belong to the jurisdiction of the Commissary of Dumfreise, who also hath his dependance upon the Archbishop of Glasgow. But as for Kirkgunnion, it is a distinct Commissariot within itselſe, where the Earl of Nithisdale is heritable Commissary ; but from whom the said Earl derives his authority, I know not. The reason why it is a distinct Commissariot within itselſe, and independent upon any bishop of Scotland, seems to be this : Because, as said is, it being a pendicle of the Abbey of Holm, in Cumberland ; and no Scottish bishop hath any right to the said Abbey, and consequently hath no right to the Commissariot in Kirkgunnion, which is, as hath been said, a pendicle thereof.

11. **KIRKCUDBURGH.** So called from the kirk dedicated to St Cudbert. It hath two other kirks annext thereto, viz. Galtway, (pronounced Gaata,) where Lidderdail of Isle hath his interest; and Dunrod, appertaining to Sir David Dunbar of Baldone. Kirkcudburgh is the head burgh of the Stewartry, being about twenty-four miles from Dumfreise westward, and about sixteen miles eastward from Wigton. It is a burgh royal, having a weekly mercat much frequented, together with some other annual faires. It is situated in a very pleasant place, in a flexure of the river of Dee, more than a large mile from the mouth of that river. It hath an excellent natural harbour, to which ships of a very great burthen may at a full sea come, and ly safely from all stormes, just at the side of the kirk wall. This town is commonly pronounced Kirkeubree, yea, and commonly written Kirkcudbright; but the true name is Kirkcudburgh. The Bishop of Edinburgh is patron of the kirk of Kirkcudburgh, it being a pendicle of New Abbey. Above the influx of the river of Dee, is the Isle call'd of old St Marie's Isle, a priory; ¹ and therefore there is a mistake in John Speed's lesser mapps, (which are the only mapps I have beside me at present;) for, in his map of the southern part of Scotland, he places St Maria on the west side of the mouth of Cree, which should have been rather placed on the east side of the mouth of Dee.

12. **REKICK.** This parish is also called the parish of Monkton, from the monks that dwelt in the

¹ "St Mary's Isle, near Kirkcudbright, in Galloway, was founded, in the reign of Malcolm IV., or rather David I., by Fergus Lord of Galloway, and called *Prioratus Sanctæ Mariæ de Trayll*. The Prior hereof was a Lord and Member of Parliament."—SPOTISWOOD'S *Religious Houses*. Chap. II. § 12.

Abbey of Dundranen; and from the said Abbey, it is also called the parish of Dundranen. Neer to the Abbey is a rivulet called Greggen, from whence (as some assert) the abbey, now called and pronounced Dundranen, should be called Dungalgreggen. It is reported, (how true I know not,) that the famous Mr Michael Scot was a monk belonging to this Abbey.¹ This parish of Rerick is bounded, towards the west, with the parish of Kirkcudburgh, (the kirk of Rerick being about four miles distant from the kirk of Kirkcudburgh;) on the south, it is bounded by the sea; on the south-east, it is divided from a part of the parish of Cowend by a bay of the river of Orr; more eastwardly, it is bounded with the parish of Bootle; and then, from the east, inclining to the north, it is bounded with the parish of Gelston, of which more hereafter in the description of the parish of Kelton. The Bishop of Dunblaine, as Dean of the chapel-royal, is patron of the parish of Rerick, or Dundranen, and hath a part of his revenue paid out of the lands of that Abbacy; he hath also a

1 "Dundrenan, an abbey, situate on the Solway Frith, about two miles from Kirkcudbright, in Galloway, was founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway, in the year 1142. The monks hereof were brought from Rievall, in England. Sylvanus was the first abbot of this place. He died at Belleland, *7mo. Id. Octobris, anno* 1189. The last abbot hereof was Edward Maxwell, son to John Lord Harries; after whose death King James VI. annexed this place to his royal chapel of Stirling. The Chronicle of Melross is thought to have been written by an abbot of this monastery. The first part thereof is certainly penned by an Englishman, and is a continuation of Bede's History. The second part appears to have been writ by a Scotsman, familiar and contemporary with our Stuarts. The Oxford edition, published in the year 1684, does not agree with our manuscripts. Allan, Lord of Galloway, surnamed the Great, Constable of Scotland, was buried in this place, in the year 1233."—SPOTISWOOD'S *Religious Houses*, Chap. IX. § 3.

bailerie here, heritable exerc'd by the Earl of Nithisdale, whose jurisdiction reacheth over the whole parish, except one Baronrie called Kirk-castel, belonging to the Laird of Broughton. In this parish of Rerick, there is a good millstone quarrie, on the sea, called Airdsheugh, not far from which is a very safe harbour, called Balcarie, off which lyeth a little island belonging to the Earl of Nithisdale, of about a mile circumference, called the isle of Haston, belonging also to the parish of Rerick, though some say, it belongs to the parish of Bootle, as lying much neerer to it.

13. **BOOTLE.** This parish-kirk is about nine or ten miles distant from the town of Kirkeud-burgh. The Bishop of Edinburgh is patron of this parish also, it being one of the parishes which depend on New Abbey. The kirk was of old called Kirkennen, and was situated upon the river of Orr, neer the mouth of it; but for the more conveniency, was translated to the very center of the parish, and called Bootle, because built in the Baronrie so called. The parish of Bootle is bounded, on the east, by the river of Orr, which divides it from the parishes of Orr and Cowend; towards the south and west, it is bounded with the parishes of Rerick and Gelston, (of which hereafter in the description of the parish of Kelton;) towards the north-west, it is bounded with the parish of Kelton; and towards the north, with the parish of Corsemichael. In this parish of Bootle, about a mile from the kirk, towards the north, is a well, called the Rumbling Well, frequented by a multitude of sick people, for all sorts of diseases, the first Sunday of May; lying there the Saturday night, and then drinking of it early in the morning. There

is also another well, about a quarter of a mile distant from the former, towards the east. This well is made use of by the country people, when their cattell are troubled with a disease, called by them the Connock. This water they carry in vessells to many parts, and wash their beasts with it, and give it them to drink. It is too remember'd, that at both the wells they leave behind them something by way of a thank-offering. At the first, they leave either money or cloathes; at the second, they leave the bands and shacles wherewith beasts are usually bound.

14. KELTON. This parish-kirk is about eight miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh. The Bishop of Edinburgh is also patron hereof, it being one of the parishes depending on New Abbey. This parish of Kelton is bounded, on the north, with Corsemichael; towards the north-east, east, and south-east, with the parish of Bootle; more southerly, with the parish of Rerick; towards the west, it is bounded with the parish of Kirkcudburgh, as also by a part of the parishes of Tongueland and Balmaghie, from both which it is separated by the river of Dee. This parish of Kelton hath two other parishes annext thereto, viz. Gelston, and Kirkcormock, though both these kirks are ruinous. Gelston, in which the Earl of Galloway pretends an interest, lyes distant from the kirk of Kelton a large mile, towards the south-east. Kirkcormock is only a chapel, and not, as it would seem, a compleat parish, though so ordinarily called. It depends on the Bishop of Edinburgh; is distant from Kelton about two miles, towards the south-west, the kirk or chapel of Kirkcormock lying upon the very brink of Dee.

15. CORSEMICHAEL. This parish-kirk is twelve miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh, keeping the way thereto upon the east side of Dee; but it is only eight miles the neerest way; but then you must cross the water of Dee twice, viz. at the boat of Balmaghie, and at the town of Kirkcudburgh. The Bishop of Edinburgh is patron of this kirk also, it being another of the parishes depending on New Abbey. The parish of Corsemichael is bounded, on the east, with the parishes of Kirkpatrick and Orr, from both which it is divided by the river of Orr; on the south, with the parishes of Bootle and Kelton; on the west, with the parish of Balmaghie, from which it is separated by the river of Dee; on the north, it is bounded with the parish of Partan.

16. PARTAN. This parish-kirk (being about two miles, to the northward, distant from the Kirk of Corsemichael) is fourteen miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh, keeping the way on the east of Dee; but it is only ten miles the neerest way, but then the water of Dee must be cross'd twice. There are three pretenders to the patronage of this kirk; the Viscount of Kenmuir, the Laird of Partan, and the Laird of Drumrash.—Which of them hath the best right, I know not; but, upon their disagreeing, the Bishop of Gallo-way is necessitat sometimes to present thereto *jure devoluto*. This parish of Partan is bounded, on the east, with the parishes of Dunscore and Kirkpatrick, from both which it is separated by the water of Orr; on the south, with the parish of Corsemichael; on the west, with the parish of Balmaghie, and part of the Kells, from both which it is sepa-

rated by the river of Dee; on the north, it is bounded with the parish of Balmaclellan.

The six parishes last described, viz. Kirkcudburgh, Rerick, Bootle, Kelton, Corsemichael, and Partan, are all lying betwixt the rivers of Orr and Dee.

17. BALMACLELLAN. This parish-kirk, being about five or six miles to the northward of the Kirk of Partan, will be about twenty miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh, by the way on the east side of Dee; but crossing at the boat of the Rone, viz. at the influx of the river of Dee into the Loch of Kenn, it will be but about fourteen miles distant from Kirkcudburgh. The Bishop of Dunblaine is patron of the Kirk of Balmaclellan, as also of the Kirk of the Kells, of which more hereafter. If I mistake not, his right of patronage to these two kirks, is as being Dean to the Chapel-Royal, and as such, hath a right to the Abbacy of Dundranen, and the kirks depending thereon. This parish of Balmaclellan is bounded, on the north, with the parish of Dalry; on the north-east and east, with the parish of Glencairn, in the shire of Nithisdale, and presbytry of Pinpont; on the south-east, with the parish of Dunscore, in the said shire of Nithisdale, and presbytry of Dumfreis; on the south, it is bounded with the parish of Partan; on the west, with the parish of the Kells, and separated from it by the river of Kenn.

18. DALRY. This kirk, being about two miles to the northward of Balmaclellan, will be more than twenty miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh, going by the way on the east side of Dee; but crossing the river of Kenn, and thence again crossing at the Boat of the Rone, and then

again crossing Dee at the town of Kirkcudburgh, it will be but about sixteen miles distant therefrom. The Viscount of Kenmuir is patron of Dalry, and it is, at least should be, a free parsonage. The Kirk of Dalry is seated upon the east brink of the river of Kenn, and there is a very pleasant valley from thence down the river side. . About a furlong distant from the east end of the kirk, there is a little town commonly called St John's Clachan, or the Old Clachan, partly belonging to the Earl of Galloway, and partly to the Laird of Earlstoun. This parish is bounded, on the south, with the parish of Balmaclellan; on the west, with the parish of the Kells, from which it is separated by the river of Kenn; on the north, it is separated from the parish of Corsefairn by the said river of Kenn; on the north-east, it is bounded, partly with the parish of Cumlock, in Kyle, and partly with the parish of Sanquhair, in Nithisdale; on the east it is bounded, partly with the parish of Pinpont, at Polskeoch, and then with the parish of Glencairn in Nithisdale, from which it is separated by the water of Castlefairne. Severall years since, there was one [Alexander Bryce,] who travelling and trading in England, acquired great riches, and having no children, left a vast summe for maintaining of a free school in the parish of Dalry; but his money and papers falling into sacrilegious hands, the pious designe of the donor was allmost wholly maid void. However, the affair is not so desperat, but if honest men in that parish would be active in it, they might yet recover a considerable part of it, though far from that which was at first appointed.

The words inserted in brackets [thus] were not in the original; they are supplied by the Publisher.

19. CORSEFAIRNE. This parish-kirk, being eight miles distant to the northward from Dalry, will be more than twentie-eight miles distant from Kirkcudburgh, going by the way on the east side of Dee; but, crossing the river of Kenn twice, and then crossing Dee at the boat of the Rone, and the boat of Kirkcudburgh, it will be but about twentie-four miles distant therefrom. The Bishop of Galloway is patron of the kirk of Corsefairne. This parish is in part bounded, on the south, with the parish of Dalry, (and separated therefrom by the river of Kenn,) and in part with the parish of the Kells, being of old a part of the said parish; but now separated therefrom by [Polmaddy] Bourn, which emptieth itself into the water of Kenn; on the west, it is bounded, with the parish of Monygaffe; on the north-west, with the parish of Dumallington, this parish of Corsefairne, running up as far as Loch Dune; on the north [it is bounded by Ayrshire, and on the east, with the parish of Dalry.] In this parish of Corsefairne, there is a considerable water called the Water of Deugh, having its rise in the [moors of Ayrshire,] and runneth hard by the Kirk of Corsefairne, on the west end thereof, and at length loseth its name, by entering into the river of Kenn, two miles beneath the said Kirk of Corsefairne.

20. KELLS. This parish-kirk will be but about fourteen miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh. The Bishop of Dunblain is patron hereof, of which formerly in the description of the parish of Balmaclellan. The Kirk of the Kells stands about a short halfe mile on the west side of the water of Kenn, opposit to the Kirk of Balmaclellan, which will be more than a mile distant from the east

side of the said river. In this parish, about a furlong from the west side of the river of Kenn, is a little burgh-royal, named New Galloway, or the New Town, and hath a pretty good mercat every Wednesday, beside a yearly fair. To the southward of this towne, is the Castle of Kenmuir, one of the dwelling-houses of the Viscount of Kenmuir. It is pleasantly situated on a mount, having a wood of great overgrowne oakes on the one side, viz. betwixt it and the towne, and on the other side pleasant meadows, lying on the river of Kenn, which here begins to run in a deep loch for the space of seaven or eight miles. But four miles beneath the Kenmuir, at a point called the boat of the Rone, the river of Dee meeteth the said loch of Kenn, and from thence to the sea, the river bears only the name of Dee. This parish of the Kells is bounded, on the east, with the parishes of Dalry and Balmaclellan, and a part of Partan, from all which it is separated by the river of Kenn; upon the north-east and north, it is bounded with the parish of Corsefairne, and separated from it by [Polmaddy] Bourn, which empties itselfe into Kenn; on the west, it is bounded with the parish of Monnygaffe, and a point of Girthtown; and at the boat of the Rone, it is bounded southwardly with the parish of Balmaghie, from which three parishes it is separated by the river of Dee. This parish of Kells, excepting about the Newton and the Kenmuir, is for the most part muirs and mountaines.

These four last parishes above described, viz. Balmaclellan, Dalry, Corsefairne, and the Kells ly eastward of the river Dee; and because the river of Kenn runs through them, therefore they are commonly called the Glenkennes.

21. **BALMAGHIE.** This kirk is about seven miles distant from the towne of Kirkcudburgh. The Laird of Balmaghie is patron hereof. The parish of Balmaghie is bounded, on the east, with the parishes of Partan, Corsemichael and Kelton, from all which it is separated by the river of Dee; on the south, it is bounded with the parish of Tongueland; towards the south-west, it is bounded with the parish of Twynam; westward and north-west, it is bounded with the parish of Girthton; on the north, it is bounded with the parish of Kells, from which it is separated by the river of Dee. In the river of Dee, a little beneath a place called the Granie Foord, lyes an island call'd the Threave, belonging to the said parish of Balmaghie. In this island, the Black Douglass had a strong house, wherein he sometime dwelt. It is reported, how true I know not, that the peeces of money called Dowglas groats were by him coyned here. As also here it was that he detain'd Sheriff M'Clellan prisoner; and when the king sent him a letter, requiring him to set him at liberty, he, suspecting the purport of the message, took the messenger in, and by discourse entertained him; but in the meantime gave privat orders to hang M'Clellan instantly. At length, the letter being receav'd and opened, and the contents known, he regrated that the letter came no sooner, for the man was just hang'd, which he let the messenger see by opening of a window. The common report also goes in that countrey, that, in this isle of the Threave, the great iron-gun, in the Castle of Edinburgh, called commonly Mount-Megg, was wrought and made; but I am not bound to beleieve it upon their bare report.

22. **TONGUELAND.** So called from a tongue of

land lying betwixt the river of Dee, and a little water called the water of Tarffe, which hath its rise in the same parish. At the meeting of which two waters, there was the Abbey of Tongueland; the steeple and part of the walls are yet standing.¹ The Bishop of Galloway is patron hereof, and hath a regality, or at least a baronrie here; the Viscount of Kenmuir being heritable Bayly thereof. This kirk is two miles distant from Kirkcudburgh. The parish of Tongueland is bounded, on the east, with the parishes of Kelton and Kirkcudburgh, from both which it is separated by the river of Dee; toward the south and south-west, it is bounded with the parish of Twynam; on the west and north-west, with the parish of Girthton; and on the north, with the parish of Balmaghie.

23. TWYNAM. This kirk is distant two miles northward from Kirkcudburgh. Sir David Dunbar of Baldone is patron hereof. This parish of Twynam is bounded, on the east and south, with the parish of Kirkcudburgh, from which it is divided by the river of Dee; on the west, with the parish of Borgue. The parish of Twynam hath another kirk annexed thereto, though altogether ruinous, called Kirkchrist, lying upon the west side

1 "Tungland, in Galloway, was founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, in the twelfth century. Alexander, Abbot of Tungland, is one of the subscribers to Ragman's Roll, in the year 1296. Lesly tells us a very merry story of another Abbot of this place, page 331, *ad annum* 1507, who undertaking to be in France before the king's ambassadors who were going thither, by flying in the air, and accordingly taking his flight from the walls of the Castle of Stirling, met with a reward suitable to the nature of the undertaking, by falling and breaking his thigh bones. A like story is related by Radulphus Hygdenus, lib. vi. p. 284, *ad annum Christi* 1065."—SPOTISWOOD's *Religious Houses*, Chap. V. § 5.

of the river of Dee, not far from the brink thereof, just opposit to the town of Kirkcudburgh.

24. BORGUE. This parish-kirk is three miles westward distant from Kirkcudburgh. The Bishop of Galloway is patron of this parish. On the east, it is bounded with the parish of Kirkcudburgh, from which it is divided by the river Dee; on the south, it is bounded by the sea; on the west and part of the north, by the parish of Girthton; on the north also, in part, and wholly on the north-east by the parish of Twynam. This parish of Borgue, hath two other parishes annext thereto; the one called Kirkanders, and the other Senick, whereof the Bishop of Galloway is also patron. This parish of Borgue, with the other two parishes annext thereto, is about four miles in length, and for the most part three in breadth, except towards the foot thereof, towards the sea-side, where it will be four miles broad. The minister hereof is one of the members of the Chapter, and of old was Precentor. This parish abounds with plenty of corne, wherewith it furnishes many other places in the Stewartrie, supplying them both with meal and malt. In the middle of this parish, there is a good strong house, called the Castle of Plunton-Lennox, possess'd of a long time by the name of Lennox, till of late, when it came into the possession of Richard Murray of Broughton, whose lady is one of that name and family. In the parish of Sennick, there is a very famous and large harbour, called the bay of Balmangand; it is one of the best harbours in the west of Scotland; for there ships of all sizes are secure, blow the wind which way it will. Adjacent to this bay, is a promontory called the Mickle Ross, wherein is to be

seen the ruins of an old castle, where, in times past, some of the inhabitants have digg'd up silver-plate, as I am informed; as also therein have found certain peeces of silver, with a strange and uncouth impression thereon, resembling the old Pictish coine. Half a mile from the Ross. is the famous Well of Kissickton, medicinal, as it is reported, for all sorts of diseases; the people hereabouts flocking to it in the summer-time. In the kirk-yard of Kirkanders, upon the ninth day of August, there is a fair kept, called St Lawrence Fair, where all sorts of merchant-wares are to be sold; but the fair lasts only three or four hours, and then the people, who flock hither in great companies, drink and debauch, and commonly great lewdness is committed here at this fair. A little above Robertson, within halfe a mile of the kirk of Kirkanders, is to be seen the ruines of an old town call'd Rattria, wherein, as the present inhabitants thereabouts say, was of old kept a weekly market; but the town is long since demolished, and neer the ruines thereof is now a little village, which yet retains the name of the old town. Upon the coast of this parish are many sorts of white fish taken; one kind whereof is called by the inhabitants Greyheads, which are a very fine firm fish, big like haddocks, some greater, some lesser.

25. GIRTHTON. This parish-kirk is about five miles to the westward of Kirkcudburgh. The Bishop of Galloway is patron hereof. This parish of Girthton is bounded, on the east, with the parishes of Balmaghie and Borgue; on the south, with the sea; on the west, it is divided from the parish of Anwoth by the water of Fleet, (Speed calls it Flint,) that hath its rise from the great

mountain Cairnsmuir, lying to the north-west; on the north-west, it joynes with the parish of Kirkmabreck; on the north it is bounded with the parish of Monnygaffe; and on the north-east with the parish of the Kells, from which it is separated by the river of Dee. About two miles from the Kirk of Girthton, in the road way betwixt Dumfreise and Wigton, at a place called the Gatehouse of Fleet, there is a market for good fat kine kept on the Friday, after the first Thursday, which is after the first Monday of November, and so every Friday thereafter till Christmas. This market being rul'd by the dyets of the nolt-market of Wigton, of which more hereafter in the description of that town and parish.

26. ANWOTH. This parish-kirk is near seven miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh westward, just in the way betwixt Kirkcudburgh and Wigton. Sir Godfrey M'Culloch of Myrton as Laird of Cardiness, is patron hereof. It is separated, on the east, from the parish of Girthton by the water of Fleet; on the south, it is bounded on the sea; on the west, it is divided from the parish of Kirkmabreck by a rivulet called Skairsbourn, which, having its rise from Cairnsmuir, and the adjacent northern mountains, will, even in the summer time, and in a moment almost, by reason of the mists and vapours in those hills, be so great that it will be hardly foordable, which occasioned the proverb of *Skairsbourn's warning*, applicable to any trouble that comes suddenly and unexpectedly. This sudden inundation proceeds, as said is, from the mists and vapours on Cairnsmuir; hence the common people say, *When that Cairnsmuir hath a hat, Palnure* (of which more hereafter in the

description of the river of Cree) *and Skairsbourn laugh at that.* On the north, the parish of Anwoth is bounded with the parishes of Kirkmabreck and Girthton.

27. KIRKMABRECK; so called from some Saint or other, whose name was, they say, M'Breck, a part of whose statue in wood, was, about thirty years since, in an old chapel at the Ferrietown distant about [one mile] to the [eastward] of the, kirk of Kirkmabreck; which kirk, about thirty years since, was taken down and left desolate, and the parish-kirk was then built at the said chapel; and therefore the parish is sometimes also called the Ferrietown, which Ferrietown is a little clachan upon the east side of the river of Cree, where there us'd to be a boat for the ferrying of passengers over the water of Cree in their passage to Wigton, which is just opposit thereto, and in view thereof, though three or four miles distant. This Kirk of Ferrietown is twelve miles distant from Kirkeudburgh westward. The Laird of Rusco is patron hereof. It hath another parish annexed thereto, called Kirkdale or Kirdale, being distant from the old Kirk of Kirkmabreck about a mile towards the [south-east,] and is a pendicle of the Abbacy of Dundranen; the kirk is wholly ruinous. About a furlong from the Kirk of Kirkdale, towards the south-east, there is a cairn, or great heap of small hand-stones, with five or six high stones erected; besides which high stones, the smaller ones being removed by the countrey people for building of their corne-dikes, there were five or six tombs discovered, made of thin whin-stones. In Camerot-muir, in the said parish of Kirkdale, about a mile from the said kirk northward, there is a stone four or five feet in di-

ameter, called the Penny-stone, under which money is fancied to be. This stone hath upon it the resemblance of that draught which is commonly called the walls of Troy. The manse belonging to the minister of Kirkmabreck, or Ferrietown, is called the Halfe-mark, and will be a mile distant from the Ferrietown, southwardly upon the bank of the river of Cree. It is a very pleasant place, and the minister hath the benefit of a salmon-fishing there. This manse, called the Halfe-mark, is distant to the westward about halfe a mile from the old Kirk of Kirkmabreck, neer to which old Kirk of Kirkmabreck, there is a well, which, as I am informed, proceeds from vitriol. This parish of Kirkmabreck, with the annext parish of Kirkdale, is bounded, on the east, with the parish of Anwoth, and separated from it by the little rivulet called Scairsbourn, which empties itself into the sea; on the south, it is bounded with the sea; on the [west,] with the river of Cree, which here, at an high water, will be three or four miles broad, though, at low water, it is contain'd in a narrow chanel; it divides betwixt Kirkmabreck and the Shire of Wigton; on the north, it is bounded with the parish of Monnygaffe, and divided in part therefrom by the Graddock Bourn, which hath its rise in the mountain of Cairnsmuir, and running westward, empties itself into the river of Cree.—

These seven parishes last described, (viz. Balmaghie, Tongueland, Twynam, Borgue, Girthton, Anwoth and Kirkmabreck, as also Monygaffe, of which hereafter,) ly betwixt the rivers of Dee and Cree.

The seventeen parishes last described, viz. Kirkcudburgh, Rerick, Bootle, Kelton, Corsemichael,

Partan, Balmaclellan, Dalry, Corsefairn, Kells, Balmaghie, Tongueland, Twynam, Borgue, Girthton, Anwoth, and Kirkmabreck, make up the Presbytery of Kirkeudburgh, one of the three Presbyteries within the Dioces of Galloway. Kirkeudburgh is the ordinary seat of that Presbytrie, where the members of the Presbytrie meet most commonly upon the first Tuesday of every month, for exercising of church discipline, and other ecclesiastical affaires incumbent on them.

The Commissary of Kirkeudburgh also hath jurisdiction over these seventeen parishes, in reference to causes consistorial. He derives his authority from the Bishop of Galloway, and holds his courts ordinarily at the town of Kirkeudburgh on every Fryday, except in times of vacance.

28. MONNYGAFFE; so called, as I suppose, qu. Munnach's Gulfe, from the river of Munnach in this parish, which, after many windings and turnings, empties itselfe into the river of Cree. The parish-kirk of Monnygaffe, lying six miles to the north-west of the Ferrietown, or Kirkmabreck, is eighteen miles distant from the town of Kirkeudburgh, and six miles to the northward of Wigton. The Bishop of Galloway is patron hereof. This parish is bounded, on the east, with the water of Dee, by which it is separated from the parishes of Corsefairne and the Kells; towards the south-east, and more southwardly, it is bounded with the parish of Girthton; on the south, with the parish of Kirkmabreck, from which it is in part separated by the Graddock Bourne; on the west, it is bounded with the parish of Pennygham in the Shire of Wigton, from which it is separated by the river of Cree; on the north-west, it is bounded with the parish of

Cammonel, in Carrick, from which it is also separated by the river of Cree; more northward, it is bounded partly with the parish of Barr, in Carrick, and partly with the parish of Dumallington, in Kyle; so that this parish of Monnygaffe is exactly lying betwixt the rivers of Dee and Cree; and though lying within the bounds of the Stewartrie of Kirkcudburgh, and subject to the Stewart thereof, of which more hereafter, yet it belongs both to the Presbytery and Commissariat of Wigton, by reason that it is eighteen miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh, and the way not very good ether, when as it is but six miles from Wigton, and that excellent good way, both winter and summer. And it is also most fit it should belong to the Commissariat of Wigton, because having a weekly mercat in it, which is for the most part supplied by people dwelling in that Commissariat, those people who supply that mercat with meal, malt, &c., would be put to excessive trouble, should they be necessitat to pursue their debtors, which often happens, before the Stewart, for small summs at so great a distance.

This parish of Monnygaffe is a very large one, being at least sixteen miles in length, and eight miles in breadth; the greatest part whereof consists of great hills, mountains, rocks, and moors. It hath in it a little town, or burgh of baronrie, depending upon the Laird of Larg, situated upon the east side of the river of Cree, neer the brink thereof. It hath a very considerable market every Saturday, frequented by the moormen of Carrick, Monnygaffe, and other moor places, who buy there great quantities of meal and malt, brought thither

out of the parishes of Whitherne, Glaston, Sorbie, Mochrum, Kirkinner, &c., of which places we shall have occasion to speak, when we come to the Shire. The Kirk of Monnygaffe is divided from the town by a rivulet called Penkill Bourn, which is sometimes so great, that the people, in repairing to the church, are necessitat to go almost a mile about, crossing at a bridge built over the said rivulet, a short halfe mile above the town. The farthest part of this parish is at least twelve miles distant northward from the parish-kirk, and the way excessively bad; and therefore it hath been many times wisht that the parish were disjoyn'd, and made two parishes, and another kirk built at a place, called the House of the Hill, some six miles northward, in the highway betwixt Wigton and Air. The inhabitants of that upper part of the parish would be content to contribute something to that effect. It hath been endeavoured to get a kirk erected there; but as yet that affair hath been unsuccessfull: and for any thing I know, will continue so to be, unless people concerned therein will learn to be more religious, which I fear, will not be in hast.

Principal edifices in this parish, are (1.) Gairlies, the ancient residence of the Lairds of Gairlies, before that family was nobilitated; it doth yet furnish a title to the Earl of Galloway his eldest son, who is Lord Gairlies. This house, being about a mile to the northward of the kirk and town, stands in the midst of a very fine oak wood, pertaining to the said Earl, who also hath another excellent oak wood in this parish, lying upon the water of Cree, two miles above the kirk and town. This wood will be two or three miles in length, and hath good

timber in it, from whence the greatest part of the Shire of Wigton furnish timber for building of houses and other uses. The Earl of Galloway's lands in this parish being very considerable here, are, as I have been informed, erected into a Stewartrie, and the said Earl is heritable Stewart thereof. (2.) Larg, appertaining to M'Kie of Larg, a very ancient name and family in this countrey. Hereabout is a well, called the Gout-well of Larg, of which they tell this story, how that a piper stole away the offering left at this well, (these offerings are some inconsiderable thing, which the countrey people use to leave at wells, when they come to make use of them towards any cure;) but when he was drinking of ale, which he intended to pay with the money he had taken away, the gout, as they say, seiz'd on him, of which he could not be cur'd but at that well, having first restor'd to it the money he had formerly taken away. (3.) Macchirmore, or the Head of the Macchirs, (of which word more hereafter,) for indeed there is not much whiteground above it, pertaining to Dunbar of Macchirmore. It is situated upon the east side of the river of Cree, one mile distant to the south from the town of Monnygaffe; and here is the first foord of the water of Cree, except that betwixt Kirkmabreck and Wigton, of which more hereafter. This foord is five miles or thereby in *recta linea* to the northward distant from Wigton. In the moors of this parish of Monnygaffe, not many years since, at a place called La Spraig, not far from the water of Munnach, but sixteen miles distant from the sea, there fell a shower of herring, which were seen by creditable persons who related the story to me. Some of the said herring were, as I am informed, taken

to the Earl of Galloway's house and shown to him.¹

These twentie-eight parishes, viz. 1. Traqueer; 2. New Abbey; 3. Kirkbeen; 4. Cowend, including also Southwick; 5. Orr; 6. Kirkpatrick Durham; 7. Kirkpatrick Iron Gray; 8. Terregles; 9. Lochruiton; 10. Kirkgunnion; 11. Kirkcudburgh, including also Galtway and Dunrod; 12. Rerick, or Monkton, or Dundranen; 13. Bootle; 14. Kelton, including also Gelston and Kirkcormock; 15. Corsemichael; 16. Partan; 17. Balmaclellan; 18. Dalry; 19. Corsefairne; 20. Kells; 21. Balma-ghie; 22. Tongueland; 23. Twynam, including also Kirkchrist; 24. Borgue, including also Kirkanders and Sennick; 25. Girthton; 26. Anwoth; 27. Kirkmabreck, or Ferriton, including also Kirkdale; 28. Monnygaffe, are lyable to the Stewart of Kirkcudburgh, which office belongs heritably to the Earl of Nithisdale, and is at present, by reason of the minority of the present Earl, exerc'd by Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, who keeps his head court at the town of Kirkcudburgh, and his ordinary courts there also, either by himselfe or his deputs, for administrating of justice on every [Tuesday or Friday,] except in vacation time. For the benefit of the ten kirks beneath Orr, he hath also a deput who keeps courts at Lochruiton.

The Stewartry of Kirkcudburgh, (although exceeding the Shire of Wigton both in bounds and valuation,) sends only one Commissioner to the Parliament, or Convention of Estates. But it is now high time I suppose that we cross the river of Cree, and go to the Shire of Wigton.

SHIRE OF WIGTON.

THE Shire of Wigton is bounded, on the east, with the Stewartry of Kirkcudburgh, and parted from it by the river of Cree; on the south-west and north-west, it is environed with the sea; on the north, it is bounded, partly with Carrick, and partly with the Stewartry of Kirkcudburgh; viz. at or toward the head of Monnygaffe, being parted therefrom also with the river of Cree, which towards the head bends something to the westward.

The Shire of Wigton extends in length, viz. from the town of Wigton, to the point of the Mule of Galloway, twentie-eight or thirty miles; or rather, counting from the brink of the river of Cree, at the Ferrietown, it will be about thirty-four miles in length. As for the breadth of it, from the Isle of Whithern to the borders of Carrick, it will be more than twentie miles, although, in some other parts of the Shire, the breadth will not be so much.¹

The Shire of Wigton contains in it sixteen principal parishes, viz.

1. WIGTON. The Earl of Galloway is patron. It is a Parsonage, though but a small one. It is bounded, on the south, with the parish of Kirkinner, and separated from it by the river of Blaidnoch; on the west, north, and east, it is surrounded with the parish of Penygham, and separated therefrom, on the north and east, with a rivulet, called the Bishop Bourn, which empties itself into

the river of Blaidnoch, or Cree, on the sands beneath Wigton. This parish hath in it a burgh-royal, called also Wigton, which town as the inhabitants say, of old stood more than a mile eastward; but that place is now covered with the sea every tide. However, this is certain that of old it was called Epiack or Epiacte. A friend of mine conjectures, and doubtless it is but a conjecture, that it was so called from Danewort or Dwarfe Elder, call'd also Chamiacte; however, sure I am this herb or shrub, call it as you please, grows here in great abundance, and overspreads much of their beirland, on the south-east part of the towne. And since we are speaking of an herb, I think fit to add, that Henbane grows also very plentifully in the towne through the streets, and upon every dung-hill there. This town is the head burgh of the Shire, although it stands at the eastmost end thereof. Ships of two hundred tun may come neer to it at a spring-tide, with a good pilot; but yet it hath but little trading by sea. They choose annually a Provost, two Bayliffs, and a Treasurer, with severall other Counsellours. Fryday is the day of their town-court. It is a town of small tradeing; their market-day is Monday; but is not frequented. However, they have four yearly faires which are considerable; the first is call'd the Palm Fair, which begins the fifth Monday in Lent, and lasts two days; the second, Midsummer Fair, or rather St. Alban's Fair; for on the seventeenth day of June, St Alban's day, if it fall upon a Friday, or if not then the next Fryday thereafter, they have a market for horses and young phillies, which the Borderers from Annandale, and places thereabout, (the stile the countrey calls them by, is Jolinnies,)

come and buy in great numbers. The Monday and Tuesday thereafter, they have a fair frequented by merchants from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Air, and other places, who here buy great quantities of raw broad cloath, and transport part of it over seas, and part of it they dy at home and sell for many uses. The third and greatest fair is called Lambmas Fair, which is allways just six weeks distant from the former; for, on the Fryday before the first Monday of August, they have another market for horses, much frequented by the foresaid Johnnies, and then, on the next Monday and Tuesday, viz. the first Monday and Tuesday of August, they have the cloath fair, which is more frequented than the Midsummer fair, both by buyers and sellers, because the countrey people have then had a longer time to work, and make their webbs ready, which they could not get done at the former fair. This fair is so considerable, that, as I have been informed, no fewer than eighteen score of packs of cloath have been sold thereat. The fourth is their Martinmas Fair, which beginns allways upon the first Monday of November, and lasts two days. The next Thursday after this first Monday of November, and so every Thursday thereafter till Christmas, they have a market for fat kine; this market is frequented by butchers and others from Dumfries, and other places thereabout, for four or five market-days only; for in that time all the fattest and best kine are sold and gon.

This town of Wigton is indifferently well built, with pretty good houses three story high toward the street, especially on the north side. The street is very broad and large. The parish-kirk stands a little without the east port. The Tolbooth stand-

ing neer the middle of the town, is lately beautify'd with a Pyramis, erected upon a square plat-forme, upon the top of the steeple, set round with pylasters, which adds a fine ornament to the town. This town stands very pleasantly, being built upon a large and fruitfull hill, of an easie ascent every way. On the south-east of this town, there was long since a Friarie ; but the very ruines thereof are now allmost ruined.¹ The greatest quantity of agri-mony that I ever saw in one place, grows about this Friarie. In this town of Wigton, about seaven or eight years since, there was a woman call'd Margaret Blain, yet living there, wife to John M'Craccan, a taylor, who is also yet living, who was brought to bed of three children, who were orderly baptized, having a quarter of a year or thereabout before that miscarried of another.

In the parish, there are no considerable edifices except one, viz. Torhouse, situated on the north side of the river of Blaidnoch, and belongs to George M'Culloch of Torhouse, not far from whose house, in the highway betwixt Wigton and Portpatrick, about three miles westward of Wigton, is a plaine call'd the Moor, or Standing Stones of Torhouse, in which there is a monument of three large whin-stones, call'd King Galdus's tomb, surrounded, at about twenty foot distance, with nineteen considerable great stones, (but none of them so great as the three first mentioned,) erected in a circumference. In this Moor, and not far from the

1 "Wigton, in the shire of the same name. The Convent at this place was founded in the year 1267, by Dervorgilla, daughter to Alan Lord of Galloway, and mother to John Baliol, King of Scotland."—SPOTISWOOD'S *Religious Houses*, Chap. XV. § 10.

tomb, are great heaps of small hand stones, which the countrey people call Cairnes, suppos'd by them to be the buriall places of the common souldiers. As also at severall places distant from the monument, are here and there great single stones erected, which are also supposed to be the buriall places of his commanders and men of note. But herein I determine nothing, only I think fit to add, that, at severall places in this countrey, there are many great heaps of hand-stones, call'd Cairnes; and those heaps, or Cairnes, of stones are very seldom single, but many times there are two of them, and sometimes more, not far distant from each other. This place is the ordinary rendezvouse of the militia-troop, which belongs to the Shire. This parish of Wigton is allmost equal in breadth and length, being about three miles and an halfe extent every way.

2. PENYGHAM. The Earl of Galloway is patron of this parish-kirk, which is about four miles northward distant from the town of Wigton; and therefore here again we may take notice of a mistake in Speed's map, which placeth Penygham neer the sea beyond Whithern, to the southward of Wigton about nine or ten miles. This parish of Penygham is bounded, on the east, partly with the parish of Kirkmabreck, and partly with the parish of Monnygaffe, from both which it is parted by the river of Cree; on the north, it is bounded also with the parish of Monnygaffe, and parted also from it by the river of Cree; on the north-west, it is bounded with the parish of Cammonel, in Carrick; on the west, with the parish of Kirkcowan, and divided therefrom by the river of Blaidnoch; on the south-west, it runs out in a point, which point is on

the east bounded with the parish of Wigton, and on the south part of it, parted from the parish of Kirkinner by the river of Blaidnoch. The parish of Penygham is bounded, on the south and south-east, with the parish of Wigton, and parted from it by a rivulet, called the Bishop's Bourn. This parish of Penygham is in length twelve miles, in breadth more than four; the farthest part of it is nine miles distant from the parish-church. It was of old the residence of the Bishop of Galloway, who hath yet a jurisdiction here, call'd the Lordship of Penygham, comprehending such lands, as in this parish hold of the Bishop of Galloway. The Earl of Cassillis is Heritable Bayly of this jurisdiction. There is at present a bell in the Church of Penygham, with this inscription in Saxon letters, *Campana, Sancti Niniani de Penygham, M.*, dedicat, as it seems, to Saint Ninian, in the thousand year after the birth of Christ. There is a ruinous chapel in this parish, call'd the Chapel of the Cruives, situated on the west side of the river of Cree, four miles distant from the parish-kirk, which was long since appropriated for divine service, but now ruinous.

The principal edifices in this parish, are, 1. The Clary, the Earl of Galloway his winter residence, distant a short halfe mile from the kirk in the way to Wigton. 2. Castle Stewart, distant about four miles from the kirk, towards the north, in the way to the town of Air. It is the residence of William Stewart, of Castle Stewart, youngest brother to the present Earl of Galloway, belonging to him in right of his lady, grandchild to that expert and valiant collonell, William Stewart of Castle Stewart, a valiant and fortunate souldier in the German warrs,

under the command of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. Of this Collonell Stewart's lady, grandmother to the present Lady Castle Stewart, I have heard a strange passage, which I think fit to insert, viz. The said lady, before her husband went to the wars, one day combing her hair in the sun, her sight wholly departed from her; after which her husband betook himself to the warrs in Germany, and was there advanc'd to be a collonell, his lady in the meantime remaining at home blind; at length she resolves, blind as she was, to visit her husband and taking a servant with her, took shipping for Holland, from whence, after a tedious journey, she came to Germany; and enquiring for the army, and among them for the Scots regiments, met there with her husband, who own'd and receaved her. The lady being there, and, some say seaven yeares after her blindness, combing her hair, some report in the sun also, yea, and the same day of the month that it departed from her, her sight was restored as perfectly as at the first. The truth of this story, in all its circumstances, I do not assert, but only relate it as I heard it; however, this is most certain, that, by her being with him in Germany, she so manag'd what was acquir'd there, that with it he purchast a fair estate in Galloway, possess'd at present by her grandchild. And since I have related a passage (as I have heard it) of the wife, I'll add a passage of the husband, of the which a very judicious person assures me he was an eye witness, viz. The said Collonell Stewart being at home here in Galloway, was affected with a palsie for the space of about a year and an halfe, which affected the one side from head to foot, (occasioned perhaps through loss of blood in the wars,) and yet he fell into a

most violent feaver, which affected the other side only; he recovered of the feaver in a month's time or thereby, and liv'd neer two years after that; but the palsie continued till his dying day. The minister of Penygham assures me also, that there is a gentlewoman at present living in his parish, that for a long time hath had the palsie on the one side, and lately had a violent feaver on the other side; out of which feaver she is now recovered, her palsie remaining. 3. Glasnick, the residence of James Gordon, younger of Craichlaw. This house stands on the east side of the river of Blaidnoch; and is distant about three miles from the parish-kirk, to the westward. 4. The Grainge belonging heritably to John Gordon of Grainge. This house stands upon the north and east side of the river Blaidnoch, neer a flexure of the said river; and is distant about three miles from the parish-kirk, to the south-westward.

These two parishes of Wigton and Penygham, are almost environed with the rivers of Cree and Blaidnoch; both which rivers, after several windings and turnings, meet together a little below Wigton, and there empty themselves into the sea.

3. KIRKINNER. This parish-kirk is about two miles distant from Wigton, southward. The patronage of this parish of Kirkinner is controverted. The Laird of Barnbarroch claimes it by vertue of a gift from King James the Sixth, to his great grandfather, Sir Patrick Vans, who was also one of the Lords of the Session, and was sent to Denmark to wait upon Queen Anne. The Sub-dean of his Majesty's Chapel-Royall claimes it as a titular of the teinds of the said parish. This parish of Kirkinner hath another little parish called Long Castle,

annext thereto, where was a little church for divine service, about two miles and an halfe distant from the Kirk of Kirkinner, to the westward, in the way to the Kirk of Mochrum; but now the said Kirk of Longcastle is ruinous. In this parish of Longcastle, at a place called Cairnfield, there is a monument, almost like that call'd Galdus Tomb, in the parish of Wigton; but it consists not of so good stones, nor yet placed in so good order. The parish of Kirkinner, with Longcastle annexed thereto, is bounded on the east with the parish of Kirkmabreck, and separated therefrom by the river of Cree, and the large sands of Kirkinner; on the south it is partly bounded with the parish of Sorbie, and partly with the parish of Glasserton; from which last parish it is in part separated by the Loch of Longcastle, called on the other side the Loch of Ravinston; on the west it is bounded with the parish of Mochrum; on the north-west, with the parish of Kirkeowan; on the north, it is in a little part only bounded with the parish of Penygham; and for the other parts, bounded with the parish of Wigton; from both which parishes it is separated by the River of Blaidnoch. In this parish of Kirkinner, Sir David Dunbar of Baldone hath a park, about two miles and an halfe in length, and a mile and an halfe in breadth; the greatest part whereof is rich and deep valley ground, and yeelds excellent grass; upon the north side, it is separated from the parish of Wigton, by the river of Blaidnoch; on the east side, it lyes open to the sea sands, which, at low water, will be about two miles betwixt the bank of the said park, and the chanel of the River of Cree, which divides it from the parish of Kirkmabreck, in the Stewartry. This

park can keep in it, winter and summer, about a thousand bestiall, part whereof he buys from the countrey, and grazeth there all winter, other part whereof is of his owne breed; for he hath neer two hundred milch kine, which for the most have calves yearly. He buys also in the summer time from the countrey many bestiall, oxen for the most part, which he keeps till August or September; so that yearly he ether sells at home to drovers, or sends to Saint Faiths, Satch, and other faires in England, about eighteen or twentie score of bestiall. Those of his owne breed, at four year old, are very large, yea, so large, that in August or September, 1682, nine and fifty of that sort, which would have yeelded betwixt five and six pound sterling the peece, were seized upon in England for Irish cattell; and because the person to whom they were entrusted, had not witnesses there ready at the precise hour, to swear that they were seen calved in Scotland, (though the witness offered to depone that he liv'd in Scotland, within a mile of the park where they were calved and bred,) they were, by the sentence of Sir J. L., and some others, who knew well enough that they were bred in Scotland, knockt on the head and kill'd; which was, to say no more, very hard measure, and an act unworthy of persons of that quality and station, who or lered it to be done.

On the bank of this park, that lyes opposit to the sea, if there be in the winter time any high tides and storms from the south-east, the sea casts in innumerable and incredible quantities of cockle-shells, which the whole shire makes use of for lime, and it is the only lime which this countrey affords. The way of making it is thus: Upon an even area, (the circumference they make less or more, according to

the quantity of the shells they intend to burne,) they set erected peits, upon which they put a layer of shells, a foot thick or more, and then upon them again lay peits, though not erected as at first, and then another layer of shells, and so, *stratum superstratum*, till they bring it to an head like a pyramis; but as they put on these layers just in the center, they make a tunnel of peits, like a chimney, hollow in the midst, reaching from the bottom to the top, (just almost as Evelyn describes the making of charcoal;) this done, they take a pan full of burning peits, and put them down into this tunnel, or chimney, and so close up all with shells. This fire kindles the whole kilne, and in twentie-four hours space, or thereby, will so burn the shells that they will run together in an hard masse; after this, they let it cool a little, and then with an iron spade they bring it down by degrees, and sprinkling water thereon, with a beater they beat it, (or *berry* it, for that's their terme; this word they also use for threshing, and so call the thresher of their corne, the *berrier*;) and then put it so beaten into little heaps, which they press together with the broad side of their spade, after which, in a short time, it will dissolve (they call it melting) into a small white powder, and it is excellent lime. I have heard good masons say, that, as it is whiter, so also it binds stones together surer and better than stone-lime itselfe.

When the tide is ebbing from these banks, severall of the countrey people, in summer and harvest-time, use to go a-fishing with their halfe net; the forme and use whereof take as follows: They take four peeces of oake, alder, or willow, about three inches diameter, which they contrive almost

into the forme of a semicircle, about fourteen or fifteen foot diameter at the points, and about five or six foot diameter the other way, with a balk athwart to keep all firme. These four peeces of timber they nail fast together, putting also three or four lesser crosse peeces of timber to make it more firme. To this they fasten a net much wider than the stales, (for so they term the frame of timber.) With this, at the ebbing of the tide, they go into the water till it comes up to their breast, and sometimes to their shoulders, and turning their faces towards the streame, put the stale points to the ground, so that the net being large and wide, is carried by the streame on ether side; from each corner of the net they have a warning-string coming, which they hold in their hand, which gives them warning when the least fish comes in the net, and then presently they pull the stale-points from the ground, which are instantly wafted to the top of the water, and so catch the fish. By this means they catch fleuks, solefleuks, turbets, and severall other fish, yea, and oftentimes many salmon too; and thus they continue till low water, moving allways farther and farther, as the water ebbs; and then when the tide turns, they turn about to the stream, and do as formerly.

The principall edifices in this parish of Kirkiner, are, 1. Barnbarroch, the residence of John Vans of Barnbarroch; it lyes about a mile from the kirk to the westward. 2. Baldone, the residence of Sir David Dunbar of Baldone, Knight-Baronet; it is seated in the Park, and will be about a short mile from the kirk to the northward, towards the towne of Wigton. The whole parish of Kirkiner the annext parish of Longcastle being includ-

ed, is about four miles and an halfe in length, and about as much in breadth; the farthest part from the kirk will be about three miles and an halfe. This parish of Kirkinner, (viz. about the kirk, there being neer halfe a score of excellent springwells hard by it, and in the Park,) is accounted the best place hereabout for fowling in the winter time, having then in it great abundance of wild geese, wild ducks, teales, woodcocks, &c.

4. **SORBIE.** The Bishop of Galloway is patron of this parish-kirk. The distance of which from the town of Wigton, is about five short miles to the southward, the Kirk of Kirkinner being in the highway (and almost of an equall distance) betwixt them. This parish of Sorbie hath two other little parishes united to it, viz. Kirkmadroyn, lying on the sea eastward, but the kirk is ruinous; and Crugleton, lying also towards the sea more southwards; the kirk thereof is also ruinous. The parish of Sorbie, the said two annex'd kirks being included, is bounded, on the north, with Kirkinner; on the east, south-east, and south, with the sea; on the south and south-west, with the parish of Whitherne; on the west, with the parish of Glasserton. The parish of Sorbie, with the two annext parishes, will be in length scarce four miles, and in breadth about three miles, the farthest part whereof will not be much above two miles distant from the parish-kirk.

There is only one principal edifice in this parish, called the Place of Sorbie, seated about halfe a mile from the kirk to the east thereof; it is a very good house; 'twas built by the Laird of Sorbie, whose name was then Hannay, a name very common in Galloway, but not any man now of note of

that name in this countrey. This house now appertaines to the Earl of Galloway. In the parish of Kirkmadroyne, there is a place called Enderwell, to which ships may have recourse in time of storme. In the parish of Crugleton, there was long since, upon an high cliffe on the sea-side, a very strong house, called the Castle of Crugleton, but it is now wholly demolish'd and ruinous; it appertaines to Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw. In this parish of Crugleton, there is also a bay, call'd Polton, whereat, in the months of July, August, and September, there uses to be a herring-fishing; in some years, they are so plentifull, that they are sold for five groats, or two shillings the maze, (each maze contains five hundred, at sixscore to the hundred,) and sometimes cheaper. But it is only in some yeares that this plenty happens; and I have heard some people say, that it seldome comes to pass that the sea and land are plentifull in one and the same year.

5. **WHITHERNE.** This kirk lyes about eight miles from Wigton southward, and about three miles from the kirk of Sorbie. The Bishop of Galloway is patron hereof. This parish is bounded, on the south, with the sea; on the west, with the parish of Glasserton; on the north, north-east, and east, with the parish of Sorbie; the Baronrie of Broughton, in this parish of Whitherne, running out in a point betwixt the two kirks of Sorbie and Crugleton. The parish of Whitherne is in length about four miles and an halfe, in breadth not so much; the farthest part will be but two miles from the kirk. In this parish, there is a burgh-royal call'd Whitherne, (from whence the parish hath its name) Candida Casa, or White-herne; Herne

signifying a cottage in the Saxon language. They choose annually a Provest, two Baylies, and a Treasurer, (but there is little use for him,) with severall other Councillours. Their market-day is Saturday; but it is not at all frequented. It is a towne of little or no trade at present, although of old it was a town of great trade and resort. They have a very advantageous port belonging to them, call'd the Isle of Whitherne, two miles distant from the town southwards, in which ships of a great burthen may be in safety in time of any storme.

There was in this town a famous Priory,¹ and a stately church, founded by Saint Ninian, and dedicated by him to his unckle St Martin, Bishop of Tours, in France, as I have heard it reported. Sure I am there is a little hand-bell in this church, which, in Saxon letters, tells it belongs to Saint Martin's church. The steeple and body of the church is yet standing, together with some of the walls of the precincts. The Isles, Crosse-church, and severall other houses belonging thereto, are fallen; but severall large and capacious vaults are firme and intire. The Bishop of Galloway, as

1 "Whitehorn, or Candida Casa, a Bishop's seat in Galloway. Fergus, Lord of Galloway, who flourished in the reign of King David I., founded here a Priory of this order, who were dean and chapter of that cathedral, Morice, Prior of this Convent, swore fealty to Edward Langshanks, King of England, in the year 1296. This church was famous for the great resort of pilgrims, who flocked thither from all parts to visit St Ninian's Sepulchre, whom they call commonly the first Bishop of Galloway. We had two famous Priors of this place; the one called Gavin Dunbar, Prior hereof in the year 1514, and afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow; the other, James Beton, a son of the family of Balfour in Fife, first, Archbishop of Glasgow, and then of St Andrews, and Chancellor of Scotland."—SPOTISWOOD'S *Religious Houses*, Chap. V. § 3.

Prior of Whitherne, hath here a Regality, comprehending, not only the lands about Whitherne, and other adjacent parishes holding of the Prior, but also all the Prior's other lands, which were many in Carrick, Argyle, and severall other places. The Earl of Galloway is Heritable Bayly of this Regality.

It was in this town of Whitherne, that Patrick Makelwian, minister of Lesbury, in Northumberland, was borne. A wonderfull old man, concerning whom you may have this account, from a letter under his own hand, dated from Lesbury, Octob. 19, 1657, to one William Lialkus, a citizen of Antwerp, which Plempius (as is recorded by Nathan Wanely, in his book, intituled, *The Wonders of the Little World*, Lib. I. cap. 32.) saith he saw under his own hand; wherein after he had declared that he had liv'd minister of Lesbury for fifty years, he gives this account of himselfe: "I was," saith he, "borne in Whitherne, in Galloway, in Scotland, in the year 1546; bred up in the Universitie of Edinburgh, where I commenced Master of Arts; whence, travelling into England, I kept school, and sometimes preach'd, till, in the first of King James, I was inducted into the church of Lesbury, where I now live. As to what concerns the change of my body, it is now the third year since I had two new teeth, one in my upper, and the other in my nether jaw, as is apparent to the touch. My sight, much decayed many years agoe is now, about the hundred and tenth year of my age, become clearer; hair adorns my heretofore bald skull. I was never of a fat, but of a slender mean habit of body. My diet has been moderat, nor was I ever accustomed to feasting or tipling.

Hunger is the best sauce ; nor did I ever use to feed to satiety. All this is most certain and true, which I have seriously, though over hastily, confirmed to you under the hand of

PATRICK MAKELWIAN,
Minister of Lesbury,"

Thomas Atkins in his letter, dated Sept. 28, 1657, (recorded by Nathan Wanely (*ibid*) from Fuller's *Worthies*) declares, that upon a Sunday he heard this old man pray and preach about an hour and an halfe, making a good sermon on *Seek ye the kingdom of God, and all things shall be added unto you* ; and went clearly through without the help of any notes ; having first read some part of the Common Prayer, some of holy David's Psalms, and two chapters, one out of the Old, and the other out of the New Testament, without the use of spectacles, the Bible out of which he read the chapters being a very small printed Bible, After sermon, the said Thomas Atkins went with him to his house, who told him, that his hair (takeing off his cap, and showing it,) came again like a child's, but rather flaxen, than ether brown or grey ; that he had three teeth come within these two years, not yet to their perfection ; while he bred them he was very ill. Fourty years since he could not read the biggest print without spectacles ; and now he blesseth God, there is no print so small, no written hand so small, but he can read it without them. For his strength he thinks himselfe as strong now as he hath been these twenty years. Not long since, he walked to Alnwick to dinner, and back again six north countrey miles. He is now an hundred and ten years of age, and

ever since last May a hearty body, very cheerfull, and stoops very much. He had five children after he was eighty years of age; four of them lusty lasses, now living with him; the other died lately. His wife yet hardly fifty years of age.

As for this old man, he was born in Whitherne, as said is, and hath some of his relations living there at present. There is one of his relations for the present serving the Laird of Barnbarroch, in the parish of Kirkinner. The name they are call'd by in Galloway is Micklewayen, which, according to the true Irish orthographie, should be Macgillwian; for surnames that, in Galloway, begin with, or are commonly pronounced, Mal, or Makel, or Mackle, or Mickle, (all which severall ways they are oftines both written and pronounced,) should, as I am informed by an ingenuous man that exactly understands the Irish language, be written Mac-gill, as Mac-gill-mein, M'Gill-roy, M'Gill-raith, names frequent in Galloway, and commonly pronounced Malmein, Malroy, or Mickleroy, or Micklerait, &c.

Principal edifices in this parish of Whitherne, are, 1. Broughton, about two miles distant from the kirk and town, towards the north-east. This house belongs to Richard Murray of Broughton. 2. Castle Wig, more than a mile distant from the kirk, towards the north. It pertaines to William Agnew of Wigg. 3. The Isle, a good stone house, on the sea-side, just beside the sea-port of Whitherne, called the Isle of Whitherne, two miles towards the south from the kirk. This house belongs to Patrick Huston of Drummaston. Neer to this place, at the sea-side, there is the ruines of an old chapel, called the Chapel of the Isle, which

as it is reported, was the first that was built for the service of Almighty God in this part of the kingdom, yea, as some say, in the whole kingdom. There is also, in this parish of Whitherne, a Bailirie, called the Bailirie of Busby, holding of the Bishop of Dunblaine, as Deane to his Majestie's Chapel Royal, whereof William Huston of Cotreoch is Heritable Bayly. As also another Baylerie, called the Baylerie of Drummaston, whereof Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnew is Heritable Bayly. On whom it depends, I do not well know; however, the minister of Portpatrick, as Commendator of Soulseat, (of which more hereafter,) pretends right thereto.

6. GLASSERTON, commonly call'd Glaston. The Bishop of Galloway is patron of it. The kirk of Glaston being a large mile to the westward of Whitherne, will be about nine miles distant from the town of Wigton, towards the south-west. This parish of Glaston hath, on the north and north-west, another parish, call'd Kirkmaiden, annex thereto. On the west end of which parish, is a ruinous kirk, called Kirkmaiden, at the sea-side, going down a cliffe, and stands pretty pleasantly; it is the burial-place of the Maxwells of Muirreith. In this parish of Kirkmaiden, there is a hill, called the Fell of Barullion; and I have been told, but I give not much faith to it, that the sheep that feed there have commonly yellow teeth, as if they were gilded. This parish of Glaston, or Glasserton, the annex parish of Kirkmaiden being included, is bounded, on the south and west, with the sea; on the north, partly with the parish of Mochrum, and partly with the parish of Longcastle, annex to Kirkinner, from which it is divided in part with

the loch, call'd on this side the Loch of Reme-ston; on the east, it is bounded, partly with the parish of Sorbie, and partly with the parish of Whitherne. This parish of Glaston, the annexed parish of Kirkmaiden being included, is about five miles in length, and about three miles in breadth, the farthest part of the parish being above three miles distant from the parish-kirk.

The principal edifices in this parish, are, 1. Glasserton, or Glaston. the summer residence of the Earl of Galloway, and about twelve or thirteen miles distant from the Clary, his winter residence. This house, it is about a bow-draught to the west from the kirk of Glaston, at which kirk there is a vault, which is the burial-place of the Earls of Galloway. 2. Ravinstone, commonly called Reme-ston. It is a very good house, belonging to Robert Stewart of Ravinstone, second brother to the present Earl of Galloway; it lyes almost three miles from the parish-kirk northwards. 3. Phisgill, a short mile distant from the parish-kirk southwards, towards the sea. It pertains to John Stewart of Phisgill, a cadet of the Earl of Galloway's family. In this gentleman's land, under a cliffe at the sea-side, in a very solitary place, there is a little cave, call'd St Ninian's Cave, to which, as they say, St Ninian us'd sometimes to retire himselfe, for his more secret and private devotion. 4. The Mower. This house, together with the whole parish of Kirkmaiden, in which parish this house stands, belongs to Sir William Maxwell of Muirreith. It is about a mile or thereby distant from Ravinstone westward, and about three miles distant from the parish-kirk of Glaston; nether is the way thither very good.

These three parishes last described, viz. Sorbie, including the two annex parishes of Kirkmadroyn and Crugleton, Whithern, and Glasserton, including the annex parish of Kirkmaiden, to which may be also added part of Kirkinner, are commonly call'd the Machirrs, or Machirrs of Whithern, which word Machirrs, as I am informed, imports white ground; and indeed these parishes containe by far much more arable and white land than up in the moors, though the parishes there be much larger; yea, if I count aright, the parish of Monnygaffe for bounds will be larger than the parishes of Kirkinner, Sorbie, Whithern, Glaston, and perhaps Mochrum too.

7. MOCHRUM. The Bishop of Galloway is patron. This parish-kirk lys more than five miles to the north, westward from the Kirk of Glaston; four miles westward from the Kirk of Kirkinner, and six miles to the south-west from the town of Wigton. This parish of Mochrum is bounded, on the east, with the parish of Kirkinner; on the south, with the parish of Kirkmaiden, annex to Glaston; on the west, with the sea; on the north-west, with the parish of Glenluce; on the north, partly with the parish of Glenluce, and partly with the parish of Kirkcowand. This parish of Mochrum is about eight miles in length, and but three miles in breadth; the farthest part will be six miles distant from the parish-kirk.

Principal edifices in this parish, are, 1. Myreton, pronounced Merton, the residence of Sir William Maxwell of Muireith, and lately bought by him from Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, the Cheife of the family of M'Cullochs. Part of this house is built upon a little round hillock, whereof there are several

artificial ones in this countrey, called Motes, and commonly they are trenched about. This house lyes towards the south, a large mile distant from the parish-kirk; it hath an old chapel within less than a bow draught's distance from it. On the north side of this house, and hard by it, is the White Loch of Myrton; but why call'd white, I know not, except, as Sir William Maxwell informes me, it be so called, because the water, (as he saith,) hath this property, that it will wash linnen as well without soap, as many others will do with it; and therefore, in my opinion, it is an excellent place for whitening or bleaching of linnen, Holland and muzlin webbs. This loch is very famous in many writers, who report that it never freezeth in the greatest frosts. Whether it had that vertue of old, I know not; but sure I am it hath it not now; for this same year it was so hard frozen, that the heaviest carriages might have been carried over it. However, I deny not but the water thereof may be medicinal, having receaved severall credible informations, that severall persons, both old and young, have been cured of continued diseases by washing therein; yet still I cannot approve of their washing three times therein, which, they say, they must do; nether the frequenting thereof the first Sunday of the quarter, viz. the first Sunday of February, May, August, and November; although many foolish people affirm, that not only the water of this loch, but also many other springs and wells have more vertue on those days than any other. And here again we may take notice of another mistake in Speed's lesser map, in which Loch Merton is placed betwixt Cree and Blaidnoch, the ground of which mistake perhaps hath proceeded from a gentleman's house in the

parish of Penygham, lying betwixt Cree and Blaidnoch, call'd Merton; but there is no loch thereabout of that name. 2. Mochrum; a good house standing in the moors towards Kirkcowand; it stands betwixt two lochs, and is about five miles distant from the Kirk of Mochrum; it is the principal residence of James Dunbar of Mochrum. 3. Ariullan; an house situated neer the sea-side, about a mile and an halfe north-westwardly from the Kirk of Mochrum, in the way from the Kirk of Mochrum to Glenluce. This house, in the year 1679, appertain'd to Alexander Hay of Ariullan. In this parish of Mochrum, under the cliffe at the sea side, about three miles distance from the Kirk, in the way to Glenluce, is a little ruinous chapel, call'd by the countrey people Chapel Finzian.

These five parishes last described, viz. Kirkinner, Sorbie, Whithern, Glaston, and Mochrum, are all situated southwards of Blaidnoch, and all of them border upon the sea.

8. KIRKOWAND, pronounced Kirkeuan. The patronage of this parish-kirk is the same with that of Kirkinner, to which it is adjacent, lying about six miles therefrom, towards the north-west. It was, as old people informe me, long since subjected to the care of the minister of Kirkinner, who preached two Sundays at Kirkinner, and the third at Kirkeuan. This parish of Kirkeuan is about ten or eleven miles in length, and about four in breadth; the farthest part of this parish will be about seven or eight miles distant from the parish-kirk, which is distant six miles, towards the west, from the town of Wigton. This parish of Kirkeuan is bounded, on the north, with the parish of Cammonel, in Carrick; on the east, with the

parish of Penygham, and separated from it with the river of Blaidnoch; on the south-east, it is bounded with the parish of Kirkinner; on the south, with the parish of Mochrum; on the west, it is bounded with the parish of Glenluce, from which it is partly separated by the water of Tarffe, which beginning about the upper end of this parish of Kirkcuan, divides the same from the parish of Glenluce, till at length it turnes more eastwardly, and runnes through part of this parish of Kirkcuan; and running on the south side of, and neer to, the said kirk, empties itselfe more than halfe a mile beneath the same, into the river of Blaidnoch.

There is but one house of note in this parish, viz. Craichlaw; a good house, situated about a mile towards the west from the kirk, and is the residence of William Gordon of Craichlaw.

These eight parishes last described, viz. Penygham, Wigton, Kirkinner, with Longcastle annex thereto, Sorbie, with Kirkmadroyn and Crugleton annex to it, Whitherne, Glasserton, with Kirkmaiden annex thereto, Mochrum, and Kirkcowand, in the Shire, together with Monnygaffe in the Stewartry, make up the Presbytry of Wigton, another of the Presbytries pertaining to the Dioces of Galloway. The ministers of the Presbytry meet ordinarily at Wigton once a month, upon a Wednesday, and oftner, as they find occasion for exercising of church discipline, and other affaires appertaining unto them.

9. GLENLUCE; i. e. *Villis Lucis*, or *Vallis Lucida*, a pleasant valley, for such it is; or *Villis Sancti Lucæ*, or *Sanctæ Lucæ*; which of these I shall not positively determine; but however, questionless, it

ought to be spell'd Glenluce, and not Glenlus, as Speed and severall others spell the same. It is a large parish, being bounded, on the east, with the parishes of Kirkeuan and Mochrum; on the south, partly with the sea, and partly with the parish of Stoniekirk, from which it is separated by the river of Paltanton; on the west, with the parish of the Inch; on the north, with the parish of Cammonel, in Carrick. The Bishop of Galloway is patron of this parish. The kirk is twelve miles distant from Wigton, westward in the way from thence to Stranrawer, which is six miles farther westward; the farthest part in this parish is about eight or nine miles distant from the parish-kirk.

In this parish, about halfe a mile or more northward from the parish-kirk, is the Abbacy of Glenluce¹ situated in a very pleasant valley, on the east side of the river of Luce; the steeple, and part of the walls of the Church, together with the Chapter-house, the walls of the Cloyster, the Gate-

1 "Glenluce, or *Villis Lucis*, in Galloway, gives name to a considerable bay in that country, and was an Abbey, founded in the year 1190, by Rolland, Lord of Galloway, and Consta'ble of Scotland. The monks of this monastery were brought from Melross. Walter, Abbot of this place, was sent to Scotland by John Duke of Albany. Laurence Gordon, son to Alexander, Bishop of Galloway and Archbishop of Athens, was likewise an Abbot of this place. King James VI. erected in his favours Glenluce into a Temporality, in the year 1602, which was confirmed by act of Parliament 1606. After his death, John Gordon, Dean of Salisbury, son to the said bishop, fell to be Lord Glenluce, and dispoſed the Lordship to Sir Robert Gordon, his son in law. Afterwards Glenluce was united to the Bishoprick of Galloway by act of Parliament; and at length Sir James Dalrymple, President of the Session, a gentleman of an ancient family in Carrick, was created Lord Glenluce. His son Sir John Dalrymple, King's Advocate, Justice-Clerk, and Secretary of State, was likewise Lord Glenluce and Earl of Stair,'
—SPOTISWOOD'S *Religious Houses*, Chap. IX. § 7.

house, with the walls of the large precincts, are for the most part yet standing. In this parish of Glenluce, there was a spirit, which for a long space molested the house of one Campbell, a weaver; it would be tedious to give a full relation of all the stories concerning it. Sinclair in his *Hydrostatics* gives some account of it.

This parish was, in *anno* [1646,] divided into two parishes; the one call'd the New parish, and the other the Old; and for that effect, there was a new kirk built about three miles from the other northward; but at present the saids two parishes are incorporated into one as at first. The whole parish of Glenluce holds of the Bishop of Galloway, as Abbot of Glenluce, who hath a Regality here. Sir John Dalrymple, younger of Stair, is Heritable Bayly thereof. This office is at present exerc'd by Sir Charles Hay of Park.

Principall edifices in this parish, are, 1. Corsecrook, an house standing in the Moor, two miles distant from the kirk eastwards. It was long since pertaining to the Lairds of Barnbarroch; for the present it pertaines to Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, who hath lately built it *de novo*, and hath crected here a stately house, according to the modern architecture, although it might have been more pleasant, if it had been in a more pleasant place. 2. The Park, a very pleasant dwelling, standing on a level hight in the midst of a little wood, upon the west side of the water of Luce, the kirk being opposit thereto on the east side; it belongs to Sir Charles Hay of Park. 3. Balcarrie; it is about a mile from the kirk towards the south; it belongs also to Sir Charles Hay of Park. 4. Schinnernes; a good stone-house, standing neer

the sea upon a promontorie, about two miles from the kirk towards the south-east; it belongs to the representatives of Kennedy of Schinnernes. Midway betwixt Balcarrie and Schinnernes, and about half a mile from each, there is an old chapel or kirk, call'd Kirkchrist, but now it is ruinous.

10. INCH. The Bishop of Galloway is patron of this kirk, which is sixteen miles distant from Wigton, and four miles from Glenluce towards the west, and two miles distant from the town of Stranrawer eastwardly. This parish of the Inch is bounded, on the east with the parish of Glenluce; on the south, with the parish of Stoniekirk, from which it is divided by the water of Paltanton; on the south-west, it is bounded with the parish of Portpatrick, which parish was once belonging to, and was a part of the parish of Inch, and to this day is yet called the black quarter thereof; on the west, it is bounded with the parish of Laswalt, or Laswede, joyning thereto just at the south side of the town of Stranrawer, which also bounds the parish of Inch on the west; on the north-west, it is bounded with a great loch or bay of the sea, call'd Loch Rian, pronounced Loch Ryan; on the north, it is bounded with the parishes of Ballantrea and Cammonell, in Carrick; the farthest part of this parish is about six miles distant from the parish-kirk.

In this parish, about a mile from the kirk, towards the south-west, there is the ruines of an Abbacy, environed almost with a great fresh-water loch, in fashion of an horse-shoe. This Abbacy is commonly call'd Salsyde;¹ by Speed Salsid,

¹“ Souls Seat, (called *Sedes animarum*, or *Monasterium viri-*

though by him misplac'd; *potius* Soul Seat, *Sedes Animarum*; some say it should be Saul Seat, *Sedes Saulis*, one Saul being, as they say, Abbot or Monk thereat. The manse belonging to the minister of the Inch is seated here, though a mile distant from the kirk; and the gleib is environed with this loch, and a short trench drawn from one corner to the other thereof. At this manse is a stone pretty large, which I have seen, to the particles whereof broken off, the countrey people attribute great vertue for cureing of the gravel; and tell a long story concerning the progress of that stone, and how it came there, concerning which, if you think fit, you may enquire at Mr James Hutcheson, minister of North Leith, who was a considerable space minister of this parish, and dwelt in this house.

Principal edifices in this parish of the Inch, are,
1. Castle Kennedy, a stately house, and formerly one of the dwelling-houses of the Earls of Cassillis, who long since had great power in Galloway, which occasioned then the ensuing rhyme:—

“Twixt Wigton and the town of Air,
Portpatrick and the Cruives of Cree,
No man needs think for to bide there,
Unless he court with Kennedie.”

dis stagni.) in Galloway, near Stranrawer. St Malachias, an Irishman, is said to have founded here the first Community, which is surely a mistake; for it is certain, that the first Religious of this order were brought here directly from Præmontré, in France, as Johannes le Page relates, in his *Biblioth. Præmonst.* Lib. I. p. 333. It was the Mother of Holywood and Whitehorn, and was founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, who became a Canon Regular in the Abbey of Holyrood-house, in the year 1160, after he had founded several abbeys and religious places, and endowed them with considerable revenues for the subsistence of the Canons or Monks, whom he brought home and settled in Galloway.”—SPOTISWOOD's *Religious Houses*. Chap. V. § 1.

This house now belongs to Sir John Dalrymple, younger of Stair; it is environed also with a large fresh-water loch, and almost situated like the Abbey of Soul Seat; it hath also gardens and orchards environed with the loch. In this loch, there are two severall sorts of trouts; the one blacker than the other, and each keep their own part of the loch; so that, when they are in the dish at the table, those that are acquainted with the differences can easily tell in which part of the loch such and such a fish was taken. Just on the other side of the loch, towards the north-west, stands the parish-kirk of the Inch, so call'd from a little island, call'd the Inch, situated in the loch, a little distance from the kirk. Within this little island, which is also planted with trees, is a little house built, into which the late Earl of Cassillis us'd to retire himselfe betwixt sermons, having a boat for that purpose, in which also he could be soon transported from Castle Kennedy to the church, and so back again; the way from the kirk to the Castle by land being about a mile on either side of the loch. 2. Indermessan, situated neer Loch Ryan, about two miles distant from the kirk, towards the north-west. This house belongs to Sir Andrew Agnew of Loch-naw. Here is a little hamlet or village, which of old was the most considerable place in the Rinds of Galloway, and the greatest town thereabout, till Stranrawer was built. 3. Larg, distant about two miles from the kirk north-east, the residence of William Lin of Larg. 4. Craigcaffie, distant two miles from the kirk north-west, it being not far from Indermessan; it is the residence of Gilbert Neilson of Craigcaffie.

11. STRANRAWER, called also the Chapel. This

is a Burgh Royal lately enroll'd. They choose annually a Provost, two Baylys, a Dean of Guild, and a Treasurer, with severall other Councillours. This town is eighteen miles westward from Wigton; it lyes upon the bay called Loch Ryan, and is commodiously seated for trade by sea; it is but a little town, yet it is indifferently well built; their houses are within for the most part kept neat and clean, and their meat well dress'd, by reason of their correspondence with Ireland, being only about four miles distant from Portpatrick. They have a considerable market here every Fryday, and two yearly faires; the one being on the first Fryday of May, and the second being on the last Fryday of August, and call'd St John's Fair in harvest. The parish is of a small extent, having nothing but the town belonging thereto; being environ'd with the parish of Laswalt, on the west and south-west; and with the parish of the Inch, on the east and south-east, which two parishes meet at the south side of the towne, and out of these two parishes this parish of Stranrawer is erected; on the north side, it lyes open to the Loch Ryan. The Bishop of Galloway is patron hereof.

On the east end of the town, there is a good house pertaining to Sir John Dalrymple, younger of Stair, call'd the Castle of the Chapel, where also there is a chapel now ruinous, from whence all on the east side of the bourn is called the Chapel. Betwixt this house and the kirk, there runs a bourn or strand, so that perhaps the town should be spell'd Strandrawer. This house and the crofts about it, though I have diligently enquir'd there-
 about, I have not been able to find out the name of the proprietor.

parish it really pertains; some asserting that it belongs to the parish of the Inch; others, that it belongs to the parish of Stranrawer, though not lyable to the jurisdiction of the burgh there, as some alledge.

In this town the last year, while they were digging a water-gate for a mill, they lighted upon a ship, a considerable distance from the shore, unto which the sea, at the highest spring-tide never comes. It was tranversly under a little bourne, and wholly covered with earth a considerable depth; for there was a good yard, with kale growing in it, upon the one end of it. By that part of it which was gotten out, my informers, who saw it, conjecture that the vessel had been pretty large; they also tell me, that the boards were not joyn'd together, after the usual fashion of our present ships or barks, as also that it had nailes of copper.

12. KIRKCOLME, pronounced Kirkcumm. This kirk lys to the north-west of Stranrawer, being about four miles distant from that town, and twentieth miles distant from Wigton. The Earl of Galloway is patron of this parish of Kirkcolme. It is bounded, towards the south, with the parish of Laswalt; on all other parts, it is surrounded with the sea; the farthest part of this parish is about three miles distant from the parish-kirk, which is situated on the east side of the parish, neer the shore of Loch Ryan.

As for edifices in this parish, there is none considerable at present; but of old there was an house, call'd the house of Corsewell; it was a considerable house, but is now wholly ruinous; it is neer three miles from the kirk to the north-west, and lys neer the shore, belonging in property to the Earl of

Galloway, but possess'd by way of wadset by Mr Hugh Dalrymple. In this parish of Kirkcolme, about halfe a mile from the kirk at the Loch Ryan, there is a place call'd the Skar, which runs into the sea, and is cover'd at high water; but at low water, especially after spring-tides, it will be dry for neer the space of a mile, upon which oysters are gotten in great plenty. On the west side of this Skar, muscles and cockles are also gotten in great plenty.

In this parish also, about a mile and an half from the kirk, in the way betwixt it and Stranrawer, there was of old a chapel, called Killemorie, but now wholly ruinous, within a little croft, of about fourty shillings sterling of yearly rent, possess'd by a countreyman, John M'Meckin call'd ordinarily by the countrey people, the Laird, he and his predecessours having enjoy'd the same for severall generations. At the side of this Chapel, in the croft, commonly called the Laird's Croft, there is a well, to which people superstitiously resort, to fetch water for sick persones to drink; and they report, that if the person's disease be deadly, the well will be so dry, that it will be difficult to get water; but if the person be recoverable, then there will be water enough.

13. LASWALT, pronounced Laswede. This kirk lyes to the north, westward of Stranrawer, from whence it is distant about two miles, and distant from Wigton twenty miles. The Bishop of Galloway is patron. This parish of Laswalt is bounded, towards the north, with the parish of Kirkcolme; on the west, with the sea that looks to Ireland; on the south, it is bounded with the parish of Portpatrick, from which it is partly separ-

ated by the water of Paltanton; on the south-east and east, it is bounded with the parish of the Inch; and on the north-east, it is bounded with the Loch Ryan and Stranrawer; the farthest part in this parish of Laswalt is about three miles distant from the parish-kirk.

Principal edifices in this parish, are, 1. Lochnaw, a very good house, distant from the kirk about a mile westward. This house hath a loch neer to it; it is the principal residence of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw. The office of Constabularie is annexed thereto; and the said Sir Andrew Agnew is Heritable Constable thereof. 2. Galdenoch, a tower-house, more than a mile distant from the kirk north-westwardly, being about a quarter of a mile distant from Lochnaw, towards the north. 3. The Mark, a new house, lately built of brick made there; it stands about a bow-draught from the town of Stranrawer, and about two miles distant from the parish-kirk. It belongs to Agnew of Sheuchan.

14. PORTPATRICK. The Laird of Dunskey is patron hereof. The parish of Portpatrick is bounded, on the north, with the parish of Laswalt, from which it is in part separated by the water of Paltanton; on the north-east, it is bounded with the parish of the Inch; it is bounded, on the east and south, with the parish of Stoniekirk; on the west it lyeth upon the sea, and is the usual passage betwixt this countrey and the kingdome of Ireland, from which it is about [eight] leagues distant. The minister of Portpatrick, by a gift from King Charles the Martyr, is Commendator of Soul Seat, and, by vertue thereof, pretends to have a right to several superiorities, priviledges, and emoluments;

but I cannot positively affirme anything thereanent, by reason that his right thereto hath been long in debate before the Lords of Session, and is not yet determined. The kirk of Portpatrick stands just on the sea-side, neer to the harbour, which is four miles distant from Stranrawer, and twenty-two miles distant from the town of Wigton, towards the west; the farthest part in the parish of Portpatrick is about three miles distant from the parish-kirk.

Principal edifices, are, 1. Dunskey, once a great castle belonging to my Lord of Airds, in Ireland, now belonging to John Blair of Dunskey, son and heir to Master John Blair, late minister of Portpatrick. It is now wholly ruinous; it stood upon a rock on the sea-side, within a quarter of a miles distance from the kirk. 2. Killanringan, about a mile distant from the kirk towards the north, lying neer the sea-shore, the present residence of the fore-said John Blair of Dunskey, who is heritor thereof as also of the far greatest part of the whole parish.

15. STONIEKIRK. The Laird of Garthland is patron hereof. There are other two parishes annexed to it, viz. Toskerton and Clashshant, both holding of the Bishop of Galloway; upon which account the Bishop alledges, that Garthland should only present at every third vacancy, or at least that they should present *per vices*. This Kirk of Stoniekirk lys to the southward of Stranrawer, from which it is distant about four miles. The parish of Stoniekirk, the other two parishes of Toskerton and Clashshant being included, is bounded, on the east and south-east, with the sands or bay of Glenluce; on the south, with the parish of Kirkmaiden; on the west, with the sea

looking towards Ireland; towards the north-west, and more northerly, it is bounded with the parish of Portpatrick; on the north, with the parishes of Inch and Glenluce, from which it is separated by the water of Paltanton; the farthest part of this parish of Stonieckirk, Teskerton and Clashshant being included, is distant almost four miles from the parish-kirk, which is distant, towards the west, from Wigton eighteen miles.

Principal edifices in this parish of Stonieckirk, are, 1. Garthland, a good old strong house, distant from the parish-kirk about a mile north-north-west or thereby. It is the dwelling-place of William M'Dowall of Garthland. 2. Balgreggan, another good strong house, distant from the parish-kirk a large mile towards the south. It was the ordinary residence of the Laird of Freuch, whose surname is also M'Dowal. 3. Ardwell, distant from the parish-kirk three miles towards the south. It is the present residence of Sir Godfrey M'Culloch of Myrton, and lys midway betwixt the bay of Glenluce and the sea looking towards Ireland; the distance betwixt the two seas at high water being about two miles and an halfe. 4. Killaser, distant from the parish-kirk about three miles, and about halfe a mile to the eastward of Ardwell. This house also belongs to Sir Godfrey M'Culloch.

16. KIRKMAIDEN; so called, because the kirk is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the print of whose knee is fabulously reported to be seen on a stone, where she prayed somewhere about a place in this parish, called Mary Port, neer to which place there was a chapel long since, but now wholly ruined. Neer which place also, at a peece of ground, called Crucklan, about a mile distant from the kirk,

the sheep have all their teeth very yellow, yea, and their very skin and wool are yellower than any other sheep in the countrey, and will easily be known, though they were mingled with any other flocks of sheep in the whole countrey. The King's Majesty is patron of the parish of Kirkmaiden, although the Lairds of Kilhilt pretend thereto, and are in possession thereof. This parish-kirk is about [thirty-four] miles distant from Wigton, towards the south-west, and about [eighteen] miles distant from Stranrawer, more southwardly. This parish is an *isthmus*, or narrow tongue of land, reaching into the sea for the space of about [nine] miles, and is surrounded with the sea on all quarters, except at the one end thereof, which is bounded with the parish of Stoniekirk. The broadest part of this parish of Kirkmaiden is little more than a mile and an halfe or thereby; the narrowest part will be about a mile; and the farthest part of the parish will be but a little more than three miles distant from the parish-kirk. On the point of this *isthmus*, two large miles and more from the kirk, and at the south-east part of the parish, is the promontory, call'd the Mule, or Mule of Galloway, to distinguish it from the Mule of Kintyre; at the which place there is most commonly a very impetuous current.

Principal edifices in this parish, are, 1. Logan, the dwelling-place of Patrick M'Dowall of Logan, Livetennant to his Majestie's Militia troop of horse for this Shire, and distant from the parish-kirk about two miles and an halfe, towards the north. In this gentleman's land, at the sea-side, opposit to the coast of Ireland, is a place called Portnessock, very commodious for an harbour; whereupon

his eldest son Robert, heir-apparent of Logan, hath lately procur'd an act of his Majestie's Privy-Councill, for a voluntary contribution towards the building of an harbour there. At this Portnessock, there is an excellent quarrie of slate-stones, which are very large and durable. The countrey hereabouts, especialy in the summer-time, is very defective of mills, by reason that the little bourns are then dryed up; to supply which defect, the Laird of Logan hath lately built an excellent wind-mill, which is very usefull, not only to his own lands, but to the whole countrey thereabouts. In this gentleman's land, about a mile and an halfe from the parish-kirk, is a well, call'd Muntluck Well; it is in the midst of a little bogg, to which well severall persons have recourse to fetch water for such as are sick, asserting, (whether it be truth or falsehood, I shall not determine,) that, if the sick person shall recover, the water will so buller and mount up, when the messinger dips in his vessel, that he will hardly get out dry shod, by reason of the overflowing of the well; but if the sick person be not to recover, then there will not be any such overflowing in the least. It is also reported, (but I am not bound to beleieve all reports,) that, in this gentleman's land, there is a rock, at the sea-side, opposit to the coast of Ireland, which is continually dropping both winter and summer, which drop hath this quality, as my informer saith, that if any person be troubled with the Chine-cough, he may be infallibly cured by holding up his mouth, and letting this drop fall therein. What truth there is in this information, I know not; but this I am sure of, that, on the other shore of this *isthmus*, in this gentleman's ground, there is, or at

least not long since was, a salt-pan, where good salt was made with peits, instead of coals. 2. Cloneyard; it was of old a very great house pertaining to Gordon of Cloneyard, but now it is something ruinous; it lyes about a mile distant from the parish-kirk northwardly. 3. Drummore. This house is about three quarters of a mile distant from the parish-kirk, towards the east, and appertaines to Squire Adair of Kilhilt.

These eight parishes last mentioned, viz. Glenluce, the New Kirk being included, Inch, Stranrawer, Kirkcolme, Laswalt, Portpatrick, Stoniekirk, Toskerton and Clashshant being included, and Kirkmaiden, make up the Presbytrie of Stranrawer, one of the three Presbyteries of the Dioces of Galloway. The ministers of the Presbytrie meet ordinarily at Stranrawer, the first Wednesday of every month, and oftner if they find cause, for exerceing of church discipline, and other affairs belonging to them.

The sixteen parishes last described, viz. 1. Penygham; 2. Wigton; 3. Kirkinner, Longcastle being included; 4. Sorbie, Kirkmadroyne and Crugleton being included; 5. Whitherne; 6. Glasserton, Kirkmaiden being included; 7. Mochrum; 8. Kirkeowan; 9. Glenluce, including both the Old and New Kirk; 10. Inch; 11. Stranrawer; 12. Kirkcolme; 13. Laswalt; 14. Portpatrick; 15. Stoniekirk, Toskerton and Clashshant being included; and 16. Kirkmaiden, are all lying within the bounds of the Shire of Wigton, and so lyable to the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Wigton, which office belongs heritably to Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, whose predecessors have enjoy'd the same for more than two hundred and fifty years;

but at present that office is exerc'd by Colonell John Graham of Claverhouse, and Mr David Graham, his brother. They keep their head-court at Wigton, and their ordinary courts there too, either by themselves or their deputs, every Tuesday, except in time of vacation. They have another deput also at Stranrawer, who keeps court there on Frydays, for the benefit of such as dwell at a great distance from Wigton, the head Burgh. The Shire of Wigton sends two Commissioners to the Parliam. or Convention of Estates, though far less, both in bounds and valuation, than the Stewartrie of Kirkcudburgh, which sends but one.

The Commissary of Wigton, who hath his dependance upon the Bishop of Galloway, hath jurisdiction over the whole Shire of Wigton, and parish of Monnygaffe, in the Stewartrie; so that the Commissariot of Wigton comprehends exactly the whole Presbytries of Wigton and Stranrawer. He, either by himselfe or his deputs, keeps court at Wigton every Wednesday, except in vacation time, for confirming of testaments, and deciding in causes brought before him.

PART SECOND.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

CONCERNING
GALLOWAY.

THUS much for the particular parishes of the Stewartrie of Kirkcudburgh and Shire of Wigton, which may serve for a general answer to severall of your queries; and yet I shall, in this second Part, give a more particular answer to some of them, which could not be conveniently inserted in the foresaid description of the severall parishes.

As to the first Querie, What the nature of the country or place is?—*Answ.* The north parts, through the whole Stewartrie, are hilly and mountainous. The whole parish of Monnygaffe consists, for the most part, of hills, mountains, wild forrests, and moors. The southerne part of the Stewartrie is more level and arable. As for the Shire of Wigton, the heads or northern parts of the parishes of Penygham, Kirkcowand, Glenluce, &c. are moors and boggs. The southern part of the Presbytry of Wigton, from the Kirk of Penygham to the sea, contains much arable land, especially in the Ma-

chirrs, which, as I said formerly, imports white land. It consists generally of a thin gravelly ground; but, towards the sea-coast, it is deeper, and more inclining to a clay. The Park of Baldone, for the most part, is a plain even ground, consisting of a very rich clay, bearing excellent grass fit for the syth. In this Park of Baldone, the snow uses to melt shortly after it falls; yea, throughout the whole Shire, except in the northern moors thereof, snow lyes not long, but melts within a day or two, unless it be accompanied with violent frosts. The southern part of the Rinns (the Presbytry of Stranrawer lying westward of the water of Glenluce, being commonly called the Rinns or Rinds of Galloway,) is also arable and level, and the land is more sandie than in the Presbytry of Wigton.

Under this head, I think it will not be amiss to inform you, that, although we have mice good store, yet we have no rats, (in this Presbytrie I meane; but whither they are in the Rinns, I know not.) Whither this proceeds from the nature of the countrey, I cannot determine; or whither they will live here or not. However, there is a gentleman in this parish of Kirkiunner, who assures me, that, above thirty years since, he saw an innumerable multitude of rats in his barne, which overspread most of his corne there; but they only stayed a day or two, and then evanished; he not knowing whence they came, or whither they went.

In the Shire of Wigton, we have nether coal, nor lime-stone, nor free-stone, nor any wood considerable, except planting about gentlemen's houses; and yet there are very few parishes but have one or two good stone-houses, very well

built wherein a gentleman of a good quality and estate may conveniently dwell. When they build, they furnish themselves with free-stone from England; as for lime, they are supplied from the Shellbank of Kirkinner, and with timber for building from the wood of Cree, in Monnygaffe parish, which yeelds abundance of good strong oak.—Those that live neer the coast side, may, if they please, furnish themselves with coales from England; but, for the most part, the countrey, except towards the sea, is well furnished with mosses, from whence, in the summer time, they provide themselves with peits, which are so plentiful, that in the parishes of Glenluce and Kirkmaiden, they sometimes have salt panns, and with peits, instead of coals, make salt. In the parish of Whithern, because severall of them are a considerable distance from the peit-moss, they have a fewell, which they call baked peits, which they take out of a stiff black marish ground in the summer time; work them with their hands, and making them like very thick round cakes, they expose them to the sun, and after they be thoroughly dry, they yeeld a hot and durable fire.

As to the second part of the Querie, What are the chief products?—*Answ.* Neat, small horses, sheep, and, in some parts of the moors, goats, wool, white woollen cloath, beir, oats, hay. Their bestial are vented in England; their sheep, for the most part, at Edinburgh; their horses and woollen cloath at the faires of Wigton; their wool at Air, Glasgow, Sterling, Edinburg, &c. Their wool is of three sorts: laid-wool, moor-wool, and deal-wool. The most part of their laid-wool, call'd in other parts smear'd wool, is in the parish of

Monnygaffe, so called, because, about Martimas, they melt butter and tar together, and therewith they *lay*, for that is their expression, or smear their sheep by parting the wool, and with their finger straking in the mixt butter and tar on the sheep's-skin, which as it makes the wool grow longer, and so the better for the finester, so it fortifies the sheep against the frost and snow, which uses to be far more excessive there than in the lower grounds. This wool though far longer than the other two sorts, will not give so much per stone, by reason that when the wool is scour'd, and the butter and tar wash'd out, it will not hold out weight by far so well as the next sort, viz. moor-wool.— This is the best of the three sorts, being very cleane, because not tarr'd, and consequently much whiter. The best moor-wool is said to be in Penygham, Kirkcowand, Mochrum Glenluce, in the Shire, and upon the water of Fleet, in the Stewartrie.— The third sort, viz. dale, or deal-wool, is not usually so good as the moor-wool, being much fowler than it, in regard of the toft-dykes which enclose the sheep-folds in the ground neer the shere, whereas, in the moors, their folds are surrounded with dykes of single stones, laid one upon the other.

The oates, in the Shire, are commonly very bad, being compar'd with the oates of many other shires; having long beards or awnds; and although their measure be heaped, and the weakest and worst of their oates, which they reserve for their horses and seed, be winnow'd and drawn out, yet three bolls of corne will not yeeld much more than one boll of good and sufficient meal straked measure. However, the countrey people have the dexterity of making excellent and very hearty meal, I mean

when they make it designedly, and for their own use, shelling it in the mill twice, and sometimes thrice, before they grind it into meal; and then they grind it not so small and fine, as they do commonly in other parts. It is fit to be remembered here, that, before they carry the corne to the mill, after it is dry'd in the killn they lay it upon the killn-flour in a circular bed, about a foot thick; then, being barefoot, they go among it, rubbing it with their feet, (this they call *lomcing* of the corne,) and by this means the long beards or awnds are separated from the corne, and the corne made, as they terme it, more *snod* and easie to pass through the mill, when they are shelling of the corne there. The ordinary encrease of this corne is but three for one, which, for they sow much, will, except in years of great scarcitie, abundantly satisfy themselves, and furnish the moorlands plentifully with victual; yea, and oftentimes they vend and transport much thereof to other countreys.

In some places, viz. neer the sea, they sow a whiter and greater corne, which hath a greater encrease both to the mill and from it. They begin to plough their oatland in October, and begin to sow in February, if the weather will permit; for that maxim of agriculture, *Properata satio sæpe solet decipere, sera semper*, suits exactly with this countrey. They divide their arable land into eight parts at least, which they call *cropts*, four whereof they till yearly. Their first cropt they call their *lay*, and this is that on which the bestial and sheep were folded the summer and harvest before, and teathed by their lying there. The second cropt they call their *awell*, and this is that which was the *lay* cropt the year before. The third which was

their *awell* the former year, they call only the third cropt. The fourth, is that which was their third cropt the foregoing year; however good husbands till but little of this; and then these cropts or parts remaine four years at least untill'd after this, so that the one halfe of their arable land is only till'd yearly, the other halfe bearing only grass, and, as they terme it, lying *lee*.

Thus much for their tilling of their oatland; save only that, in the Shire, they till not ordinarily with horses, but with oxen; some onely with eight oxen, but usually they have ten, which ten oxen are not so expensive by far in keeping as four horses, which must be fed dayly with corne; besides the oxen yeeld much more dung. As also, when they grow old and unserviceable, they get a good price for them from the grasiers and drovers.

In severall parts of the Stewartrie, they till with four horses, all abreast, and bound together to a small tree before, which a boy, or sometimes a woman leads, going backwards. In the meantime, another stronger man hath a strong stick, about four foot long, with an iron-hook at the lowest end thereof, with which, being put into another iron, fastned to the end of the plough-beam, and leaning upon the upper end of the stick, and guiding it with his hands, he holds the plough-beam up or down, accordingly as he finds the ground deep or shallow; the land, where they use this sort of tilling, being far more rocky and stonier than in the Shire.

Their beir is commonly very oatie, and in some places mixt with darnel, (which they call *Roseager*,) especialy in wet land, and in a wet year. This *Roseager* being narcotick, occasions strangers

to find fault with our ale, although it do not much trouble the inhabitants there; but is sometimes thought by them to be no ill ingredient, providing there be not too great a quantity thereof, because as some alledge, it makes the drink to be the stronger. As for this Roseager, although I do not much plead for it, yet it is not to be imputed to this countrey as peculiar to our beir; for sure I am, as I was some years since riding in Lothian, within three miles of the ports of Edinburgh, I saw more plenty of it growing among barley there, than I ever saw growing in so little bounds in any parts of Galloway.

However, as for the beir itselfe, it is indifferent good, though not so birthy as in many other places; for its encrease is usually but about four or five for one, and yet they are abundantly able to serve themselves, and to transport great quantities thereof to the moors of Monnygaffe, &c. as also to Greenock, and other places. They sow, contrary to their sowing of oates, the best seed they can get, and yet it comes up oatie, much whereof remains after the winnowing. They deliver to the maltman nine measures of beir, and he delivers back only eight measures of made malt.

They begin to till their beir-land about the latter end of March, or the beginning of April, and after the same hath been till'd about twenty days, and the weeds begin to *plant*, as their phrase is, they sow it, tilling the same but once, which is something peculiar to this countrey; yea, and they sow their beir in the same place every year, and without intermission, which is also peculiar, in a peece of ground lying neerest to their house, and this peece of ground they call their Beir-fay, on

which they lay their dung before tilling ; but their dung will not suffice to cover the same yearly ; yea, they think it sufficient, if, in three years' space, the whole be dunged, and this, I suppose, is also peculiar to this countrey.

After the bier is sprung up, about eight or ten days after the sowing, I have observ'd them towards the evening, (if there hath been a little shower, or they perceave that there will be one ere the next morning,) to harrow their bier-land lightly all over, which, as they find by experience, plucks up and destroys the young weeds, which wither and decay ; but the bier presently takes rooting againe without any prejudice, unless a great drouth doth immediately follow. It is frequently observed, that better beir grows on that part of the Fay that was dunged the preceding year, than on that which was only dung'd the current year. Their bier is ripe about Lambas, and sometimes sooner. They have allways at the end of their Bier-fay, an hemp rigg, on which they sow hemp yearly, which supplys them with sacks, cords, and other domestick uses. This hemp rigg is very rich land, as being their dung-hill, where they put all their dung, which, in the winter and spring, their byres and stables do furnish them with.

As for wheat, there is but very little of it to be found growing in this countrey. Nether have they any quantity of rye ; that which is, is usually to be found growing with the moor-men only.

As for pease, very few in this countrey sow them ; and yet I know by experience, that they might get very much advantage by sowing of them, the encrease being ordinarily sixteen and

more for one, yea, and it is a rare thing to see any pease worme-eaten. What the reason is, that they do not sow them, I do not very well know; however, I suppose one reason to be, because their sheep, (which are many, and not at all hous'd, as in many other places,) would eat them all up, since the pease should be sowne much sooner than the ordinary time of their herding their sheep.

As to the second Querie concerning plants, I can give no answer save this, that I know no plants peculiar to this countrey; yet I have observ'd these following to grow more plentifully here, than I remember to have seen in other places, viz. At the sea-side, glass-wort, eringo, sea-wormwood, scurvy-grass, sea-kale; and on the rocks, paspier, hind-tongue. In the moors, spleen-wort, heath or hather, with the white flower. In boggs, mosses and soft grounds, *ros solis*, (the countrey people call it muirill-grass, and give it to their cattel in drink against the disease, call'd the Muir-ill,) *pinguicula*, or butterwort, or Yorkshire sanicle, (which being made into an ointment, is very good to anoint the udders of their kine, when they are hacked or chapped,) *hasta regia*, or Lancashire ashphodele; as also the true *osmunda regalis*, or *felix florida*, many horse-loads whereof are growing in the Caumfoord, neer the Loch of Longcastle, in this parish of Kirkinner; this plant the countrey people call the lane-onion, or, as they pronounce it, the lene-onion; the word *lene*, in their dialect, importing a soft, grassie meadow ground; they call this plant also by the name of stifling-grasse, and they make much use of it for the consolidating of broken bones or straines, ether in man or beast, by steeping the root thereof in

water, till it become like to glue-water or size, wherewith they wash the place affected with very good success. Dancwort also grows very plentifully on the south-east of Wigton; in the churchyard of Anwoth; and in a place of this parish of Kirkinner, call'd the Cruives of Dervagill. This vegitable, whether herb or shrub, I shall not dispute, is found by experience to be very usefull against paines in the joynts, or the contraction of the nerves or sinews, by bathing the place affected, in a decoction of the leaves and stalks of the said plant in sea-water.

I had almost forgot to tell you, that, upon the low rocks covered every spring-tide, in Skelleray, in this parish of Kirkinner, I found the sea-lavender, or *limonium*, which Gerrard calls *Britannica*; it is a fine plant, with a pretty flower. I took up some of the plants, with the clayie-sand sticking to the roots, and planted the same in my garden, which grew well enough. I have seen this plant since, growing in Mr Sutherland's garden, who told me he brought it from Gravesend.

In the parish of Monnygaffe, there is ane excrescence, which is gotten off the Craigs there, which the countrey people make up into balls; but the way of making them I know not; this they call cork-lit, and make use thereof for litting or dying a kind of purple colour. There is also in the said parish another excrescence, which they get from the roots of trees, and call it woodraw; it is a kind of fog or moss, with a broad leaf; this they make use of to lit or dy a kind of orange or philamort colour.

I shall end this head by telling you, that the year after our arable land is turned into grass, it

abounds and is almost overspread with *digitalis*, or fox-gloves; the countrey people call them fox-tree leaves, or deadmen's fingers, some whereof have white flowers; as allso with a small sorrell, and very commonly also with the lesser *asperula*, and with *ornithopodium*, or birds'-foot, by which you may easily guess at the nature of the ground.

As concerning animals, I can say nothing, save that this countrey, consisting both of moors and valley grounds along the sea-shore, we have such as are usually found in the like places; as in the moors, we have plenty of moor-fowles, partridges, tarmakens, &c. In our hills and boggs, foxes, good store. In our lochs and bourns, otters; neer the sea, severall sorts of wild-geese, wild-ducks, ateales, small teales, sea-maws, gormaws, and an other fowl, which I know not the name of; it is about the bigness of a pigeon; it is black, and hath a red bill. I have seen it haunting about the Kirk of Mochrum.

As to the third Querie concerning forrests, I can say but little, save that there is, in the parish of Monnygaffe, a forrest or two, wherein are also some deer: but of their bounds or jurisdictions, I cannot give any certain or particular account.—There is also in the parish of Sorbie, betwixt the Kirks of Kirkinner and Sorbie, a large moor, called the Forrest Moor; but why so called, I know not, except it be, as the people say, because there was long since a great wood growing therein, though at present there is not one tree growing there, unless two or three bushes may be call'd so. And here I shall add, that up and down the whole countrey, I have observ'd many hawthorne-trees growing in severall places, the boughs or branches

of which trees, (and many times the bole too,) I have observed growing, or inclining towards the south-east. The countrey people commonly account the cutting down of those trees ominous, and tell many stories of accidents that have befallen such as attempted it, especially those trees of the greater sort. Why they have such a regard to those trees, I know not; only I remember to have read in Heylen, in his Description of *Ægypt*, who, speaking of the palm-tree, tells us, that the nature thereof is, that, though never so ponderous a weight were put upon it, it yeelds not to the burden, but still resists the heaviness of it, and endeavours to lift and raise itselfe the more upwards; for which cause, saith he, it was planted in church-yards, in the easterne countreys, as an emblem of the resurrection; instead whereof we use the ewe-tree in these cold regions; thus Heylen. I have indeed observ'd the ewe-tree planted in church-yards, as also very often the hawthorne-tree, which is also something of the nature of the palm-tree, upon which account perhaps at first the people had a respect thereto, and now esteem it ominous to cut it down.

As to that part of the *Querie* concerning springs and their medicinal qualities, I can say nothing, save only what hath been said in the severall parishes; as also that there are very many excellent springs in this countrey, affording great plenty of excellent good water. Severall of them the countrey people, according to their fancy, alledge to be usefull against severall diseases, being made use of on such particular days of the quarter, which superstitious custome I cannot allow of; and yet I doubt not but there are severall medicinal wells in

this countrey, if they were sought out and experimented by men capable to judge thereanent.

As to that part of the Querie concerning parks, I can only say, that the Park of Baldone is the chiefe, yea, I may say, the first, and as it were the mother of all the rest, Sir David Dunbar being the first man that brought parks to be in request in this countrey; but now many others, finding the great benefit thereof, have followed his example; as the Earl of Galloway, Sir William Maxwell, Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, Sir James Dalrymple, the Laird of Logan, and many others who have their parks, or enclosed grounds, throughout the whole Shire.

As concerning rivers, the principal are Orr, Kenn, Dee, Fleet, Cree, Blaidnoch, Luce or Glenluce, and Paltanton.

ORR hath its rise from Loch Urr or Loch Orr, which loch is situated betwixt the parish of Balmaclellan, on the west side, and the parishes of Glencairn and Dunscore, on the east side. In this loch, there is an old ruinous castle, with planting of sauch or willow-trees for the most part about it, where many wild-geese and other water-fowles breed; to this place there is an entrie, from Dunscore side, by a causey which is covered with water knee-deep. This loch is replenished with pikes; many salmon also are found there at spawning-time. From this loch the river of Orr comes, and dividing the parishes of Glencairn, Dunscore, Kirkpatrick Durham, Orr and Cowend, on the east side, from the parishes of Balmaclellan, Partan, Corsemichael, Bootle, and a point of Dundranen, on the west side, empties itself into the sea, betwixt Cowend on the one side, and Bootle

and a point of Dundranen on the other side.

This river is observ'd to be in all places of it, both from head to foot, about twelve miles distant from the towne of Dumfreis, except you go from the foot of Cowend, under the Fell call'd Cruffald-fell, by the way of Kirkbeen, [and New Abbey,] and then it will be fourteen distant from it and the town of Dumfreis. This river is foordable in many places; being foordable also at [Kipp Ford] when the tide obstructs not, although, at spring-tides, the sea water flows up as far as [Dub-o'-Hass.] However, if the water be at any time great, there is a stone-bridge over it, call'd the Bridge of Orr, which joynes the parishes of Kirkpatrick Durham and Corsemichael together.

KENN hath its rise in the Shire of Nithisdale, not far from the head of the water of Skar, in the said Shire, and running westward, divides the parish of Corsefairn from Dalry, and then turning southward, it divides the parishes of Dalry and Balmaclellan from the parish of the Kells. It joynes with the river of Dee at a place called the boat of the Rone, four miles beneath the New Town of Galloway.

DEE hath its rise from Loch Dee, at the head of the parish of Monnygaffe, [bordering upon Ayrshire,] and comeing from thence hath on the west side the parishes of Monnygaffe, Girthton, Balma-ghie, Tongueland, Twynam, and part of Borgue; on the east side, it hath the parishes of Corsefairne, Kells, Partan, Corsemichael, Kelton, Kirkcud-burgh, and empties itselfe into the sea, about two miles beneath the town of Kirkcudburgh, at an island, call'd the Ross.

This river is navigable by ships of a great bur-

then, from its mouth to the towne of Kirkcudburgh and higher. This river is abundantly plenished with excellent salmon. Towards the mouth whereof, Thomas Lidderdail of Isle hath a large fish-yard, wherein he gets abundance of salmon and many other fish. Two miles above the said town of Kirkcudburgh, at the Abbacy of Tongueland, just where a rivulet, called the water of Tarffe, empties itselfe into the river of Dee, are great rocks and craigs, that, in a dry summer, do hinder the salmon from going higher up; and here it is that the Vicecount of Kenmuir, as Bayly to the Abbacy of Tongueland, hath priveledge of a Bayly-day, and fenceth the river for eight or ten days in the summer-time, prohibiting all persons whatsoever to take any salmon in that space; so that, at the day appointed, if it have been a dry season, there is to be had excellent pastime; the said Vicecount, with his friends, and a multitude of other people, coming thither to the fishing of salmon, which being enclosed in pooles and places among the rocks, men go in and catch in great abundance, with their hands, speares, listers, &c. yea, and with their very dogs.

At this place, upon the rocks, on the river side, are a great variety of very good herbs growing.—I have heard it reported, how true I know not, that it was this place, and the situation thereof, which contributed towards the quickning of Captain Alexander Montgomerie his fancie, when he compos'd the poem, intituled *The Cherie and the Slae*.

In this river, about Balmaghie, are sometimes gotten excellent pearles out of the great muscle; and I am informed, that Master Scot of Bristow

bath one of them of a considerable value. In this river is an island, call'd the Threave; but of this I have already spoken in the description of the parish of Balmaghie. About [four miles] above the said island of the Threave, this river is a deep loch, which loch extends itselfe into the river of Kenn, and reaches as far as the Castle of Kenmuir, so that the Vicecount of Kenmuir may easily transport himselfe and furniture by boat from his Castle of Kenmuir, in the parish of the Kells, to another residence of his in the parish of Corsemichael, called the Greenlaw, lying on the east side of Dee; yea, so near to it, that sometime the inundation of the river comes into his cellars and lower roomes. The distance betwixt the saids two houses of Kenmuir and Greenlaw, which is also the length of the said loch, will be about eight miles.

FLEET. This river hath its rise in the parish of Girthton, and dividing the parish of Girthton, on its east side, from the parish of Anwoth, on its west side, empties itselfe into the sea, neer the Castle of Cardonnes, in the parish of Anwoth. This river, towards the mouth of it, abounds with many good fish; also at the mouth of it, are some little islands, call'd the Isles of Fleet.

CREE. This river hath its rise from Lochmuan, in the parish of Cammonell, in Carrick, and dividing the parishes of Monnygaffe and Kirkma-breck, on its east side, from the parishes of Cammonell and Penygham, on its west side, empties itselfe into the sea beneath Wigton. In that part of this river which divides Cammonell from Monnygaffe, I have seen several pearles taken out of the great muscle.

There is another river, called Munnach, which

hath its rise from the hills of Carrick, and after many flexures and turnings, (for in the road betwixt the Rowne-tree Bourne, in Carrick, and Palgowne, in Monnygaffe parish, which will be about the space of four miles, this river of Mun-nach is cross'd, if I remember right, about sixteen or seaventeen times,) it empties itself into the river of Cree, at a foord call'd the Blackwrack, about six miles from Monnygaffe; at which place begins the loch of Cree, about three miles long or thereby; at the foot whereof, William Stewart of Castle-Stewart hath cruives, wherein he gets good salmon. Upon the east bank of this loch, grows that excellent oak wood, which I spoke of in the description of the parish of Monnygaffe; opposit whereunto, viz. on the west side of the said loch, in the parish of Penygham, the said William Stewart hath a wood, which in time may produce good timber; but is far inferior to the other.

There is another rivulet, called Pinkill Bourn, that, having its rise in the said parish of Monnygaffe, empties itself into the river of Cree, just betwixt the town and church of Monnygaffe; and here again are good salmon caught with nets; as also at other places betwixt the town of Monnygaffe and Macchirmore, at which place, being about a short mile distant from Monnygaffe, there is a foord, call'd the Foord of Macchirmore, unto which the tide comes, and to which little barks may come also, though more than six miles from the sea in *recta linea*; but much farther, if we count the flexures of the said river, which at high water do something resemble the crooks of the water of Forth betwixt Stirling and Alloa. This foord is the first foord from the mouth of Cree, ex-

cept the foord against Wigton, of which more hereafter. At this foord of Macchirmore, in the month of March, are usually taken great quantities of large spirlings; the head of this fish, when boyl'd, hath been observ'd to yeeld severall little bones, resembling all the severall sorts of instruments that shoemakers make use of. Two miles beneath this foord of Macchirmore, there is another rivulet, call'd Palnure, which empties itself into the river of Cree; it hath its rise in the hills of Monnygaffe; and four miles distant from the towne of Monnygaffe, it runns over a precipice betwixt two rocks, and is call'd there the Gray-mare's Tail, which is just beside a great rock, called the Saddle-Loup; at which, it being the roadway, horsemen must alight, for fear of falling off their horses, or rather least horse and man both fall, and never rise again.

And here it is to be observ'd, that in Timothy Pont's map, (which I have only seen of late, and long after the first writing of these papers,) these two names, viz. the Gray-mare's Tail and the Saddle-Loup are joyn'd together, and call'd by him the Gray Mear's Tail of the Sadillowip; whereas the first, viz. the Gray-mare's Tail, is the name of the water running down betwixt the two rocks, which, in the falling down, resembles the tail of a white or gray horse; and the name of the other, viz. the Saddle-Loup, is the name of a rock hard by, and so called for the reason before specified. Observe also, that the name that he gives it is very ill spell'd; yea, in that map, and in Blaw's map too, which also I have onely seen of late, the names of places are so very ill spell'd, that although I was very well acquainted with the bounds, yet it was a long time before I

could understand the particular places designed in that, and in some other of his maps. And hence we may also observe, that, in maps and descriptions of this nature, it is hardly possible, after the greatest care and diligence, to be exact, especially where we must of necessitie make use of informations, which we receive from severall hands; and therefore these papers, upon the same account, being liable to mistakes, the reader will, I hope, be inclineable to pass them by, they being almost unavoidable.

Beneath the influx of Palnure into the river of Cree, there is another rivulet, call'd Graddock Bourn, which hath its rise eastward in the great mountain of Cairnsmuir, and dividing the parish of Monnygaffe from the parish of Kirkmabreck, empties itselfe into the river of Cree. This river of Cree, at high water, will be three miles over, as reaching betwixt Wigton in the west, and Kirkmabreck, *alias* Ferriton, in the east; but, at low water, the river containes itselfe in lesser bounds, being not a bow-draught over from the east bank of the Ferriton, to the west bank towards the sands of Wigton.

This place, at low water, is foordable; but I would advise any that comes there, not to ride it, unless he have an expert guide to wade before him, it being very dangerous not only in the foord of the river, but also on the banks thereof, as also in the sands betwixt and Wigton; for, even on the sands about halfe way betwixt the foord and Wigton, there is a bourn, call'd the Bishop Bourn, having its rise in the parish of Penygham, and dividing that parish from the parish of Wigton, empties itselfe into those sands, may occasion prejudice to a stranger, unless he have a good guide.

BLAIDNOCH. This river hath its rise from a loch, called Lochmaberrie, in the parish of Kirkcowan, bordering upon Cammonell, in Carrick, and running southward, divides the parish of Kirkcowan in the west from the parish of Penygham in the east, and then runneth eastwardly, dividing the parish of Kirkinner on the south side from a corner of Penygham, and the parish of Wigton, on the north, and running on the south side of the towne of Wigton, empties itself into the sea, or else into Cree, on the sands of Wigton.

There is a lesser rivulet, call'd the water of Tarffe, that hath its rise about the north-west part of Kirkcowan, and for a while running southwardly, divides the said parish of Kirkcowan from the parish of Glenluce; and then bending its streames more eastwardly; it runs wholly in the parish of Kirkcowan, hard by the south side of the said parish-kirk, where, at a place call'd Lincuan, the Laird of Craichlaw hath a salmon-fishing, where sometimes he takes good salmon with nets. From this place the said water of Tarffe runs still eastward, and a large halfe mile or more from Lincuan, it empties itself into the river of Blaidnoch. About a mile above the meetings of which two waters at a place call'd the Mill of Barhoshe, on the river of Blaidnoch, the said Laird of Craichlaw hath another salmon-fishing. About two miles beneath the meetings, the Laird of Grainge hath another salmon-fishing, beneath which, at severall places in the said river, the Laird of Der-eagill, on Kirkinner side, and the Laird of Tor-house, on Wigtown side, have severall places where they take salmon by nets, both which Lairds have an equal interest therein; and some yeares, by mutual agreement, they fish day about; some

yeares again, they fish together, and divide their fish equally.

There is also another rivulet, call'd the water of Malzow or Malyie, which hath its rise at the loch of Mochrum, and running eastward, it empties itselfe into the river of Blaidnoch, about a mile beneath the house of Dereagill, in the parish of Kirkinner. At the head of this rivulet of Malzow, are many eeles taken about Martimas, which they salt, with their skins on, in barrells, and then in the winter time, eat them roasted upon the coals, and then only pilling off their skins. This rivulet hath also plenty of trouts.

There is also another rivulet, call'd Milldriggen Bourn, that hath its rise above the place of Barnbarroch, the residence of Jøhn Vans of Barnbarroch, in the parish of Kirkinner, and running eastward, enters into the Park of Baldone, at the bridge of Milldriggen, and dividing the said Park of Baldone, after many windings and turnings, empties itselfe into the river of Blaidnoch, just opposit to the town of Wigton. This rivulet is also stored with eeles and trouts. This river of Blaidnoch is stored with excellent salmon; the Earl of Galloway possessing the whole benefit thereof, from the mouth of the said river to the lands of Torhouse, in the parish of Wigton. The salmon-fishing in this river is not very good in a dry year, especialy from Torhouse and upwards, because the salmon cannot swim up for want of water; but in wet years, it commonly affords good store.

I remember to have seen a fish, which the fishers took in their nets, in the salt-water of this river beside Wigton; they call'd it to me a young whale; it was about three or four feet long, smooth

all over without scales, and of a blackish colour, if I remember right; however, sure I am it had no gills, but ane open place upon the crowne of the head, instead of gills. It was a female, the signe thereof being apparent at the first view; they made oyl of it. I got about a pint of it from them, which was very clear and good, and burnt very well in a lamp. I also once saw a sturgeon which some one or other of Wigton had found dead on the sands there; it had large boney scales on it, one of which I have.

About the year 1674, there was a pretty large whale, which came up this river of Blaidnoch, and was kill'd upon the sands. I did not see it, but saw severall peeces of it; for the countrey people ran upon it, and cut as much as they could bring away, and made oyl of it, which many persons got good of; but I am told, if it had been manag'd right, and not cut so in peeces as it was, it might have been improv'd to a far greater advantage.—The oyl that I saw and made use of was very good and clear, and burnt very well in my lamp.

GLENLUCE, or LUCE. This river hath its rise in the parish of Cammonell, in Carrick, and running southwardly to the New Kirk of Glenluce, meets there with another water, call'd the Crosse-water, which also hath its rise in the parish of Cammonell, in Carrick; from the said New Kirk of Glenluce, it runnes southward by the west side of the precincts of the Abbacie of Glenluce, and then halfe a mile more beneath that, on the east side of Park Hay, belonging to Sir Charles Hay of Park Hay, and from thence runs still southward, till it empties itselfe into the sea, on the large and vast sands of Glenluce. Towards the foot of this river

of Glenluce, Sir Charles Hay hath a fish-yard, wherein he gets salmon, and sometimes great plenty of herring and mackreels.

PALTANTON. This is a small river, having its rise in the parish of Portpatrick, and running south-eastward, dividing the parishes of Portpatrick and Stoniekirk, on the south side, from the parishes of Laswalt, Inch, and Glenluce, on the north side, it empties itself into the sea, on the sands of Glenluce.

This river is not very broad, but it is pretty deep, in regard it runs through a sandie clayie ground; and therefore strangers should have a care, when they ride the foords thereof. This river abounds with pikes, and hath some salmon at the mouth thereof.

As to the fourth Querie, What roads, bays, ports for shipping, &c.?—*Answ.* As for the Stewartry; neer the mouth of the water of Orr, in the parish of Dundranen, or Rerick, not far from a place called Airdsheugh, is a very safe harbour for ships, called Balcarie, not far from which is the Isle of Haston, spoken of in the description of the parish of Rerick. At the mouth of Dee, beneath Saint Marie Isle, where the river will be halfe a mile broad, there is a great bay within land, where whole fleets may safely ly at anchor.

As for the Shire of Wigton; at Wigton, with a spring-tide, and a good pilot, a ship of a considerable burden may be brought up, and easily disburden'd. Betwixt Wigton and Innerwell, or Enderwell, in the parish of Sorbie, which, I suppose, will be about three miles in *recta linea*, at low water, is to be seen nothing but a large plaine of sandie clay; but at Innerwell, ships of great bur-

then may safely put in; from whence, doubling the point of Cruglton, till you come to the Isle of Whithern, the coast is for the most part rockie; but the Isle of Whithern, haveing a narrow entry, yeelds a safe, secure, and advantageous port to ships of a great burthen against all storms. From thence the coast of Whithern, Glasserton, Mochrum, and part of Glenluce is rockie; but comeing to the bay of Glenluce, you will find a large bay, and dry sand, when at low water; then turning southward, along the coast of Stoniekirk and Kirkmaiden, which runs to the Mule of Galloway, the shore is sandie, and, except at high water, you may ride for the space of twelve miles or thereby, betwixt the sea and shore, upon a plain even dry sand, and hardly so much as a pebble-stone to trouble you. This bay or loch of Glenluce or Luce, Speed, in his maps, miscalls L. Lowys.—About four or five leagues distant from this place, in the sea, are two great rocks, though the one be greater than the other, called Big Skarr.

The point of the Mule is a great rock, on which as I have been often informed, such as sail by it in a dark night have observed a great light, which hath occasioned some to say, that there is a rock of diamonds there; however, the sea at this point is oftentimes very boisterous. Turning about to the west side of the Mule, towards Ireland, the shore is rockie till you come to Portnessock, in the parish of Kirkmaiden, where Robert M'Dowall, younger of Logan, hath been at great paines and expences to build a port for ships and barks cast in that way. The coast from thence to Portpatrick is rockie.—Portpatrick itselfe is the ordinary port, where the barks come in with passengers from Ireland, from

whence it is distant, as they say, about ten leagues. From Portpatrick to the mouth of Lochryan, the coast is also rocky. The said Lochryan is a very large bay, wherein an whole fleet of the greatest burthen may cast anchor; it will be about two miles or thereby over at the mouth; but then it will be about six or seaven miles long, and about four miles broad. Ships may put to shore at Claddow-house, in the parish of the Inch; as also at the town of Stranrawer, which is at the head or south end of the said loch.

As to that part of the Querie, What moon causeth high water?—I cannot give an exact account; but I conceive that a south moon maketh high water, about Wigton and Whithern; for I have observed them frequently saying,

“ Full moon through light; full sea at midnight.”

The seas have plenty of fish, such as salmon, fleuks, solefleuks, turbets, sea-eels, whittings, &c.; these are taken between Wigton and the Ferriton; some in the halfe-net formerly described; some in cups fixt on the sands, neer to the channel of the river of Cree. On the sands of Kirkinner, are great multitudes of cockles, which, in the year 1674, preserved many poor people from starving. Farther down the sands, neer the sea, they take keilling and skait, by hooks baited and laid upon the sands, which they get at low water. At Polton, in the month of July, August, and September, are sometimes great quantities of herring and mackreels taken with nets. On the coast of Whithern, Glasserton, and Mochrum, they take cronands, codlings, lyths, seathes, or glassons, mackreels by hook and bait in boats, &c. On the mouth of the

water of Luce, they take salmon, herring, and mackreels, in a fish-yard belonging to Sir Charles Hay of Park Hay, as I formerly said. On the sands of Luce, they get abundance of the long-shell'd fish, call'd the spout-fish; the man that takes them hath a small iron-rod in his hand, pointed at one end, like an hooked dart, and treading on the sands, and going backward, he exactly knows where the fish is, which is deep in the sands, and stands perpendicular, whereupon he thrusts down his iron-rod quite through the fish betwixt the two shells, and then by the pointed hook he brings up the fish. On these sands, I have seen many shells of severall sizes and shapes; but I pretend no great skill in ichthuologie, and therefore cannot give you their names. In the parish of Kirkcolme, they take many keilling and skait, and sea-carps, with hook and line; they have also there many good oysters, which they get at low water without any trouble. In the loch of Lochrian, there is some years a great herring-fishing; and upon the coast thereabout, they take very good lobsters, and some of them incredibly great. In short, our sea is better stor'd with good fish, than our shoare is furnished with good fishers; for having such plenty of flesh on the shore, they take little paines to seek the sea for fish. I have also heard them say, that it hath been observ'd, that the sea and the land are not usually plentiful, both in one year; but whither their plenty at land occasions them to say so, I know not.¹

As to the fifth Querie, concerning monuments, forts, and camps, excepting King Galdus' tomb,

1 Appendix, No. VI.

already spoken to in the description of the parish of Wigton, I can say nothing, unless it be to tell you, that in a very large plaine, call'd the Green of Macchirmore, halfe a mile to the south, eastward of Monnygaffe, there are severall Cairnes of hand-stones, which, if I mistake not, denote that some great battail or camp hath been there, that space of plaine ground being, as I conjecture, sufficient for threescore thousand men to draw up in; but I could never learn from any person, what particular battel or camp had been there.

I have also observed severall green hillocks, called by the countrey people Moates, as particularly on the west side of Blaidnoch, in the Baronrie of Clugstone, pertaining to the Earl of Galloway; another at the Kirk of Monnygaffe; another at the Kirk of Mochrum; another at the place of Myrton, pertaining to Sir William Maxwell of Muirreith, the one end of the said place of Myrton being built on it; another neer the house of Balgreggen, in the parish of Stoniekirk, all which have had trenches about them, and have been all artificial; but when or for what use they were made, I know not.

As to the sixth Querie, concerning battells, I can say nothing. As to that part of the Querie concerning memorable accidents, what I know or have been inform'd of, you may find in the description of particular parishes.

As to the seventh Querie, concerning peculiar customes, &c. I have already given an account of their husbandry, and occasionally also of some other things. I now think fit to ad these following particulars:—

Their marriages are commonly celebrated only

on Tuesdays or Thursdays. I myself have married neer 450 of the inhabitants of this countrey; all of which, except seaven, were married upon a Tuesday or Thursday. And it is look'd upon as a strange thing to see a marriage upon any other days; yea, and for the most part also, their marriages are all celebrated *crescente luna*.

As for their burials, I have not observed any peculiarity in them save this, which I have frequently observed at the burialls of the common people, viz. As soon as ever the dead corp is taken out of the house, in order to its carrying to the church-yard, some persons left behind take out the bed-straw, on which the person dyed, and burne the same at a little distance from the house. There may be perhaps some reason for the burning thereof to prevent infection; but why it should be don just at that time, I know not well, unless it be to give advertisement to any of the people who dwell in the way betwixt and the church-yard, to come and attend the buriall.

The common people are, for the most part, great chewers of tobacco, and are so much addicted to it, that they will ask a peece thereof even from a stranger, as he is riding on the way; and therefore let not a traveller want an ounce or two of roll-tobacco in his pocket, and for an inch or two thereof, he need not fear the want of a guide either by night or day.

The moor-men have a custom of barrelling whey, which is thus don: When the whey is press'd from the curds, they let it settle, and then pour off the thin clear whey into a barrell or hogshead, which will work and ferment there; the next time they make the cheese, they do the like, and so dayly

pour in the whey into the barrell till it be full.— This they close up, and keep it till winter and spring-time, all which time they have but little milk; yea, it will keep a twelvemonth, but it will be very sour and sharp; a mutchkin whereof being mixt with a pint of spring-water, makes a drink which they make use of in winter, or at any other time, as long as it lasts.

They have also a custome of tanning cow-hides, for their owne and their families' use, with hather instead of bark, which is thus done: Having lim'd the hides, and the hair taken off, and the lime well gotten out, and well washed, they take the bark and cropts of sauch, which they boyl very well, with the decoction whereof they cover the hide in a tub, the decoction being first very well cool'd; this they call a *washing woose*. The next day or two thereafter, they take the short tops of young green hather, and cut it small with an ax, then put a layer thereof in the bottom of a large tub, upon which they spread the hide, and put another layer of hather upon it, and then fold another ply of the hide, and so hather upon it, and then another ply of the hide, till the hide be all folded up; allways putting green hather betwixt every fold; then they put hather above all, and then make a strong decoction of hather, which being very well cool'd, they pour on the hides, till they be all covered, and then put broad stones above all, to keep the hides from swimming. When they find that the hides have drawn out the strength of the decoction, or *woose*, as they call it, which they know by the water, which will begin to be very clear, they take fresh hather, and so repeat the operation severall times, till the hides be thoroughly

tann'd, which the countrey shoe-makers, coming to their houses, make into shoes for the use of the family.

And here I shall add, that many of the cords, which they use in harrowing, are made of hemp yarne of their own growing or spinning, which they twine, twentie or thirtie threeds together, according to the greatness of the cords they designe to make, and then they twist three ply of this together very hard, which done, they let them ly in bark *woose*, which they say keeps the cords the longer from rotting.

Some of the countrey people here, in the night time, sleep not except they pull off not only their cloaths, but their very shirts, and then wrap themselves in their blankets; yea, and I have known some of them, who have so addicted themselves to this custome, that when they watch their cattell and sheep in the folds at night, (which they do constantly from the beginning of May, till the corne be taken off the ground, for fear they should breake the fold-dikes in the night time, and do prejudice to themselves or their neighbours,) they ly on the ground with straw or fernes under them, and stripping themselves stark naked, be the night never so cold or stormie, they ly there, wrapping themselves in their blankets, having perhaps sometimes a few sticks placed cheveron-wise, and cover'd with turffs to keep their blankets from the raine.

Some of the countrey people, especialy those of the elder sort, do very often omit the letter *h* after *t*, as *ting* for *thing*; *tree* for *three*; *tatch* for *thatch*; *wit* for *with*; *fait* for *faith*; *mout* for *mouth*. So also, quite contrary to some north

countrey people, (who pronounce v for w, as vœe for woe; volves for wolves,) they oftentimes pronounce w for v, as serwant for servant; wery for very; and so they call the months of February, March, and April, the *ware* quarter, w for v, from *ver*. Hence their common proverb, speaking of the stormes in February, *Winter never comes till ware comes*; and this is almost to the same purpose with the English saying, *When the days beginne to lengthen, the cold beginnes to strengthen*.

The people of this countrey do very seldome, or rather not at all, kill or sell their calves, as they do in other places; so that it is a rare thing to see veale, except sometimes, and at some few gentlemen's tables. They give two reasons for this; one is, because, as they say, the cow will not give down her milk without her calfe, (Mandeslo, in his travels through Persia, India, and other easterne countreys, relates the like of some place there;) and so, should they kill or sell the calfe, they should want the use of the cow; but this, I suppose, might be helped, would they but traine up the cow otherwise at her first calving. The other reason is of more weight, viz. Since a great part of their wealth consists in the product of their cattel, they think it very ill husbandry to sell that for a shilling, which in three years' time will yeeld more than twenty.

The weight, by which they sell butter, cheese, tallow, wool, and flax of their owne growth, is by the stone of Wigton, which consists exactly of twentie-two pound and an halfe Trois, and of this they will give you down weight.

The measure, by which they sell their beir, malt, and oates, is their halfe peck, eight whereof make

their boll, four their furlet, two their peck. This measure should be burnt and seal'd by the Magistrates of Wigton, and is call'd, in bargains and written transactions, Met and Measure of Wigton. The quantity of this measure is not exactly knowne, at least it is not allways exactly the same; for it is hard in this countrey to get two measures exactly alike, the sides thereof being not made of hoops and staves, as the Linlithgow measures are, but of one intire thin peece of ash, bended and nailed together, like the rim of an wool-wheel, and so is apt to cling, and sometimes to alter and change its exact circular frame; and therefore the countrey people, bargaining among themselves, do usually condescend upon such a particular measure, that such a neighbour makes use of, to buy and sell with.

The reason of this inequality seems to be a debate betwixt the towne and countrey; the towne alledging, that the half peck should containe sixteen pints; the countrey, that it should containe only fourteen pints and a chopin; and then again, suppose they were agreed about the number of pints, yet they disagree about the measure of the pint; the town alledging, that it should be jugg measure, and some of the countrey alledging, that it should be only pluck measure. However, they sell their beir, malt, and oates by heap, and the vessell is so broad, that the heap will be more than one-third part of the whole. The halfe of this vessell they call an auchlet, qu. an eightlet, or little eight part; for it is the halfe of that measure, eight whereof make their boll; so that their boll contains sixteen auchlets; the furlet eight auchlet; the peck four auchlets; and the halfe peck two

auchlets. By this auchlet they sell meale, sait, and pease, all straked measure.

About Kirkcudburgh, in the Stewartrie, although their measures are made of the same forme, yet they differ very much as to the quantities, and have another way for counting the divisions of the boll; but at Monnygasse, though in the bounds of the Stewartry of Kirkcudburgh, they count the same way with the towne of Wigton, and differ very little from their measure, because it lyes contiguous to the Shire, and is for the most part furnished with beir, oates, malt, and meal, from the parishes of the Presbytry of Wigton, in that Shire, which are all regulated by the met and measure of Wigton.

As to the eight Querie, What monasteries, &c.? —*Answ.* Within the Stewartry of Kirkcudburgh, there is, 1. New Abbey,¹ near Dumfreis; it, with

1 “Sweet-Heart, (*Abbas dulcis cordis*;) in Galloway, called by Lesly *Suavi-cordium*, was an Abbey, founded in the beginning of the thirteenth century by Dervorgilla, daughter to Alan, Lord of Galloway, niece to David Earl of Huntingdon, and spouse to John Baliol, Lord of Castle Bernard, who died in the year 1269, and was here buried. Andrew Winton, Prior of Lochleven, informs us, that, after his death, his lady caused take out his heart, and spice and embalm it; and putting it in a box of ivory, bound with silver, and enameled, closed it solemnly in the walls of the church, near to the high altar, from whence it had the name of Sweet-Heart, which was afterwards changed into that of New Abbey.

“The first Abbot of this place was Henry, who died in his journey to Citeaux, in the year 1219. He was succeeded by Ericus, *Magister Conversorum ejusdem domus*. Afterwards, John Abbot of this place swears fealty to Edward Langshanks, in the 1296, according to Prynne, p. 652, and he is there designed Johan Abbé de Dox-quer. There is a charter by another John, Abbot of this place, dated at New Abbey, the 23d October, 1558, and granting *Cuthberto Broun de Cairn, in emphyteosim, tōtas et integras quatuor mercatas terrarum de Corbully, in baronia sua de Lokendolo, infra senescallatum de Kirkcudbright; reddendo annuatim summam octo mercarum usualis monetæ regni Scotiæ, ad*

six churches, depending thereon, viz. Kirkcudburgh, Kelton, Bootle, Corsemichael, Kilpatrick Durham, and Orr, belongs to the Bishop of Edinburgh, and granted to that Bishoprick at its erection by King Charles the Martyr; formerly the revenues thereof were brought in, as I am informed, towards the support of the Castle of Edinburgh. 2. The Abbey of Dundranen, in the parish of Rerick or Monkton; it belongs to the Bishop of Dumblain, as Dean to the Chapel Royal. 3. The Abbey of Tongueland; it belongs to the Bishop of Galloway. The Vicecount of Kenmuir is Heritable Bayly thereof.

In the Shire of Wigton, there is, 1. The Priory of Whitherne; it belongs to the Bishop of Galloway, and hath a regality annex thereto. The Earl of Galloway is Heritable Bayly thereof. 2. The Abbacy of Glenluce; it belongeth to the Bishop of Galloway. It is a Regality; its jurisdiction reacheth over the whole parish of Glenluce. Sir John Dalrymple, younger of Stair, is Heritable Bayly of this Regality. 3. Salsyde, or Soul-Seat, or Saul-Seat, now almost wholly ruined; it lyes in the flexure of a loch, within the parish of the

duos anni terminos, viz. Pentecostes, et Sancti Martini in hyeme

“Gilbert Brown, descended of the family of Garsluith, is among the Monks that assent thereto. He was the last Abbot of this Abbey. Calderwood, in his History, informs us, that he sat in Parliament the 17th August 1560, whilst the Confession of Faith was approved; and in the 1605 he was apprehended by the Lord Cranston, Captain of the Guards appointed for the Borders, and was sent to Blackness, and after some days was transported to the Castle of Edinburgh, where he was kept until his departure out of the kingdom. He died at Paris, 14th May, 1612. Sir Robert Spotiswood, President of the Session, and Secretary of State to King Charles I, was designed *Lord New Abbey*, being then in possession of this dissolved Abbey.”—SPOTISWOOD’S *Religious Houses*, Chap. IX. § 12.

Inch. The minister of Portpatrick hath an action in dependance before the Lords of Session, concerning the superiority of the lands belonging to this Abbacy, and is sometimes call'd Commendator of Salside; but what will be the decision thereof, I know not.

As to the ninth Querie, I can only say, that the house of Gairlies, in the parish of Monnygaffe, and the house of Glasserton, in the parish of Glasserton, afford titles to the Earl of Galloway, whose title is Earl of Galloway, Lord Stewart of Gairlies and Glasserton. The Earl of Galloway his eldest son is call'd the Lord Gairlies. So Castle Kennedy, in the parish of the Inch, affords a title to the Earl of Cassillis his eldest son, who is stil'd Lord Kennedy. As also the Castle of the Kenmuir, in the parish of the Kells, affords a title to the Vicecount of Kenmuir.

As to the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth Queries, they are answer'd in the description of the particular parishes.

As for the rest of the Queries, to the nobility, gentry, burrows, as I am not concerned therein, so it would be an attempt far above my capacity to give any satisfactory answer concerning them.¹

¹ William Lithgow, whose *Rare Adventures* were published in 1632, thus notices Galloway:—

“I found heere in Galloway, in diverse rode way innes, as good cheare, hospitality, and serviceable attendance, as though I had been ingrafted in Lombardy or Naples.”

“The wooll of which countrey is nothing inferiour to that in Biscay of Spaine; providing they had skill to fine, spin, weave, and labour it as they should. Nay, the Calabrian silke had never a better lustre, and softer gripe, then I have seene and touched this growing wooll there on sheepes' backs; the mutton whereof excelleth in sweetnesse. So this country aboundeth in bestiall, especially in little horses, which for mettall

I shall only presume to give some short account concerning the Bishop of Galloway and the Chapter.

As to the Bishop of Galloway, his priviledges and dignities. He is Vicar-Generall to the Archbishop of Glasgow, and in the vacancie of that See, can do any thing that the Archbishop himselfe could have done, viz. Can present *jure proprio* to vacant churches at the Archbishop's gift; can present *jure de voluto* to laick patronages that are elaps'd; can ordain, collate, and institute within the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, &c. He takes place of all the Bishops in Scotland, except the Bishop of Edinburgh. The coat of armes belonging to him as Bishop of Galloway is *Argent*, St Ninian standing full fac'd *proper*, cloath'd with a pontificall robe *purpure*, on his head a *miter*, and in his dexter hand a *crozier* *Or*. As for the time of the erection of this Bishoprick, better chronologists and historians, than I can pretend to be, must be consulted.

As to the Chapter, although the King, in his *Conge d'Elire*, keeping the ordinary stile, beginnes thus: *Carolus Secundus Dei gratia, Scotiae, Angliae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c.*—*Dilectis nostris in Christo, Decano et Capitulo Ecclesiae Cathedralis Gallovidienses, salutem*, and directs his *litteras commendaticias* to our trusty and well-beloved, *the Deane and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Galloway*; and although, as I have

and riding, may rather be termed bastard barbs than Gallowe-dian naggs."

"Likewise their nobility and gentry are as courteous and every way generously disposed, as eyther discretion would wish and honour command; that (Cunningham being excepted, which may be called the *Academy* of Religion, for a sanctified clergy and a godly people,) certainly Galloway is become more civill of iate than any maratime country bordering upon the western sea."—P. 495.

heard it reported, King Charles the Martyr nominated and appointed the minister of Whithern to be Deane, and mortified a salary for that effect, yet there is no Deane of Galloway; onely an Archdeacon, who is *Archidiaconus vicem Decani supplens*. This is, and hath been in the constant possession of the minister of Penygham; yet he hath no salarie for that effect, nether have any of the rest of the members of the Chapter one sixpence that I know of, or could ever hear tell of, upon the account of their being members of the Chapter. However, upon the King's *Conge a'Elire*, the Chapter of Galloway, upon the Archdeacon's advertisement, use to meet in the Cathedral Church of Whithern, built by Saint Ninian, and dedicat by him, as they say, to his uncle Saint Martin, Bishop of Tours, in France. The bell yet extant (of which I have formerly spoken in the description of Whithern,) makes it evident that the church is saint Martin's Church. However, the members of the Chapter of Galloway are,

The Minister of	{	Penygham. <i>Archidiac.</i>	{	These are within the Presbytery of Wigton.
		Whithern. <i>Pastor Candido Case.</i>		
		Wigton. <i>Pastor Wigtonensis.</i>		
The Minister of	{	Inch. <i>Sedis Animarum Pastor.</i>	{	These are within the Presbytery of Stranrawer.
		Stonie Kirk. <i>Pastor Lithoclesiensis.</i>		
		Leswalt. <i>Pastor Leswaltensis.</i>		
The Minister of	{	Kirkcudburgh. <i>Pastor Kirkcudbur.</i>	{	These are within the Presbytery of Kirkcudburgh.
		Rerick. <i>Pastor Rericensis. [gensis.</i>		
		Borgue. <i>Pastor Borgensis.</i>		
		Twynam. <i>Pastor Twynamensis.</i>		
		Crosmichael. <i>Pastor Crucemichael.</i>		
		Dalry. <i>Pastor Dalriensis.</i>		

As for the number of the parishes in the Diocess of Galloway, they are thirty-four, viz. Within the Presbytery of Kirkcudburgh, seaventeen; within the Presbytery of Wigton, nine; within the Pres-

bytery of Stranrawer, eight. These parishes have been particularly described already, together with severall other little parishes annext to some of them.

As for the Bishops of Galloway, their foundations for publick and pious uses, together with their revenues, I wish I could say more than I can. For such was the sacriledge and irreligious practices of many, both of the clergy and laity, both of the Romanists and Protestants, about the time of the Reformation in Queen Marie's days, that the foundations for pious uses were so diverted from the intent and design of the first founders, that the very remaines and *vestigia* are hardly heard tell of; which no doubt hath occasioned many good Protestant Bishops, that have been there, to dispose of their charity more privatly, and not to lay any found, that I know of, for any pious or publick use, least it should meet with the like fate. Yea, and for the revenues of the Bishoprick, they were so far dilapidate, that when the civil government thought fit to settle episcopacy, there could not be found any revenue like a competency for a bishop to live upon; and therefore the Abbacy of Glenceluce, with the superiority of the lands belonging thereto; the Priory of Whitherne, with the superiority of the lands belonging thereto; the Abbacy of Tongueland, with the superiority of the lands belonging thereto, were all annext to the Bishoprick of Galloway, to make a competency for him. The King also purchased the patronages and teinds of the kirks of Dumfreis, Trailflat, Closeburn, Staple-Gordon, and Dumgree, all lying within the Diocess of Glasgow, from the Earl of Roxburgh, which five kirks were pendicles of the Abbacy of

Kelso, to which Abbey that Earl had a right and granted the benefit accrescing from these churches (the respective ministers of the saids five kirks being first provided for) to the Bishoprick of Galloway; so that now, although the revenues of the Bishoprick are not large and opulent, yet if times were peaceable, he might live there well enough upon it; and might, moreover, performe such acts of hospitality and charity, as would much ingratiate himselve with the people of that countrey, had he also but a convenient house to live in. For, as I formerly insinuated, the Bishopruck was so dilapidated, that there is not so much as an house in all the Dioces, that, as Bishop of Galloway he can call his owne; the pityfull dwelling the Bishops of Galloway of late have hitherto had, being only in a chapel belonging to the Abbacy of Glenluce, and within the precincts of that ruinous Abbey.—The Bishop himselve, when dwelling in the countrey, preaching in the kirk of Glenluce on the Sundays in the forenoon, and giving out of his revenue a salary to a minister to preach for him in the afternoons, the Bishop being present, and to preach both diets, he being absent.

As for the lands that hold of him, as Bishop of Galloway, as Prior of Whitherne, as Abbot of Glenluce, and as Abbot of Tongueland, and as having right to the five parishes above specified, they are very many; but yet considering, that the yearly dutys payable forth of the lands are very small, as also that these lands are far distant, some of them lying in Annandale, some in Nithisdale, some in Eskdale, some in Argyle, some in Carrick; together with the set yearly salaries that his Baylies of Glenluce, Whitherne, and Tongueland get from

him; as also the yearly salarie that he gives to his chamberlain or factor, to uplift his revenues, so far scattered from each other, the profit that will come to him *de claro* will not be excessive; and yet moderat though it be, and may secure him from being pitied, yet it cannot secure him from being envied.

The Bishop of Galloway is undoubted patron of one-and-twentie parishes, whereof thirteen are principall parishes in his own Diocess. 1. Whitherne; 2. Sorbie, with the two kirks of Kirkmadroyn and Crugleton thereto annex; 3. Glaston, with the Kirk of Kirkmaiden annex thereto; 4. Mochrum; 5. Monnygaffe. These five are within the Presbytery of Wigton. 6. Glenluce; 7. Inch; 8. Stranrawer; 9. Laswalt. These four are within the Presbytery of Stranrawer, where also we may add other two, viz. Toskertown and Clashshant, which are annex to the parish of Stoniekirk. 10. Tongueland; 11. Corsefairne; 12. Borgue, with the two Kirks of Sennick and Kirkanders annex thereto. 13. Girthton. These four are within the Presbytery of Kirkcudburgh.

The other eight are without the bounds of his owne Diocess, viz. Killmolden, *alias* Glendarwell, within the Shire and Diocess of Argyle, and Presbytery of Cowall or Dinnune. The Bishop of Galloway is patron hereof, as Prior of Whitherne; 15. Kirkmichael. This parish lys in Carrick, within the Shire of Air, Archbishoprick of Glasgow, and Presbytery of Air. The Bishop of Galloway is patron hereof also, as Prior of Whitherne; 16. Traqueir. This parish, as hath been said, lys within the Stewartrie of Kirkcudburgh, and is under the Archbishop of Glasgow, within

the Presbytery of Dumfries. The Bishop of Galloway is patron of it, as Abbot of Tongueland.—

17. Dumfreis, the head Burgh of the Shire of Nithisdale, and a Presbytery seat; it lyes within the Archbishoprick of Glasgow. 18. Trailflat.— This parish-kirk is, or at least was, an excellent structure; the roof thereof being fam'd for the curious and exquisite architecture thereof; it is now in part ruinous, and is annex to the parish of Tinnal, both which parishes are lying within the Shire of Nithisdale, Presbytery of Dumfreis, and Archbishoprick of Glasgow. 19. Closeburn.— This parish lyes within the Shire of Nithisdale, Presbytery of Pinpont,¹ and Diocese of Glasgow; the Kirk of Dalgarno, whereof the Bishop of Edinburgh is patron, is annex to this parish of Closeburn. 20. Drumgree. This parish is within the Presbytery of Lochmaban, in Annandale, and Diocese of Glasgow. This parish of Drumgree is annex to the parish of [Johnstone,] except a little part thereof, which, if I mistake not, is annex to the parish of Kilpatrick [Juxta,] and payeth yearly, to the Bishop of Galloway, about forty pound Scots. 21. Staple-Gordon. This parish is within the Presbytery of Middlebie, in Eskdale, lying within the Shire of [Dumfreis,] and Diocese of Glasgow. The patronages and superplus teinds of these five parishes, viz. Dumfreis, Trailflat, Closeburn, Drumgree, and Staple-Gordon, were pendicles of the Abbacy of Kelso, and purchas'd from the Earl of Roxburgh by the King, and granted by his Majestie to the Bishops of Galloway, as said is, towards the encreasing of their revenue.

The Bishops of Galloway also had of old the patronages and teinds of two parishes in the Isle of Man; yea, and, as I am informed, were in possession of them since the Reformation; but at present they are worne out of the possession thereof. The Bishop of Galloway also pretends that he hath the priviledge of nominating the Provost of Whithern; for sure I am, when I was there with him, he refus'd to accept the ordinary complement from them (which he took from other burghs) of being made Burgess there, least his taking it from them might militate against his own right.

And thus, Sir, I have given as full an answer to your Queries as possibly I can, either from my own knowledge and observation, or from what informations I have gathered from others, many of which perhaps may be founded upon mistakes; but I can assure you, that they are not *de industria* in me. However, if this do not satisfy a more curious inquirer, I shall be content to use my endeavour that he may be better inform'd, and this perhaps I may hereafter do by way of an appendix, by affording him my help and directions to travel to the principal places of this countrey, yea, and to Portpatrick itselſe, (and thence to Ireland, if he please,) from Carlisle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

And now, Sir, if these papers, such as they are, can be any wise subservient to your designe in composing and publishing the Scottish Atlas, I shall not think my time and labour in collecting them hath been spent in vaine; yea, and I shall be always willing, in my station, to afford my weak assistance to any publick good, that shall be carried on by commendable and innocent meanes.

as these of yours are. Upon which account, I am
Your humble servant in all duty,
ANDREW SYMSON.

KIRKINNER,
ANNO DOMINI, M.DC.LXXX.IV.

APPENDIX,
CONTAINING ORIGINAL PAPERS
FROM THE
SIBBALD AND MACFARLANE
MSS.

APPENDIX.

No. I

GALLOWAY

TYPOGRAPHISED BY MR TIMOTHY PONT.

Collections on the Scottish Shires,

By Sir James Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald.

MS. Adv. Lib. M. 6. 13. No. 14.

I.

BRIGANTIA wonne by Galdus, King of Scottis, frome the Romanis, frome quhosse name it wes callid firste Galdia, then Gallaudia, Gallavithia, and vulgarly Galloway.

Eugenius ye V reskewes the castell of Donskene, then the strongest in all Galloway, from Edfred, K. of the Northumbers, quhome he encounteris at the river of Lewis, in Galloway, betwixt quhome ther was foughten a most cruell batell, quherin Edfred with 20,000 Saxonis, ver killed, and 6000 Scottis; Anno 2º rigni regis Eugenii V.

Mordacus, *Rex Scottorum*, foundet the Abey of Quhetherne, in Galloway, famous for the mirickellis of St Niniane, *Qui primus Candidæ Casæ fuit Episcopus*.

Nixt adjacent to Carrick layes Galloway, *olim* Brigantia, bordring with Nidisdaile, almost de-clyning to ye south; this countrey and shyre being so spatious and large, yat it incloses in effecte all yat side of Scotland, being (more) plentifull in bestiall then cornes.

Ther is almost no grate hills in Galloway, bot it is full of rockey knowes; the vatters gathring togidder betwix thesse knoulls, make almost innumerable lochs and standing vasches, from quhence ye first floude yat comes befor the autumnall equinoxiall, maketh such plentey of vatters to flow, yat ther comes out of the standing vatters suche incredible number of eeiles, being catcht by the inhabitantis in creillis; them they salte and keipis in store for ther vinter provisione, to ther grate commodity.

The (farthest) pairt one that syde is the Head Nouantum of Ptolomey, or ye Mull of Galloway, yat is the Beecke.

In Galloway ar the tounes of Kirkcudbright, being a good merchant toune, fitted with a commodious harbrey and castle; Whithorne, or Candida Casa, the seat of the Byschop of Gallway; Vigtoune, a goodly market toune; Innermessane, Minnegoffe, St John's Clachan.

Under ye Head Nouantum, ther is a heauen for shippes at the mouth of the riuer Lossie, anciently named *Reregonius Sinus*.

In the other syde of Galloway, ouer against this heauen, from Clydsfirth, ther enters ane vther

lieauen, commonly named Lochryen, the ancient *Tidogora* of Ptolomey. All yat layeth betwix thesse two heauens or gulffs, the countrey people name the Ryndes, yat is the poynt of Galloway, as Nowantum the Beecke or Nosse.

Religious Places.

New Abbey, or Dulcis Cordis, Glenluss, Saule Seatt, or Sedes Animarum, Dundrenan, Tongeland.

Castells and Gentlemen's Housses of cheiffe notte in the countrey of Galloway ar thesse :—

Treue.	Kirkgunze.
Barclay.	Crowgiltone, seated one a
Hills.	rocke, environ'd withe
Orchardtoun.	Garlies. [the sea.
Bomby in Lochfergus.	Large.
Cumpstoun.	Clare, a strange castle.
Cardones.	Dunskey,
Wreythis.	Corsell.
Kenmure.	Lochnee.

The gratest Laichs in Galloway ar,
Rubinfranco.

Carlingworke.

Myrteoune, which, in ye most rigide winter, never frises, the vatters quhereof ar supposed to be sulphureous.

Riuers in Galloway of most notte ar,

Vre.

Dee.

Terfe.

Fleit.

Kenne.

Cree.

Losse, wich, all by generall wyndings and turnings, discharge themselves in the Irish sea.

II.

From Nidisdaile, as you goe one vestward ye Nouantes inhabited in the vales, all yat tracke wich runneth out farr and wyde towards the west, betwene Dumbritton firth and ye sea, yet so indented and hollowed with noukes and creekes, yat heir and ther it is draun in a narrow vourne, and then againe in the wery vtmost skirt it openeth and spredeth it selue abroad at more liberty, quhervpoune some haue called it ye Chersonesus, yat is the Biland of the Nouantes, which at this daye, does containe the countries of Galloway, Carricke, Kyle, and Cunninghame.

Galloway, in the Latine writters of the middle tyme, Gaelvallia *sive* Gallouidia, so called, be the Irich, quho sume tyme daelt ther, and term themselves shorte in ther awen language Gael.

The river Dea mentioned by Ptolomee, keipeth its auncient name heir in Galloway called Dee.

Kirkubright, a brughe, givin the name to ye quholl Steuartrey.

The castell of Cardines seatted vpoune a craige y and heigh rocke, ouer the riuer Fleet, and fensed with stronge walls.

Neirbute it is the riuer Ken, corruptly read in Ptolomee Iena.

Vigtoune a sea toune in this countrey, giving the name to ye Shyre, quhence it is called ye Shriftdoume of Vigtoune. It layes this toune, betwix the two riuers of Bluidnoo and Crea; the family of ye Agnews ar heritable Sheriffs of Galloway.

Neirbute this Ptolomee placed ye city Leu-

cophibia, thereafter ye Episcopall seat of St Ninian; which Beda calleth Candida Casa, and wee now in this same lettere Whitherne.—Quhat say you then if Ptolomee, after his manner, translated yat name in Greeke ΛΕΥΚΑ ΟΙΚΙΔΙΑ, yat is whitt housses (in stead quherof the translauters haue thrust vpon us Leucophibia,) which ye Picts termed Candida Casa? In this place, Ninian, a holy man, ye first yat instructed ye Picts in the Christian faith, in ye rainge of ye Emperour Theodosius Junior, had this seat, and bulte a church heir in memorie of St Martine; and therafter quhen the number of Christianis wer augmented, and ye Christian faith begune to flowrisch, then wes ther anc Episcopall see erected at this Candida Casa.

A litle heigher ther is a Biland, having the sea insinuating it selue one both sydes with two bayes, yat by a narrow neck it is ioyned to ye firme land, and this is properly called Chersonesus sive Promontorium Novantum, vulgarley, the Mule of Galloway.

Fergus, ye first Earle of Galloway Reg: Da: I dotit to ye Monastarey of ye Holycross neir Edinbrughe, Barroniam de Dunrode. He gave for armes a lyone Ram: *Arg:* cround *Or*, in a seild *Azure*.

III. COMITES: GALLOWIDIÆ.

FERGUSIUS I. Com:

REG: DAVID I.

UTHRED FILIUS NATU

MAX. FERGUSII COM: 2.

GALLOWIDIÆ,

REG MAL: 4.

ETHREDUS

filius primo genitus
com: Uthredi

ALANNUS

filius vnicus
Ethredi

AVITIA

uxor I. nupta
Allano Com:
Gallowidiaæ,
et Constabul:
Scotiæ

ALLANUS

filius unicus Ethre-
di et heres Vthredi
Com: Gallowidiaæ
et Constabul. Sco-
tiaæ.

GILBERTUS

filius 2dus com: Uthredi, mortuo
patre, frat: Ethredum prælio
devicit. Orbatus oculis, lingua
privatus, Marte eum tradidit; sed
Gilbertus non diu superstes;
obiit reg. Willielmo rege
Scottorum.

MARGARETTIA

filia natu maxima
Davidis comitis
Huntingtonii et
Angus frat: Mal:
4, et Will: Reg:
Scotiae, Allani
com: Uxor 2da

HELENA

Allani filia ex prima
uxore, nupta Rogero
de Quincy Com:
Vintoniæ

DERVOLGILDA

Allani com: fil: unica ex
Marga: 2da. uxore; nupta
Joha: Baliolo Dynasta ab
Harecourte et Dampier in
Normannia: ex qua com:
Joh: de Baliolo Coronat:
regem Scott:

ALEXANDER

Senescallus, Baro de Garleis a Ja: 6.
Scottorum Reg: creatus comes Gallovidiæ
in Ao. 1623.

MONASTERIA IN GALLOWEIA,

ex

*Dempsteri Apparat.**Lib. I. Cap. XV.*

GLENLUS in *Galweia*, ordini Cistertiensi, erexit vero princeps de *Galweia* *Rothelandus* filius *Othredi* pater *Alani*.

SEDES ANIMARUM, vulgo *Saulset* in *Galweia*, ordini Præmonstratensi fundavit *Fergusius* princeps dicti *Othredi* pater.

DULCIS CORDIS, vernacule *Neuabbey* in *Galweia*, fundator *Deruorgilla*, filia *Alani de Galweia*, neptis vero *Dauidis* de *Huntinton*, qui postea regnavit. Hæc sola penes Abbatem Catholicum, inuitis hæreticis, remansit.

DUNDRAN in *Galweia*. Fundat Cistersiensi ordini *S. Daud*, Rex: Hect. Boeth. Lib. XII., *Historiæ Scoticæ*, pag. CCLXXIV.; ex hoc *S. Richardus Sacrista* fuit, et *Thomas Abbas* Pontificis elector concilio Constantinensi MCCCXXXIX., qui *Don-duno* mal ab Onufrio dicitur apud *Ioannem Gualterium Chron: Chronicorum*, *Demochares* a *Dun-draina* vocat.

TUNGLAND in *Gallweia*, ordini Præmonstratensi, fundatum a *Fergusio*, principe de *Galweia*, dixi in *Script. Scotis*.

SACRI NEMORIS, vulgo *Halywood*, fundat in *Galweia*, *Dircongal*; cujus filius *Ioannes a Sacrobosco* vt probatum multis, Lib. XVI., *Scriptor. Scot.*

No. II.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STEWARTRIE OF
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

*Description of Scotland ; Sibbald MSS. Adv. Lib.
Jac. 5th, l. 4.*

The Stewartrie of Kirkcudbright, which maketh the lower part of the Shyre, is towards the west divided from the Shyre of Wigtoun by the Water of Cree; upon the south, it heth the Irish Sea; to the north, it marcheth with Kyle; and to the east, it marcheth with the shyre of Drumfries.

The Water of Dee divydes this Stewartrie in two parts; that to the west being included betwixt the Waters of Cree and Dee, and that to the east betwixt Dee and the marches of the Shyre upon the east.

The whole taken together makes the Stewartrie to be circular; its centre will be the south end of the great Loch of Kenne Water, and the most easterly point thereof, which bordereth upon the Airds, a parte of the estate of Earlstoun. The water of Kenn from its fountain, whill it meeteth with the water of Dee, and then the water of Dee to the Isle of Ross, where it entereth into the ocean, maketh up the diameter of the circle, whereby the Stewartry is very naturally divided almost in two equall parts. The diameter itself will be thretty miles at least.

The head of the water of Kenn lyeth north north east from the Sores and Ross, and the water generally runneth south south west, and the head marcheth with Nidesdale. Then the straightest way from the Town of Drumfrise to the village of Minigoff goeth through the foresaid center, and (though it be not the rode way) will almost be equall, very little short of the former diameter, crossing it at right angles; and Minigoff marcheth with the Shyre of Galloway.

The southern semicircle (whose circumference is from Drumfrise by the Ross of Kirkudbright, round about to Minigoff) is marched with the sea: for the sea floweth at spring tydes to the bridge of Drumfrise, and a little upwards. At spring tydes, also, it floweth to Minigoff village. From Drumfrise to the foot of the river, Nith divideth the Stewartry from Nidesdale; then Nith entering into Sullway Firth, to the Ross of Kirkudbright it is marched with Sulway Firth. The entry of this firth into the ocean is betwixt the Ross and Saint Beis-head, in Cumberland of England, which will be twenty-four miles over.

From the Ross to Minigoff, the Firth of Cree marcheth, whose entry into the ocean is betwixt the Ross and the point of Withern, in the Shyre, called ye Burrow-head, which is twelf myles over unto its head, which is betwixt the town of Wigtoun in the Shyre, and Cassineary in the Stuartry, belonging to ane ancient family of the name of Moor; and from thence to Minigoff town, being six miles, the water of Cree—both the water and the firth separating the Stewartry from the Shyre of Wigtoun.

The third quadrant, which is betwixt Minigoff

and the head of Kenn, is yet devyded by the water of Cree from the Shyre, afterward by a dry march to ye great loch of Dun, which separateth it also from Caricke. Then Kyle, near to ye foot of the Lough, marcheth the Stuartry with a dry march near to the head of Kenn, where Niddesdale cometh to march.

The fourth quadrant, which is to the north-east, is betwixt the head of Kenn and Drumfris; it marcheth all alongst with Nidesdale, from the head of Kenn to the head of the Water of Cladan, by a dry march; and then by Cludan to its end, wher it runneth into Nith, a mile above Drumfries; from thence by Nith.

But this fourth part of the Stuartry faileth much from the nature of ane quadrant, for Nithsdale doeth encroach upon its very chord. But, in the first quadrant, the parish of Kirkbeen doeth goe beyond the arch of the quadrant, by its low banks of Arbiglam and Prestoun; and the parish of Minigoff doeth lykeways extend beyond the arch; as also the parish of Carsfairn. So ballancing the excess of the third and first with the want of the fourth, the Stuartry of Kircudbright will be ane hundred miles in circuit.

The part of the Stuartrie that lyeth to the east is very naturally divyded into two parts by the water called Ore, which indeed is the arch of a circle, whose centre is the town of Drumfries, from which every parte of the water, from the head to the foot, is twelve miles distant.

The water itself, from the head of it, which is the Loch of Ore, partly in the Stuartrie and partly in Niddisdale, to the foot therof, wher it entereth into Sulway Firth at the island called Hestoun,

will be twenty miles long, in which are contained ten parishes under the jurisdiction of the Stuart of Kirkcudbright; yett within the diocese of Glasgow, and Commissariat of Drumfries thereunto belonging.

The most northerlie of these parishes is Kirkpatrick Durham, lying upon the Water of Ore.—Next to it is the other Kilpatrick, called Irongray, upon the march of Niddisdale. Under Durham, upon the Water of Ore, lyeth the parish of Ore. Eastward from it lyeth Lochrutton. To the east of that is Terreglis, upon the Water of Cludan.—Southward, under Terreglis, is Traquire, towards the foot of the river from Drumfries. Southwards from Ore and Lochrutton, is the parish of Kirkgunzeon. Then upon the Firth of Sulway, betwixt Nith and Ore, from east to west lye orderly, New Abbay, Kirkbein, and Colwen, which is partly on the Firth, and partly on the Water of Ore.

In this part of the shire, to the east of the Loch and Water of Ore, are ye Loughs of Achingibert, Miltoun, Ruttan, Arrturr, Gheerloch, Lochkitt; and the Langwood of Dalskairth. The Earls of Nithsdale are Heritable Stuarts.

The considerable houses are, Kilwhonaty, Edinghaim, Fairgirth, Carguinnan, Drumcayran, Achinskioch, Castel of Wraiths, Drummillem, ye Castle of Terreglis.

The Water of Ore riseth out of Loch Ore, near the head of Niddisdale, and falleth into the Irish Sea, twelve myles be east Kirkcuthbright.

The western part of this eastern semicircle, which lyeth betwixt the Water of Ore and the higher half of the Water of Kenne, and the lower half of the Water of Dee, containeth eight parishes

The most northerly is Dalry; to the south of that is Balmaclalan; to the south of that is Partoun; to the south of that is Crossmichael, all marching with the two waters except Dalry, which hath a dry march with Niddisdale. Under Crossmichael lyeth Keltoun upon Dee. Eastward from it lyeth Butle upon Ore, whose foresaid arch maketh the nearest distance betwixt the two waters to be only two miles, whereas at the foot it will be twelf. Under these again are Rerik, marching with Butle on the east, and a bay called Hestoun, within which the Island of Hestoun is, and on the south with Sulway Firth. Upon the west is the parish of Kirk and town of Kircuthbert, which partly lyeth upon the river, and partly upon the Sulway Firth.

The towne of Kircudbright lyeth upon the syde of the river, four miles above the Ross. It hath a commodious harbour for shippis. The latitude of the towne of Kircudbright is 54 gr. 51 m. The longitude may be 19 gr. Over against the town lyeth the Isle of St Marie, which maketh the harbour commodious.

The fresh water Loughs in this part of the Stuartrie, are the Loughs of Fergus, Law Loch, L. Carlingwork, L. Kon, L. Faldbey, L. Lurkan, L. Erby, L. Corsock, L. Garchraggan, L. Uuy, the Loch of Kenmore, Loch Trostary, L. Barga-toun, L. Glentow, L. Whymoch, Lochenbraik, L. Dornel, L. Eiroch, L. Greenoch, L. Skarrow, L. Fleet, L. Braishuis, L. Forest.

The considerable houses upon the east syde of the Water of Dee are, Dundrainnan Abbey, Barlocco, Glenshinnoch, Orchartoun, Colnachtyr, Lachleir, the Castle of Treeve, a stronghold be-

longeth to the King, standeth in ane island, Balmagy, Kumstoun, Bishoptoun, Plumptoun, Ainrik, Kelly, Clein, Levistoun, Grenoch, Partoun, Druymlash, Chirmers, Park, Castle Kenmoir, Trouhain, Glenly, Barskeoch, Kars, Drumness, Airds, Greenlaw, Mouwhill, Dungeuch, Banck.

The houses many of them are deckt well with planting. The considerable woods are upon the west syde of the Loch of Kenmoir, Karn, Edward Wood, the forest of Craig Gilbert.

The western semicircle (which marcheth with ye Shyre of Wigtoun, Carrick, Kyle, and part of Niddesdale) is most naturally devyded into three parts. The most northerly part thereof is contained betwixt the separate parts of the Water of Kenn and Dee, unto the Loch of Dee; and then the Lane, called the Curine Lane, whose fountaine is within half a myle of the Loch of Dun, and runneth into the Loch of Dee, and then the Loch of Dun and the foresaid dry marches of Kyle and Niddesdale. This part containeth two vast parishes. The most northerly is Carsefairn. That to the south is the Kells, about a parte of which the Water of Dee and Curine Lane goe lyke the arch of a circle.

The other parte of this western semicircle is notably divided into two by the Water of Fleete, whose fountaine is the Loch of Fleete, within a myle of the Water of Dee, towards its head, and at the foot runneth into the Firth of Cree. The easterne part, betwixt Dee and Fleete, which lyeth to the south of the Kells, containeth five parishes, four whereof lye along the Water of Dee, south one from another orderly, as followeth, viz. Balmacghie, next to Kells; Tungland, next

to Balmacghie; Twinam, next to Tungland; next to Twinam, the parish of Borg, lying partly upon the Water and partly upon the Firth of Cree. The fifth parish is Girthtowne, lying from the head to the foot of Fleet Water, and marching with all the former four parishes.

The third part is contained within the Water of Fleet, a part of Dee, the Curine-Lane, thence to Loch-Dun upon the east syde, and upon the south-west and north betwixt the Water of Cree and its firth, and the dry march of Carrick to Loch-Dun. And in this third part are three parishes, viz.—Minigoff, lying to the north, and Kirkmabrike, or Ferritoun, lying to the south upon Cree and its firth, and Anweth, lying to the east of Ferritoun, all along the Water of Fleete, from the head to the foot.

The fresh water Loughs in this part of the Stuartrie are these Loughs, L. Truyill, L. Vealluy, L. Garony, Douloch, Loch Dee, L. Middil, Lang Loch, L. Muik, Saddle Loup L., L. Lilly.

The considerable houses are Kardonesse Castle, Rusko Castle, Bardarach, Barhoom, Karsluith, Kassincary, ye towne of Ferritoun, Schroinord, Lairg Castle, town of Minigoff, Gairliss, the residence of the Earle of Galoway, Kiste, Cragnim, Meekledallash, Brygtoun.

The houses in this part of the Stuartrie have many of ym very much planting about them.—Ther be many woods. The most considerable are the Free Forrest, upon the borders with Kyle, Torchreigan Wood, the Wood of Gairless, the Wood of Rusco.

OF THE ABBEYS, PRIORIES, AND NUNRIES,
WITHIN THE STEWARTRY OF
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Sibbald MSS. Adv. Lib. W. 5. 17.

FIRST, In the parish Terregliss is a great church-building, called the College. It was a Provestry called of Lincludan, situate most sweetly in the angle where Cludan runneth into Nith, a mile above Dumfriess, built by Queen Margaret, relict of K. James the 4th, when she was Countess of Douglass.

Secondly, In the parish of New Abbay is an Abbay so called, and the Abbot thereof was called *Dominus Dulcis*, or my Lord Sweet-heart.

Thirdly, In the parish of Rerik is a large Abbay, called Dundranan, wherein Mr Michael Scott lived.

Fourthly, In the parish of Tungland is the Abbay called Tungland.

Fifthly, In the parish of Galtua (which now, with another called Dunrod, is joyned to the town and parish of Kirkcudbright,) is an island called St Mary, wherein there was a priory, a short mile south and by west from the town, called the Priory of St Mary Isle, one of the most pleasant situations in Scotland.

Sixthly, in the parish of Kirkerist (which is now annexed to Twiname parish) there was a Nunry, having the lands called Nuntoun and the Nun-Mill thereunto belonging; but now it is scarce known where the Nunry was.

No. III.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF KIRKPATRICK
DURHAM.*Macfarlane MSS. Vol. I. p. 510. Adv. Lib.**Jac. 5th. 4. 19.*

CELLA Patricii, or Kilpatrick of the Moor, called also Kilpatrick Durham, as is reported, because many of that name were in it, though there is none now of that antient stock there, lyes in the Stuartry of Kireudbright, Presbytry and Commissariot of Drumfreis, being on the border of the Presbytry and Commissariot.

It is seven miles in length from Bridge of Urr to Blackmark north. Whitenook is also in it; and these two are closs upon Dunscoir, which is in Nithsdale. Eastward of Blackmark Dunscore jetts out somewhat further southward, half a mile or more, for it joins Killpatrick at Mulewell.

Kilpatrick is at any place two miles broad, terminated on the south by Crossmichaell, (in which Auchindullie is;) on the west by Partan, and then by Bamaclellan; on the north by Dunscore, and a very narrow point of Holywood in Nithsdale at Mulewell, where also Irongray touches it, and goes on terminating it on the east; then the paroch of Urr touches it, and crosses the Edinr road about a mile or more north of Easter Marwhirn; the paroch of Urr continues to terminate Kilpatrick down on the east side to the Water of Urr.

Mulewell is of the nature of Merkland Well in Lochrutton, but little resorted to. It lyes on the

west of the Edr. road, a mile north of Mule.—
There is a large stone at it.

The Church of Kilpatrick is nine miles from New Galloway, 13 from Kirkeudbright, 11 miles from Drumfreis, five from Partan Kirk, eight from that of Bamaclellan, twelve from Glencairn, nine from Irongray and Terreglis, and seven large from that of Lochrutton, 4 from Kirkgunzeon, 8 from Cowend, 5 from Butle, 2 from Urr, almost six from Kelton, 3 from Crossmichael.

Kilpatrick Church is distant from Miltoun of Urr three full miles; from Carlingwork, five miles; from Criffell mountain (on the east side of which, near the foot of it, lyes the Church of New Abbey,) 9 miles; from Skreel, a tract of mountains, 7 miles; from Cairnsmuir, a large mountain in Minigaff, running south and north, 18 miles; from Black Craig of Dunscoir, eight miles; from Black Craig of Kells, eleven miles; from Hoggbill (on the north-east side of which lyes Terreglis Church) nine miles.

Carlingwork is almost a mile north of Kelton Kirk, and is marked A in the map.

Auchinreach, in Urr, is a large mile from Kilpatrick,

Grange, on Urr, lyes a quarter of a mile below the Bridge of Urr, just on the water almost.

Mollence is not marked in the map. It lyes in Cross Michael, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the bridge, a very little to the east of the meridian line from Kilpatrick Church.

Auchindollie, in Crossmichael, about 1½ miles from Kilpatrick Church.

Glenlair, in Parton, about two miles.

Corsack there, betwixt two and three.

Crogo, in Bamaclellan, about four.

Larg, in Urr, large $2\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

The Rooms that follow are within the Paroch
and distant from the Church, miles.

Bridge of Urr, or Nether Killie

Whannadie,	.	.	.	.	1 large mile.
Over Killie Whannadie,	.	.	.	.	1 large
Macartney,	.	.	.	.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Arkland,	.	.	.	.	2
Kirklebrids	.	.	.	.	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Nether Bar,	.	.	.	.	3
Over Bar,	.	.	.	.	4
White Nook,	.	.	.	.	7
Black Mark,	.	.	.	.	7
Mule,	.	.	.	.	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Lochinkit,	.	.	.	almost	4
East Marwhirn,	.	.	.	.	2
Crocketford,	.	.	.	.	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Barnkylie,	.	.	.	almost	1
Arimin,	.	.	.	.	$2\frac{1}{2}$

Bennon Hill, 4 large. Its part in Kilpatrick,
and part in Irongray.

The Water of Urr, or Orr, comes out of Loch-
whirr, about 8 mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Kilpatrick Church.
A part of Glencairn terminates that Loch on the
north; Bamaclellan and Dunscore on the other
sides.

The Water of Orr is no large river; it is repute
everywher 12 miles distant from Dumfries, but
that is not at all exact. It enters the sea, dividing
Cowend and Butle.

N.B.—The bearings of the several places above
will be known by the map sent herewith. The
radius of the circle is a scale of eleven miles.

The way from Edinburgh to Kirkcudbright

comes by Penpont, Glencairn, then Girristoun, (about two mile and an half north of Mule,) and then to the Mule through the gate, betwixt Mule Margloly in Irongray; thence south through Kilpatrick Mure, called the Galagate; thence to the Church; thence to Bridge of Urr, to Carlingwork, &c.

From Dumfries to New Galloway ther is a way by Shawhead, Lochinkit, Knock'drocket, in Nether Bar, near Crogo, Trowhein, &c.

The droves of cattle coming from New Galloway to England come by Trowhen, Knockdroket, then a litle north of Lochinkit till they come to Galagate, and then follow it southward till within about half a mile of Easter Marwhirn, and so on to Larg, and then to Dumfreis, &c.

The best way, but somewhat longer, from Dumfreis to New Galloway, is by Lochruttongate, near the Church, Miltoun of Urr, Kilpatrick Church, Kilwhanedy, Parton, Shirmers, New Galloway.

From Dumfreis to Kirkeudbright the way is by Miltoun, Grange, Bridge of Urr, Carlingwork, &c. But if the water be litle, the nearer way is by Miltoun Haugh, Carlingwork, &c. This is most patent for coaches and carts, and nearer.

Ther is a Loch in Lochinkit that produces trouts; two small ones in Ariming.

The Black Loch, almost half a mile long, a mile north of the church; a less one $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile long, a quarter of a mile from the church, on the west of the Edr. road. These two produce a fish here called Gedds.

There is a Loch of about a mile long that separates Barnkylie and Lairdlouge north of it from Auchinreoch. The road from Dumfreis is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of the loch. This Loch hath gedds in it.

The Water of Urr hath salmons and trouts, but not many; hath a stone bridge of two arches at Nether Killiewhanned; a ruinous timber bridge at Corsack.

About a mile south of Blackmark begins a brook, comes winding down an half quarter of a mile to the east of Over Bar, thence south to Nether Bar, where it turns westward into Urr. It's oft unpassable.

Eastward, about half a mile betwixt Bar and Lochinkit, comes southward from the hills Kirklebride Burn, and when it is a mile below Lochinkit turns westward to the Water of Urr, midway betwixt Kirklebride and Nether Bar. It hath on it a stone bridge of one arch betwixt the Church and Nether Bar.

There is another brook that arises in the mure, runs on the west side of Easter Marwhirn, thence takes a compass westward, and turns eastward again to Barnkylie, which stands just on the brink of it toward Dumfreis. It goes down from Barnkylie, and, without any remarkable turns, enters Urr at Haugh, an half mile above the Church of Urr. Its very rare that this brook is unpassable betwixt Kilpatrick and Dumfreis, even in great rains.

There were Readers in Kilpatrick after the Reformation. The first minister was one Mr Douglass; afterward Mr Adam Brown, deposed Nov. 3, 1656, by the Presbetrie, for a great number of impudencies and reviling his brethren, protesting the Presbetrie were malicious. Mr Gabriel Sempill was ordained there May 26, 1657; turned out, with others, in 1661.

Mr Stark, a very vicious man, succeeded him, and some time after removed to some other place. Mr Alexr. Sangster succeeded, (I know not if

immediately,) and continued to the Revolution, when Mr Sempill returned, but was soon transported to Jedburgh. Mr William English was ordained there 1693 or 94; transported to Kilspindy 1698. Mr James Hill was ordained there May 30, 1699.

It hath examinable persons 600 or above; was a mensal-church of the Bishop of Edr., who got 500 merks of the stipend, which is now by decreet of locality bestowed on the minister, the whole being 863 lib. 3s. 4d.

His Majesty now is undoubted patron.

The most part of the paroch is divided into the 50 merk land and 20 pound land. The first is a barony, whereof Nithisdale was superior, and his son is, and proprietor still of a considerable part of it. But this barony paid a few or tack teynd to the Bishop of Edr., now to his Majesty. Its said the twenty pound land belonged to, or held of, the Abbacy of Dundreman; afterward held of, and payed feu to the Bishop of Dunblane. It pays it now to his Majesty.

The most antient and honorable family in the paroch were the McNaughts of Killwhanned. But that family seems now extinct, the heir of it, a worthy gentleman, by the debts on the fortune, and a liferentrix that eat out the remainder, (being married a 2d time,) being obliged to go to America. This estate held of the King formerly as well as now, and some few others.

Turners Kirkland held formerly of the Abbot of Sweetheart, but now of the Minister, as it did also in the time of Prelacy.

The heritors of any consideration now residing

in the paroch are Maxwell of Arkland, and Neilson of Barnkylie.

The Church of Kilpatrick seems, by an hollow stone fixed in the wall at the church door for holy water, as appears, to have been built in time of Popery. A little steeple was added afterwards; then the isle built in Mr Sempil's time. His sermons were resorted to from other places.

There are the vestiges of an old chappell and church-yard in Ariming. Nothing further is known of it.

Upon the Edr. road a little south of Mule, but within Irongray, is a large stone like a table, on which were placed the elements when Mr John Walsh administered the sacrament there in the time of Prelacy.

About a mile n. from Easter Marwhirn to the east of the Edr. road a litle space, on the east side of Bauds-know, ly interred 4 of these called Whiggs, and ther names incirbed on an tombstone. They were found by Captain Bruce and a party of horse; 2 others were wounded, they being six in whole, and hanged next day at Irongray.—Bauds-know is within Urr in Larg.

On the 17th day of March yearly is Patrick's mass fair held at the church.

At the Bridge of Urr, within Kilpatrick, there is the priviledge of a weekly market and a fair the day of the Rood Fair in Dumfries, and another before the Candlemas Fair there. Others have been much in desuetude, but are now begun to be revived.

Thus I have given an exact account of this paroch, so far as I know, and, for want of more memorable things, inserted some things of small con-

sequence. You may take or omit what you see fitt; you have the true situation of places as to the points and the miles, as commonly reputed to be from Kilpatrick.

No. IV.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF MINIGAFF

Macfarlane MSS. Vol. I. p. 517. Adv. Lib

Jac. 5th, 4. 19.

THE paroch, as its situate, runs in length from S. to N. for near 15 mile, the Church being situate within 3 mile of the southermost part of it, upon a pleasant rising ground, which overlooks the country for a good distance at the confluence of the river Cree and water of Polkill. The village of Minygaff being situate at the foot of Polkill, in a low ground hard by the Church, there being an artificiall moat, which, by tradition, hath been handed down to posterity, as being at first contrived for sacrificing to Jupiter and the Heathen Gods; and when Christianity obtained, it was used as a mercat-place for the inhabitants to meet and do business, till such times as villages were erected, and places of entertainment prepared, and ale-houses, for converse, intertainment, and interviews.

The river Cree bounds the west side, from its conflux with Polneur water to Lochmoan, from whence it has its rise, (as the minister's description has

it, from the furthest extent of this paroch to Lochmoan,) which is the boundary on that quarter; the paroch of Penninghame lying contiguous to it, on the other side of the river, till it is cut out by the paroch of Colmonell up the river.

On the Minigaff side, the Barony of Garlies is extended to the foresaid lake, and gives title to the eldest son of the honourable family of Galloway; and is divided by the water of Minnock, which joyns the river Cree, at a gentleman's seat belonging to a cadet of the family. This small river has its spring in the Baloch mountains, continuing its course till it comes here; running through the middle of that Barony, till it is cut out on the east side by the small water of Troul, which is a boundary on the west side of the Barony of the Forrest, belonging to John M'Kye of Palgown, in which stands the famous mountain of the Mearock, which overlooks all the other mountains for hight; on the east side whereof, are the lakes of Lochenoch, Lochnildricken, and Lochwachlan, and has its boundary on the north; the paroch of Collmonel, (Cammonel,) and Straiton, on the east; Corsfainr paroch and the Kells being a ground wholly fitt for pasturage.

This Barony of the Forrest, or Buchan, has on the south the Loch of Troul, where the said Palgown has a seat, overlooked by a mountain, on the north, betwixt which and the lake, the house is very pleasantly seated; the lake appearing like a large pond under the house, well stocked with pikes; there being a prodigious number of large oak-trees (all lying across one another) lying in its bottom, that within the opposite mountains on the

other side, one would be astonished (in a clear day) to think where they come from.

The house is surrounded with pretty groves of Scots pines, black cherries, and other kinds of planting, which make a fine umbello to the house; and from the front, a walk down to the lake, which centers upon a little mote, prettely planted in devices with seats, and a beautiful litle boat, lodg'd ther under a shade, for taking pleasure in a fine day upon the water.

This Barony produces the best sheep of any part of this paroch, and sold in the mercats at very good prices; and so inclosed and divided, for the orderly improvement of the sheep and black cattle, that the whole farmers of these grounds have considerable advantage thereby, to the enriching of ther families. In the remote parts of this great mountain, are very large Red-deer; and about the top thereof, that fine bird, called the Mountain Partridge, or, by the commonalty, the Tarmachan, about the size of a Red-cock, and its flesh much of the same nature; feeds, as that bird doth, on the seeds of the bullrush, and makes its protection in the chinks and hollow places of thick stones, from the insults of the eagles, which are in plenty, both the large gray and the black, about that mountain.

On the south side of this lake joyns the Barony of Garlies, and takes up a long extent of ground, most part mountainous, and is confined by Heron. of that ilk, his ground on the north-east part, and then by the water of Polkill, which has its spring in these mountains, running four or five miles, till itjoyns with the Cree River, near the Church of Minigaff, a small ground of Herons (viz. the

artificial Mote spoke of above) lying betwixt it and the church.

In the Barony of Garlies is a very large extent of ground, all very fitt for pasturage; having on the Cree side a very long tract of fine wood, growing along the side of the river, where it forms itself into a lake, called the Loch of Cree; at the head of which there is a famous house, of a most beautifull situation, occasioned by the islands in that lake, and garnishing of woods on each side; and on the river, the Earl has a leap for salmond, and a corn-milne, having no other heritors' estate mixing with it; but only ane gentleman of the name of M'Kie, a cadet of the family of Palgown, called Doncaird, whose lands ly on the water of Minnock.

On the other side of the Barony of Garlies, lyes the antient seat of the Stewarts of Gairlies. They were antiently called Thanes of Dalswinton, before they got this Barony by a gift from the King, before the Sovereign advanced them to the dignity of nobility.

And it is to be remembered, at a house called the Caldons, that remarkable scuffle hapned between the mountainers and Coll Douglas, at which time Captain Orchar (I think it should be Urquhart) was killed: there was one particular worth the noticing, that, when two of these people were attacked, they got behind the stone dyke, with their pieces cocked for their defence. Upon their coming up at them, marching very unconcernedly, one of their peices went off, and killed Captain Orchar dead; the other peice designed against Douglas wou'd not go off, nor fire for all that the

man could do, by which the Coll., afterwards General Douglas, escaped the danger.

There were six of the mountaneers killed, and no more of the King's forces but one dragoon.— One of these poor people escaped very wonderfully, of the name of Dinn or Dun ; two of the dragoons pursued him so closely, that he saw no way for escape ; but at last flying in towards the lake, the top of a little hill intercepted the soldiers' view, he immediately did drop into the water all under the brae of the lake, but the head, a heath-bush covering his head, where he got breath ; the pursuer cried out, when he could not find him, that the devil had taken him away. That morning Captain Orchar had that expression, that, being so angry with the badness of the way, he wished the devil might make his ribs a broiling-iron to his soul, if he should not be revenged on the Whiggs that day, which was the Sabbath morning, he entred the Glen of Troul, and according to his wish, came upon these poor people, as they were worshipping God upon his day, with a surprizing cruelty.

The church in this paroch stands most pleasantly on a rising ground, where Cree and Polkill meet, commanding a pleasant prospect to the sea. Along the river, being invironed with Heron's land, and at the bottom of this rising ground, on the east side of Polkill, stands the village of Mini gaff, with a handsome, now ruinous house, overlooking the village ; near to which stands Heron's house, upon a rising ground, with a prospect to the sea, and overlooks a great part of the adjacent country ; his lands extending eastward for two myles, and then bounded by the water of Palneur,

reaching alongst it, near to three miles; the lands nearest it being all covered with woods, with fine openings of meadow grounds and corn-fields; as ye goe along it, the ground, next Heron's house, being all devided and adorned with large thickets of fir and other planting.

At the foot of his avenue, is that large and pleasant plain, called the Green of Machirmore, where that famous battle, betwixt the Romans and Pick, confederates on one side, and the Scots on the other, was fought. *Vide Buchan. in Vita Eugenii primi*; the author of the manuscript gives the whole.

Mr Heron, one day making pitts for a plantation of firs in that plain, was persuaded by a friend standing by him, to open a large mount of earth standing in the midle of the ground, and to take the old earth to put into the pitts to encourage his trees to take, and upon the opening of it, found it to be a Roman urn. The top of the mount was all covered over with a strong clay, half yard deep, under which there was half a yard deep of gray ashes, and under that there was an inch thick of a scurff like mug mettall, bran-colour'd, which took stroke of the pick-ax to break it, under which the workmen found a double wall, built circular-ways, about a yard deep, full of red ashes, like those of a great furnace. When these were taken out, at the bottom there was a large flagstone, six foot long, and three broad, covering a pitt of a yard depth; and when they hoised up the stone, they observed the bones of a large man lying entire; but when they struck upon the stone to break it, they fell down in ashes; ther was nothing more found in it. There is above a dozen of great heaps.

of stones detached over the plain, in which were found several urns; but none so memorable as this. And where the Scots got that finishing-stroak at Lochdoon, there is a prodigious Cairn erected, all of gathered stones to cover the dead.

Half a mile from Heron's house eastwards, stands the ruins of the old seat of the M'Kies of Larg, one of the three families of Comloddan, founded by K. Rob. Bruce, at the conclusion of his wars, as ye shall hear hereafter, now in Heron's possession, and has a good salmond-fishing on the water of Cree.

Down the river, about a mile from the Church, lye the lands belonging to Dunbar of Machermore, who has a very agreeable seat and a castle standing pleasantly upon the river, with a large plott of fine fir-planting, overlooking a rich ink ground, that lyes twixt the castle and the river, with a good salmond-fishing. His estate, for the most part, lying along the east side of river Cree¹ (which there imitates the windings of the river Forth, and the ground that of the Carse of Stirling,) for two miles, until it terminates upon the water of Polneur, where it unites with Cree, and on the north (and east) with Heron's land.

From the Church north-east, lye the lands of Murdoch of Camloddan, beginning at the bridge of Polkill, one-fourth of a mile above the church, and running along the east side of that water, till it come where Polkill takes its rise; and is situate 'twixt that and Polneur, all the way on the west side of the last water, till it comes to Tonotrie, a ground of Machirmore's, in which there is some

¹ Here are spirings nowhere else to be found but in Forth.

lead found, but in no great quantity. Which house keeps a change (the publick road to Edinburgh and Glasgow passing that way) with another change-house, further on that water, belonging to Heron, called Craigidens, by which ther is a beautifull cascade, as is to be seen in the country, being a large fall of water, as it were out of a tunnell, fourteen foot high, into a prodigious large bason, which causeth a murmuring noise at a great distance; and over the cascade is a very high rock, covered over with variety of evergreens, and other shrubs, all overlooking the cascade, which makes the place very cool, and a very desirable amusement to the curious.

This gentleman's ground is likewise devided by a ground of Heron's, called Drighmirk and Polnie, by a brook, till ye come to Lochdie, which is a place where the water of Die takes its beginning; and on the top of Polnie mountain, there is a famous deep lake, of good extent, well stocked with salmond-trouts.

Mr Murdoch's seat stands about two miles off the Church, upon the water of Polkill, in a wood, with a good house and orchard, with a leap for catching of fish, naturally in a rock, which goes through the water. His estate is all good pasture-ground. This is the only family that exists (if it may be said to exist, when the estate is sold, and the gentleman bankrupt) of the three brothers, who were honoured by K. Rob. Bruce to be proprietors of the thirty pound land of Comloddon; the manner they acquired it was this:—

King Robert, being by a part of the English army defeat in Carick, fled into the head of Lochdie to a few of his broken partie, and lodging in a

widow's house, in Craigencallie, in the morning she, observing some of his princely ornaments, suspected him to be a person of eminence, and modestly asked him in the morning, if he was her Leidge Lord. He told her Yes, and was come to pay her a visit; and asked her if she had any sons to serve him in his distress. Her answer was, that she had three sons to three severall husbands; and that if she was confirmed in the truth of his being their sovereign, they should be at his service. He askt her farther, if she could give him any thing to eat. Her answer was, there was litle in the house, but agust meal and goats'-milk, which shou'd be prepared for him; and while it was making ready, her three sons did appear, all lusty men. The King askt them, if they wou'd chearfully engage in his service, which they willingly assented to; and when the King had done eating, he askt them what weapons they had, and if they could use them; they told him they were used to none but bow and arrow. So, as the King went out to see what was become of his followers, all being beat from him but 300 men, who had lodged that night in a neighbouring glen, he askt them if they could make use of their bows. M'Kie, the eldest son, let fly an arrow at two ravens, parching upon the pinnacle of a rock above the house, and shot them through both their heads. At which the King smiled, saying, I would not wish he aimed at him. Murdoch, the second son, let fly at one upon the wing, and shot him through the body; but M'Lurg, the third son, had not so good success.

In the meantime, the English, upon the pursuit of K. Robert, were encamped in Moss Raploch, a

great flow on the other side of Die. The King observing them, makes the young men understand that his forces were much inferior. Upon which they advised the King to a stratagem, that they would gather all the horses wild and tame, in the neighbourhood, with all the goats that cou'd be found, and let them be surrounded and kept all in a body by his soldiers in the afternoon of the day, which accordingly was done. The neighing of the horses, with the horns of the goats, made the English, at so great a distance, apprehend them to be a great army, so durst not venture out of their camp that night; and by the break of day, the King with his small army, attacked them with such fury, that they fled precipitantly, a great number being killed; and ther is a very big stone in the center of the flow, which is called the King's Stone to this day, to which he leaned his back, till his men gather'd up the spoil; and within these thirty yeares, there were broken swords and heads of picks got in the flow, as they were digging out peats.

The three young men followed close to him in all his wars to the English, in which he was successfull, that at last they were all turn'd out of the kingdom, and marches established 'twixt the two nations; and the soldiers and officers that followed him were put in possession of what lands were in the English hands, according to their merite. The three brothers, who had stuck close to the King's interest, and followed him through all dangers, being askt by the King what reward they expected? answered very modestly, That they never had a prospect of great things; but if his Majesty would bestow upon them the thirty ponnd land of the

Hassock and Comlodan, they would be very thankful; to which the King cheerfully assented, and they kept it long in possession.

The line of M'Lurg's first failing in are male, matched with one Captain Heron, a second brother of Sir Cuthbert Heron of Chipchase, in Northumberland, and was called Comlodan Heron M'Lurg till this day. The M'Donals of Fisgaill broke in at last upon a part of the estate, upon which Peter built the Castle of Machermore. It went from him to a cadet of the Dunbars of Entriiken.

(M. D. says nothing of Heron's marrying the heiress of M'Clurg, only that it failed first, and went into the hands of the M'Donals, who kept it a long time, and says the eldest brother's family is now in a great measure extinct, only that branch remaining of the M'Kies of Palgoun. The estate of Larg is now in the possession of Heron of that ilk.)

Murdoch, the second brother, is the only family that has continued in the name lineally. The eldest assumed for coat of arms, two ravens proper upon a chief argent, with an arrow through both their heads, gules, the field gules. Murdoch carries argent on a chief gules, a raven volant proper, with an arrow through his body. Of the second, the farthest extent of this gentleman's estate terminates upon Lochdie, from whence the water of Die runs, being a great lake full of pyks, and an excellent fish, called salmond-trout, being red in the fish, and the sides all enamuled with red spots.

The lowest part of the paroch is now in possession of David Maxwell, son to Coll. William Maxwell of Cardiness, and Andrew Heron of Burgally, (author of this description, but is now dead.) That

which has its termination upon Girthon and Kirk-nabrieck belongs to Mr Maxwell, being a small barony, called Bardrochwood, lying on the water of Polneur, near to whose foot is a bridge of one arch, all garnished with wood for a mile amongst the river, and had a little convenient house upon it, now in ruins; but Mr Maxwell has built at Greddock, three miles south of the Church, a pretty little house and garden; his land extends to the top of Cairnsmuire mountain, all good pasture, and some corn-land.

Burgally, the possession of Mr Heron, lyes south of the Church two miles and half; above these lands, closs upon the river for a mile and half, most part whereof is garnished with wood, amongst the river, of a considerable value. The land extends to Cairnsmure, whereunto the greatest part of that mountain belongs, where there is good store of Bristol stone of divers colours, very well cutt naturally; very large Red-deer, with plenty of mountain Patridges, and other muir-fowl; having a convenient litle house upon the water-side, with orchards, and other amusements very agreeable to a country gentlemen; with great variety of excellent fruits, of all kinds the climate will produce; and a great many evergreens, both foreign and exotick. (I suppose he means domestick; but the minister's description, designed for Mr Maitland, and which is a very incorrect copy of Bargallys, has it exotick.)

Our present minister is Mr Thomas Campbell, who married a sister of Murdoch of Comlodan, now deceast; he has by her severall sons and daughters.

Thus far Andrew Heron of Bargally, Esquire,

uncle to the present Heron of that ilk, who is now in possession of that estate.

What follows is added by the minister to be sent to Mr Maitland.

The paroch of Minigaff lyes in the County of Galloway, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, divided from the Shire of Galloway by the river Cree ; some of the head of the paroch is bounded by Carrick, in Ayrshire. The catechisable persons are about 900. The King is patron of the paroch.

The minister's stipend is about merks Scots, which is paid mostly by the heritors. The manse was built a few years ago, and the gleeb is both little and bad. The church, lately repaired, is a long edifice from east to west, and neither in it, or the church-yard, are there any monuments worth notice. (There are some stones, on the two gates of the church-yard, with some proper inscriptions from the Psalms, and a dyal in the midle of the church-yard, all done with Bargally's own hand ; but by the by he is not buried here, for he erected a stately tomb in his own garden, some years before his death, with his own and lady's arms, and other decorements, where they both are buried.)

The greatest part of the paroch is mountainous, and so fittest for pasturage ; but what cultivate, and much more might be cultivate, produces very good grain ; but black cattle and sheep are the produce of the country, on which they, in Shire and Stewartry, live more plentifully than any communality in Scotland, having alwise flesh once a day. Their fewall is peats, turff, and wood.—There are no remarkable harbours, though ships of fifty or sixty tuns may come up to Machermore.

No. V.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHERIFFDOM OF WIGTOUN,
BY SIR ANDREW AGNEW OF LOCHNAW, AND
DAVID DUMBAR OF BALDOON; ENLARGED BY
SIR ROBERT SIBBALD.

*Description of Scotland. Sibbald MSS. Adv. Lib.
Jac. 5th. l. 4.*

THE Sherifdome of Wigtoun is named from Wigtoun, the head towne thereof.

It hath upon the east and south the Stewartrie of Kirkcudbright, and is devyded therfra by ane ferry of four myle in breadth, called the Water of Cree, which is of that breadth twelf myles up; and from that ferry northward up, the said water of Cree is the march. The Bailerie of Carrick, within the Sherifdome of Air, boundeth the said Shyre of Wigtoun on the north, and upon the west, with the Irish sea, and it bounds upon the south be the sea which is betwixt Scotland and the Isle of Man.

The length of this Shyre is, from the Mule of Galloway to the water of Cree, thirty myle, and fra the Isle of Qulithorne to the Rowntree Burn thirty mile, being the breadth of the same. Some think the greatest breadth will be but twenty-six miles.

That part of the Shyre which lyeth to the west of Luss river, is called the Rine or Snout of Galloway, and the outmost point of it is called the Mule.

The principall rivers within the Shyre are, first, the river of Cree, which devides the Shyre from

the Stewartrie. This river of Cree hath its rise in Carrick, where it bordereth with this Shyre. It runneth from the north to the south, through the lough of Cree, and falleth into the sea, in the Bay of Wigtoun. It aboundeth with salmond and spirlings.

The next river is Blaidzenoch, which floweth from the mountanous parts of Penningham, and runs fra the north to the south. It runeth through Lochmabary, (wherin ther is ane litle isle, with ane house upon it,) and by the way it receaveth into it severall waters; the most considerable is the water of Tarfe, which hath its rise from Airtfeeld, in the Muirs of Luce, and falleth into Blaidzenoch, under the house of Craighlaw. Then Blaidzenoch turns to the east, and after it heth fra its source run twenty miles, it falleth into the Bay of Wigtoun, near above the place of Baldone.

The water of Malzie ryseth out of the Lough of Mochrom, and passeth the Castle of Mochrom, and runs from the south to the north-east, and runs by Cree Lough; and after it heth runn some five miles, it entereth the Blaidzenoch below Dalrugle.

The water of Luce riseth upon the march with Carrick, and runeth much in a streight lyne from north to south, devyding the Shyre in two. It runneth some twelfe myles, and doeth receave into it severall waters; the most considerable is the Croce Water, which flowes from Airtfield, and runs six miles, and passing the Lairg, runs into Luss at the Muir-kirk. Upon this water of Luss, and the bay of it, lyeth the regality of Glenluce; and a myle or so above it, upon the water of Luss, stands the Abbay of Glenluss. This Bay of Glenluss is by Ptolomee called *Rerengonius Sinus*, and

this bay runing in upon the east syde of the Mule, unto the Abbey of Glenluce, with Loch Rian, which from the north runneth in upon the west syde, forme the peninsul called the Rine, the neck of land betwixt them being three or four myle broad.

The water of Solburn floweth from Lough Connoll, and runneth four myle, and then falls into Loch Ryane.

Poltantoun water flowing from Auchnatroch, and runs eight miles, ere it fall in the sea at Luce, two myle below Garthland Castle.

The two salt loughs of Loch Ryan and Luce invirone the Presbiterie of Stranraar, and make it a peninsula. Stranrawer stands at the south end of the lough, and about two myle to the east stands the town of Innermessan.

Loch Rian runs in the land ten myle from the North sea, and stoppeth betwixt Innermessan and Stranraar.

Luss Lough runs fra the Mule of Galloway to the Craigs of Craignargat, sixteen myles, wher it stopps upon the Muchrom shore, in the mouth wherof ther lyeth three rocks, called Bigiskarris.

It is said ther is a place of the sea, close upon the Mule, wher ships, if they enter, are quickly turned round and sunk down.

The ports upon this part of the Shyre are Portpatrick, wher, upon a litle bay, stands the town and harbour; it being very near to Ireland, is the common passage thither. Near to it, close by the sea, is a cave, called the Cave of Uchtriemackean, accessible by six steps of a stair, entering to a gate built with stone and lime, at the end of which is a structur lyke anc altar. The people frequent this

place the first night of May, and wash diseased children with the water, which runs from a spring over the cave.

Port Montgomerie.

Lough Ryan.

The most considerable fresh-water lochs, in the Presbitery of Stranraar, are the Lough of Dalskilpin, ane myle in length, and half a mile broad.

The Loughs of Inchcrinnell, and Inch, wherin stands ane tour, called Castle Kenedie, belonging to the Earl of Cassills. The Lough of Saltside, upon which the Abbacie stands. The Lough of Lochnaw, wherin the Kings of old had ane house. Near to it stands the house of Lochnaw, the residence of the Heritable Sheriff of Wigtoun.

The principal houses in this part of the Shyre, are Drummour, Logan, Arduall, Killessor, Balgregan, Clonyeart, Garthland, Dunskey, Lochnaw, Corswall, Glaidnoch, Chappell, Gastle Kenedie, Innermessan, Craiggaffie, Park, Synoness, Carscreoch. (Glasserton, the Earl of Galloway's seat: Castle Keneday, Earl of Stair's; Garthland, Mackdougall's; Lochnaw, Colonel Agnews; Revenston, William Stuart's of Castle Stuart; Sorbie, Colonel James Stuart's. Agnew of Lochnaw is Heritable Sheriff.)

The other part of the Shyre, which makes the Presbiterie of Wigtoun, heth in it the Bay, or loch of salt-water, of Wigtoun, that will be four myles broad, and eight in length. Ther is ane bank of shells upon it, that furnisheth the country with lyme, which they make with peits. This bank of shells is observed not to diminish.

Upon this bay, betwixt the mouth of Cree, and of the river Bladnoch, is situat the town of Wig-

toun, which giveth title to the chief of the Flemings, who were ancient lords, and now are Earls of Wigtoun. It is a Burgh Royall, and the head of the Shyre. It heth ane good harbourie. Near to it is the Monument of the King Galdus, (from whom some think the Shyre was named.) Ther is ther ane large circle of ground, set round with long obelisk stones, and some shorter ones in the middle.

Some five or six miles to the south of this, stands the Royall Burgh of Whithern, wher stands the Priorie. It is the Bishop seat, and the Isle of Whithern makes a port to it.

The fresh-water loughs in this district are Aplebie L., ane myle long, and half a myle broad; Ravenston L. of the same quantity; the Whyt L. of Myrtoun, which never freeseth, wheron the Laird of Mairton's house standeth; the L. of Mochram, wheron stands the house of Mochram, which L. aboundeth with Herons and wild Geese; the L. of Uchiltrie, Lochmaberie, and Locheronal.

Ther are, in this part of the Shyre, of considerable houses, the Castells of Phisgill, Iyll, Glasertoun, Wig, Ravinstoun, Crugletoun, Mairtoun, Barinbaro, Brughtoun, Baldoon, Torhouse, Grainge, Craiglaw, Mochrome, Castle-Stuart, Cleray.

The houses are generally deet with planting; but the wood considerable, is the wood of Cree.

The Abbacies, in this Shyre, are these of Glencuce and Saulseate.

No. VI.

FURTHER ACCOUNT ANENT GALLOWAY, BY
DR ARCHBALD.*Sibbald MSS. Adv. Lib. W. 5. 17.**Sea Fishes in Galloway.*

A BAYIN, a thick little fish, about a foot long, red coloured, with some white spots in the belly, narrow tailed, with an hard small head; a very well-tasted fish, but full of small bones like a pike,

A Lyth, about the bigness of a small salmon-gilse, not unlike in shape, but dark-gray coloured: it's esteemed the best fish in all the coast.

A Blockan, about the bigness of a white salmon-d-troot, of shape and colour like the lyth, but a dryer fish.

Dog-fish, about the length of a little salmon, but smaller of body, big-headed, hollow-eyed; but draws very narrow at the tail, with a stiff thick fin, of a silver-gray colour. His skin is so rough, that no man is able to draw one of them over his shoulders, the skin takes such hold of his clothes. They do not spawn as other fishes, but ferries the young at the navel, which I frequently saw, after they were catched. Their fish is not good.

The Sand-eel is of the shape of a fresh-water eel, about a foot or some more in length, but very clear, almost transparent. They are catched in the sand at low tide, and well tasted; they are catchable with angle at the sea-shore.

The Pillock is a large fish, about ten foot long, and as great of body as ane ordinar horse, almost shaped like a pike, black coloured, with a long

head, and a monstrous number of teeth, all of equal length. It is seldom caught but when inveigled in herring-nets. The countrey people make oyl of them.

Fresh Water Fishes there.

A Nembling-skeal, shaped like a herring, but of the quantity of a salmond-gilse, with scales so hard, that it is hardly penetrable; and when it comes up the river, it affrights all other fishes, so that the fishing proves alwayes bad, when they abound.

The Horn-eel, about two foot long, not far from the shape of another eel. It hath a pike out of its forehead, like the figured horn of an unicorn, coloured like a spurling, and eatable.

The Conger-eel is of length more than twelve foot; the skin of it is very strong, which the inhabitants make use of for girths to their horses, lasting very long.

A Brandling is a little fish, found in the water of Fleit, about the bigness of a little trout, with many red spots, but very excellent fish; where also are found pearls.

A Cuddin is a little fish, as big as a large trout, short but thick-bodied; its belly a pure red colour; its tast very sweet; and is only found in a lake, called Lake Grenoch, in a very wild moorish place, where they abound.

There is a large cave, called the Cave of Uchtrie Macken, close by the sea, near Portpatrick, accessible by six steps of a stair, entering a gate built with stone and lime; at the end of which is built an altar, at least a structure after that figure, to which many people resort upon the first night of May, and there do wash deseased children with

water, which runs from a spring over the cave, and afterwards they ty a farthing, or the like, and throw it upon the altar.

There is a well, called Kernadert, in the parish of the Callis. The water is very sweet, to which many people resort, who are distempered with sore heads or stomachs, and it proves effectually.

As for other wells then these which I formerly mentioned, savouring of Moffet wells, they are only used superstitiously, and their usefulness seeming fabulous, they are not worthy to trouble you with their names.

There is a little isle beside the Mule of Gallo-way, where, if sheep shall feed but a little, their teeth are immediately gilded of a golden colour.

There is a place of the sea, close upon the Mule, where ships, if they enter, are quickly turned round and sunk down. Whether it be from contrary tides or a catadup, I know not; but I am informed of it by the Laird of Mule living there.

No. VII.

THE following account of the Presbytery of Penpont was drawn up and transmitted to Sir Robert Sibbald, by the Rev. Mr Black, minister of Closeburn. It contains a variety of curious historical notices, and forms a very suitable appendix to a volume of Gallovidian Statistics.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDS OF THE
PRESBYTERY OF PENPONT, BEING THE UPPER
PART OF THE SHERIFFDOM OF NIDESDALE.

Sibbald MSS. Adv. Lib. W. 5. 17.

NIDESDALE is called by Buchanan *Nithia*, & *Nitho amne*, which river doth run out of a small fountain near Damellintoun, in Kyle, out of a hill, [in the parish of New Cumnock,] and runneth in a small rivulet for several miles, until it come to Castle of Cumlock; and waxing greater and greater by receiving other rivers, doth run a course of above thirty miles, dividing the Sheriffdom all along to the Colledge of Lincluden, in the Stewartry of Galloway, near to the town of Dumfreiss, where receiving a little water, called Cludan, it divides Nidesdale from the lower part of Galloway, called the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and running by the parishes of Terregles, Traquare, New Abbay, and Kirbeen, on the Galloway side, and by the town and parish of Drumfreiss, and Carlaverock, on the Nidesdale side, it doth empty itself in the English sea, or Solway Firth, a little beneath the Castle of Carlaverock, in Nidesdale, and beneath the great hill called Chriffell, in Galloway.

Nidesdale is joyaned with Annandale in the election of Commissioners for the Parliament; and the Barons of both are indifferently elected; but is in jurisdiction separated from it, Annandale being a Stewartry having a jurisdiction by itself; but Nidesdale is a Sheriffdom, where my Lord D. of Queensberry, his Majestie's High Treasurer, is Heritable Sheriff. But the jurisdiction of the

Sheriff here is not considerable, partly for that the interest of the Duke is interwoven in many of the parishes, and there be some whole parishes belonging to his Grace, whereby his whole interest, being a Regality, is subject to his Baillie ; and partly for that there are several Baronies in this Shire, all which are subject to the jurisdiction of their immediate superiours.

The whole churches of the Sherifffdom of Nidesdale and Stewartry of Annandale being four Presbyteries, did constitute one Provincial Synod, untill the late restitution of Episcopacy ; but since that time, all the four Presbyteries are within the Diocese of Glasgow.

The Militia of Nithesdale and Annandale, consisting of a considerable regiment of foot, and a troupe of horse ; the Duke of Queensberry is Collonell to the foot, and his Grace's son, the E. of Drumlanrig, is Rootmaster to the horse.

But as to the Presbytery of Penpont ; beginning at the head of the river, the first parish is Kirkconnall, so denominated from *Sanctus Conval-lus*, who lived in a cell by the vestiges of its foundation, yet perceptible, hard by the fountain he did usually drink of, called *Fons Convalli*, or St Connall's Well, at the foot of an hill where Kirkconnall Church is situate. This parish hath on the south-west side the parish of Cumlock, in Kyle, where is the hill of Corsencon, the march between Kyle and Nidesdale ; and on the west side, a part of the parish of Afleck, in Kyle. This parish lyeth on both sides of the river of Nith, and on the south side marcheth with the parish of Corsfairn in Galloway ; and on the south-east side, is divided from the parish of Sanquhar, by a rivulet called Killo ;

on the south side of Nith, and on the east side, from the forenamed parish of Sanquhar, by a little water called Crawick; and on the north and north-west side, it is divided from the parishes of Douglass and Crawford-John, in Clidesdale.

In the upper part of this parish, there hath been a Convent, or Religious House, near to the Church, called Karko, afterward the dwelling-house of a family of the name of Crichtoun, whose title it was. They say also, that there hath been in this parish a Nunry. The whole parish belongeth now to my Lord D. of Queensberry, who is patron of the Church. The ground is tolerably fruitfull, both for corn and cattel, and in many places well stored with coal. There is one coal-pit, called Parbrock, which, as is thought, was first begun to be wrought out by the Picts, whose pillars, curiously wrought, are yet to be seen. It is an excellent one, which they are working out at this day. There is no more work in any other place, except in the brinks of some burns, there are some coals picked out by the country-men. The grain here is oats and some barley.

The next parish is that of Sanquhar, so denominated from *Sanctus Quarus*, who lived here, which, lying on both sides of the river Nith, as the former, is divided from Kirkconnal by the water of Killo, on the south-west and south side of Nith; and on the north side of the water, by the river of Crawick on the west side; and on the north side, from the parish of Crawford-John, in Clidesdale; and on the east side it is divided from the parish of Kirkbride by an impetuous water, called Menock. Upon the north side of Nith, near to the water of Crawick, stands the Church of Sanquhar, a con-

siderable and large fabrick, consisting of a spacious church and a stately quire, where are the tombs of several of the Lord Crichtons of Sanquhar, wrought in free-stone, and before them some Lords of the name of Ross. Near to the Church is situate the town of Sanquhar, a Burgh Royall of old, and having as yet a Commissioner in the Parliament; a weekly mercat and some fairs in the year. It was made a Gild City in the reign of K. James the Sixth. It hath no great trade or resort unto it, partly by reason of its great distance from the sea and partly because the inhabitants about it are but few. In old times the citizens were stout men, who, with assistance of their neighbours of the parish without the burgh, made usually an effectual resistance to the Borderers, making inrodes for prey in a part of this parish, and oftentimes pursued them with loss, though their numbers were considerable. A little beneath the Burgh stands the Castle of Sanquhar, a stately edifice, strongly built, which belonged formerly to the Lord Sanquhar, now E. of Dumfreiss; but now the said Castle, with all the lands of the parish, on the north side of the river, except the Burrow lands, and the greatest part of the lands upon the south side, doth belong in property to the D. of Queensberry, except the barony of Elleock, whereunto the Duke is superiour. It belongs to the E. of Carnwath in property, having the mansion-place Elleock, situate in the bounds of it; a goodly fabrick, formerly the dwelling-place of the Barons of Dalyell, of which the Earles of Carnwath are descended.— This part of the parish is exceedingly well stored with wood; but now of late, by the cutting down of a great part of it, for the lead-mines of Hopetown.

in Clidesdale, and not parking of it afterwards, it is much decayed, and probably will decay more, if, after the cutting of it, it be not more carefully inclosed for the future. In this parish of Sanquhar is coal on both sides of the river; and on the north side of the parish, near to Clidesdale, there is a lead-mine of excellent fine lead, in a place pertaining to the D. of Queensberry, called Cumlock, which was begun to be wrought out in the reign of K. James the Fifth, and afterward intermitted; but of late hath begun to be wrought, and is now a-working out. Near to the Castle of Sanquhar, there are several parks on both sides of the river, one whereof is well stored with deer and other animals that are for pleasure, and others for cattle and these that are for profit; both are like to abound further in time.

One remarkable particular is not to be here omitted. In the year 1653, when the loyal party did arise in arms against the English in the West and North Highlands, some noblemen and loyall gentlemen, with others, were forward to repair to them with such parties as they could make, which the English, with marvelous diligence night and day, did bestir themselves to impede, by making their troupes of horse and dragoons to pursue the loyal party in all places, that they might not come to such a considerable number as was designed. It happened one night that one Captain Mason, commander of a troupe of dragoons that came from Carlisle, in England, marching through the town of Sanquhar in the night, was in the town of Sanquhar encountred by one Captain Palmer, commander of a troupe of horse that came from Air, marching eastward, and meeting at the town-house

or tolbooth, one David Veitch, brother to the Laird of Dawick, in Tweddale, and one of the loyall party, being prisoner in irons by the English, did arise, and came to the window at their meeting, and cryed out, that they should fight valiantly for K. Charles; wherethrough they, taking each other for the loyall party, did begin a brisk fight, which continued for a while, till the dragoons having spent their shot, and finding the horsemen to be too strong for them, did give ground; but yet retired in some order toward the Castle of Sanquhar, being hotly pursued by the troupe through the whole town, above a quarter of a mile, till they came to the Castle, where both parties did, to their mutual grief, become sensible of their mistake. In this skirmish there were severall killed on both sides, and Captain Palmer himself dangerously wounded, with many more wounded in each troupe, who did peaceably dwell together afterward for a time, until their wounds were cured in Sanquhar Castle.

The third parish is Kirkbride, lying also on both sides of the river, as the two forementioned. It is divided from Sanquhar, on the west part of it, by the impetuous river Menock, on the north side, and by the burn or rivulet of [Marr,] on the south side of Nith, and by another rivulet or burn, called Enterkin, it is divided from the parish of Dursdeer on the east side; as also on the south side, it is divided from the same parish of Dursdeer; and on the north side, from the parish of Crawford Lindsay, in Clidesdale, by the hills at Enterkin-head. It is but a little parish, of a small rent, and few inhabitants. The Church is but a little fabrick, at the donation of the D. of Queens-

berry. The Church is denominate from St Brigid. Here dwelt formerly the Lairds of Cosshowgell of the name of Douglass, and the Lairds of Mackmath of Ahensow. But these linages being now extinct, the whole parish pertains to the D. of Queensberry. There is one monument in the Church of one John of Rockell, with this inscription, *Hic situs est Joannes de Rockell, Jurisconsultus Ecclesiæ*. In the rivulets that flow down from the hills of this parish, is great store of trouts, which, though they fal down by great precipices and rocks, in the way to the river, so that they cannot get up again; yet in the upper ground, there is plenty of them, that they yearly spawn great numbers.

The fourth parish is that of Dursdeer, lying upon both sides of the river Nith, as the three former. It is divided on the west side by Enterkin Burn, as is said; on the north side of Nith, and on the south side from Penpont; on the south side of Nith, by a burn called [Marr Burn;] on the east side from Penpont, also by the Tibber's burn, otherwise called the Park Burn, near to Drumlanrig; and on the north side of Nith, it is divided from the parish of Morton, on the north-east side, by the water of Carren; and on the north-west side, from Crawford Lindsay, in Clidesdale, by the hill of Loders, and other places eastward. On the north side of this parish stands the mansion-place of Dalvine, formerly belonging to a lineage of the name of Douglass, descended from the E. of Douglass; but that lineage being now extinct, the whole interest of that family pertains to the D. of Queensberry. The house is situate in a pass betwixt two hills, near to Crawford Moor.

Upon the north side of which pass lyeth the lands of the Lairdship of Castlehill, whereon stands the Castle of Dursdeer upon another pass, called the Well-path that leadeth to Crawford Moor, which formerly pertained to the Steuarts of Dursdeer, and of late to the Meinziesses of Castle-hill in property, the Barons of Rothesay, of the name of Stewart, having till of late retained the superiority of it; but now all doth pertain to the D. of Queensberry. This Castle hath been an indifferent strong-hold; and was, in the days of K. Edward Langshanks, possessed by a garison of the English for keeping that pass; and afterward, in the reign of Edward of Carnarvan, his son, taken in by Roger Kirkpatrick. It is now ruined, and but a small part of it remaining.

Near to this Castle stands the parish Church of Dursdeer, where the Douglasses of the family of Queensberry have been interred; as also those of the name of Meinzies, that formerly had interest in this parish, and whereof some yet have. The Church is an indifferent fabrick, situate in a little village called Dursdeer, which of old did hold of the Archbishop of Glasgow; but the few of it not being considerable, was disposed by Archbishop Spotswood to the ministers of Dursdeer, who were sub-chanters of the Diocese of Glasgow, and members of the Chapter. The church is at the presentation of the D. of Queensberry. About a mile or somewhat more, is the Barony and Place of Enoch, which did formerly belong to the Meinzieses of Weem, and of late to another succession of that name. The whole parish of Dursdeer, excepting this barony of Enoch, on both sides of the river, pertains to the D. of Queensberry. Over

against Enoch, near to the bridge of Drumlanrig, is situate the Castle of Drumlanrig, a princely and pleasant habitation, and like to be more so, being the dwelling-place of the D. of Queensberry. The original, rise, and steps of ascent of which family, is to be given in by his Grace's direction, with his other titles and herakdry. Above the Castle of Drumlanrig lyeth the Barony of Drumlanrig, about three miles up the river on the south side, where it marcheth with that part of the parish of Kirkbride.

The fifth parish, in the Presbytery of Penpont, is the parish of Penpont itself, divided on the east side from the parish of Keir by the river Scarr; and on the south and south-west side, from the parish of Tinron; on the north side, it is divided from Dursdeer by a little rivulet, called the Park Burn, or Tibber's Burn; on the north-west side, it reaches as far as Sanquhar and above; and lyeth in lenth ten miles and above from the Church, which stands at the east end of the parish. This parish marcheth with the parishes of Dursdeer, Kirkbride, and some parts of Sanquhar; and on the north-east side, it is divided by the river of Nith from the parish of Morton, on the north side of Nith. It is denominate Penpont, from a penny payed at this place for building and upholding of a wooden bridge over Nith betwixt Penpont and Morton, long since ruined, near to a village called Thornhill. At this Church is the seat of the Presbytery.

On the north side of this parish, near to Drumlanrig, is the Castle of Tibbers, formerly a stronghold; but now totally ruined, there being no place for habitation in or near it. By whom it was

built, or by whom it was ruined, it is not certain. It hath been situate in a promontory, reaching out to a narrow point, compassed about with the river Nith, and upon high ground. It hath had very strong outworks upon the south part of it. Tradition also holds it out, that it was garisoned by the English in the time of Langshanks, and taken by Wallace, who, by burning a kill, drew the garison out of the castle for stopping of the fire, and then entred in with a party that lay in ambush near it, and possessed it himself. But whether the Castle was burned by him at that time is uncertain; this is certain, that it is now overgrown with thickets. Here was also a barony, called Ahengashell, that did belong to a family of the name of Maitland, now extinct. Now the whole parish except a few small heritages, belongs to the D. of Queensberry, the most considerable of which is the Lairdship of Eccles, belonging to a lineage of the name of Maitland. The rest of the heritages are but small interests. In the bounds of this land of Eccles, there is a loch, called the Dewloch, of old resorted unto with much superstition, as medicinal both for men and beasts, and that with such ceremonies as are shrewdly suspected to have been begun with witchcraft; and increased afterward, by magical directions for bringing of a cloth, or somewhat that did relate to the bodies of men and women, and a shackle or teather belonging to a cow or horse; and these being cast into the loch, if they did float, it was taken for a good omen of recovery and a part of the water carried to the patient, though to remote places, without saluting or speaking to any they met by the way. But if they did sink, the recovery of the party was hopeless. This

practice was of late much curbed and restrained; but since the discovery of many medicinal fountains near to the place, the vulgar, holding that it may be as medicinal as these are, at this time begin to reassume their former practice.

Next to this parish of Penpont, lyeth the parish of Tinron, divided, on the north side of it, from Penpont by a little river called Scarr; and on the east side, by the water of Chinnell; and on the south side, by a ridge of hills running to the west end of it, where it marcheth with Galloway. This parish is divided into two parts by a little river, called Chinnell, which springs out of a hill, in Galloway, and runs through this parish, and at the east end of it, where it runneth into Scarr, and both are called Scarr, Chinnell loseth its name.---The D. of Queensberry hath the superiority of this parish, and a considerable part also of it in property. The rest of it pertains to severall gentlemen, as Macqueystoun, and severall other tenements to the Laird Wilson of Croglie, on the south side of Chinnell; Peinyirie, and other tenements, to a gentleman of the name of Douglass descended of the family of Drumlanrig, on the north side; thirdly, Istenhouse on the south side, and Killwarren on the north side of Chinnell, both pertaining to John Douglass of Istenhouse.

Near to Istenhouse, on the north side of Chinnell, stands the Kirk of Tinron, builded near to the Barony of Aird, pertaining to Sir Robert Grierson of Lagg, Knight; in the bounds of which barony is the steep hill, called the Dune of Tinron, of a considerable height, upon the top of which there hath been some habitation or fort, as is to be perceived by the ruines and outworks of it; but it is not known

by whom it was erected and inhabited, whether by the Romans, or by the Scots and Picts. There have been in ancient times, on all hands of it, very thick woods and great about that place, which made it the more inaccessible; unto which K. Robert Bruce is said to have been conducted by Roger Kirkpatrick of Closburn, after they had killed the Cumin at Drumfreiss, which is nine miles from this place, whereabout it is probable that he did abide for some time thereafter. And it is reported that, during his abode there, he did often divert to a poor man's cottage, named Brownrig, situate in a small parcell of stony ground, encompassed with thick woods, where he was content sometimes with such mean accommodation as the place could afford. The poor man's wife being advised to petition the King for somewhat, was so modest in her desires, that she sought no more but security for the croft in her husband's possession, and a liberty of pasturage for a very few cattle of different kinds on the hill, and the rest of the bounds. Of which priviledge that ancient family, by the injury of time, hath a long time been, and is now deprived; but the croft continues in the possession of the heirs and successours lineally descended of this Brownrig and his wife; so that this family, being more ancient then rich, doth yet continue in the name, and, as they say, retains the old charter.

The next to the parish of Tinron, is the parish of Glencairn, bounded on the north side with a ridge of hills, which divides it from Tinron; on the west side, it is divided from some places of the parishes of Dalry and Carsfairn, in Galloway; on the south side, with a part of the parish of Dinscore; and on the south-west side, by a part of the parish

of Balmaclellan, in Galloway; and on the north-east side, by a ridge of mountains, which divides it from the parish of Kire.

This parish was of old a Mensal Kirk of the Bishoprick of Glasgow, but now at the donation of the D. of Queensberry, who is the superiour to the lands of it. This parish is large, and lyeth on both sides of a little river, called Kairn, whence it hath its denomination, which runneth from three several fountains in Galloway; the first, on the south side, called Castlefairn Water; the second in the middle of Craigdaroch Water, upon the brink of which stands the house of the Laird of Craigdarroch, Ferguson; the third rivulet, on the north side, is called Dowhat Water, where stands the dwelling-place of a lineage of the name of M'Gachen, descended of one M'Gachen, a private standart-bearer in the Bruce's wars, and doth yet continue in the name. These three rivulets having run each of them severall miles, do all three meet in one water at Moniaive, a Burgh of Barony, having an usefull weekly mercat, and some fairs. These three rivulets conjoined make the river Kairn.—The parish, by the running of the water, running six miles downwards, is divided into two parts, one in each side; and thereafter, running on the east part of it, it divides Glenkairn from Dinscore; and thereafter running by the parish of Holywood, it divides Nidesdale from Galloway, and continueth its course by the parishes of Irongray and Tereggilis, in Galloway, till it come to the Colledge of Lincluden, where it falls in with Nith.

A little beneath Moniaive, in this parish, stands the Church of Glencarne, situate at the foot of an

high hill, called the Dune of Shankcastle; near to which also stands the Castle of Glencarne, anciently the dwelling-place of the noble family of the Cunninghames, Earles of Glencarne, who being superior to the whole parish, excepting a Barony or two, did divide the property amongst his jackmen for the greater part of it, into several tenements, bearing the name of the first occupants, which denominations, though the lands now be possessed by those of other names, yet they do still retain as at first, as Blackstown, Inglistown, Crawfordtown, Stewartown, Gilmorestown, Gordenstown, Garriokstown, and some others more; and it is probable that other places had the like denomination, though now changed. At the disposition of the superiority of this parish, the Earle of Glencarne did reserve the superiority of one room, called Nether Kirkcudbright, which he yet retains; and at the disposition of his own property, a little know, near the Castle of Glencarne, which Castle, with a considerable part of the parish, doth now pertain to Robert Laurie of Maxeltoun, Baron of Straith, which makes him capable of electing, and being elected, a Commissioner for the Parliament.

Near to this Castle, in the year 1651, when King Charles the Second had marched with his army to England, the loyal nobility and gentry of Nidesdale and Annandale being met for hasting out recruits of horse and foot for his Majestie's service, were assaulted by an English commander, one Major Scot, son to the famous brewer's clerk, Thomas Scot, a stickling member of the Rump Parliament of England, and one of the regicides, who, after his Majestie's Restitution, did receive the reward of a bold and bloody traitour. Albeit

this Major Scot was commander of fourteen score of experienced horsemen, yet the noblemen and gentlemen did resolve valiantly to abide their charge, though much inferior in number, and by a party of thirty-six or forty horse, commanded by Robert Fergusson of Craigdarroch, the English forlorn-hope, being a greater number, was stoutly and resolutely charged, broken, and beaten into their body, with the loss of severall of the English, and none of his party. Thereafter the noblemen and gentlemen, being led by Sir John Charteris of Ampfeild, Knight, did charge the body of the English, when it came up; but being inferiour in number, and many of their souldiers being not weel trained, they were forced to retire. The Master of Herry then, and of late the Earle of Niddsdaile, was wounded by a shot in the arm; and though some of the English, yet none of the loyal party were killed in the fight; but some were killed in the retreat, who being denied quarters because they could not instruct themselves to be commisionate officers or listed souldiers, were barbarously murdered, among which a young gentleman, Robert Maxwell of Tinnell, was one. Some others of quality being and avowing themselves souldiers, had quarter granted them, and were taken prisoners.

On the south side of Nith lyeth the parish of Kire, of old a pendicle of the Abbacy, and a part of the parish of Holywood, and since the Reformation, served by a substitute, who supplied both places in the absence of the minister; but lately divided from it, and erected in a parish by itself, and afterwards annexed to the Presbytery of Penpont. This parish is divided from Tinron and Penpont, upon the west part of it, by the waters of

Chinnell and Scarr; and on the south part, by a ridge of mountains from Glencarne; and on the north side, by the rivers of Scarr and Nith from the parish of Dalgarno; and on the east, from the parish of Dinscore by Alintoun Burn. It is a place fertile for corns and cattell, and richly stored with wood. The upper part of it belongs to John Grierson of Kepinloch, and some tenements that pertain to the Earle of Nithsdale. The nether part of it pertains to John Grierson of Berjarge, and several other heritours. Here is a deep loch, called the Loch of Kilbread, in a place pertaining to the Laird of Lagg; but the water is not reputed medicinal.

Ninthly, There is the parish of Morton, belonging of old to the noble Earles of Morton, and from which they have their title; a small parish; sometime one of the churches of Kelso, but now at the presentation of the Duke of Queensberry. It is on the north-west side, divided from Dursdeer by the water of Carren; on the west side, by the river of Nith from the parish of Penpont; on the south and south-east side, from the parish of Dalgarno and Closeburn by the water of Campell; and on the east and north-east side, from Crawford Lindsay, in Clidesdale. The whole parish, excepting two small tenements, pertains to the D. of Queensberry. On the south side of this parish, near to a little village, called Thornhill, there is erected a Burgh of Regality, called New Dalgarno, where there is a weekly mercat, and four fairs in the year; at which Burgh is the publick meeting-place for jurisdiction of the Regality of Drumlanrig, called the Regality of New Dalgarno, where criminal and civil courts are holden by the Baillie of the Regality, as occasion requires. The parish

Church, by recommendation from the Archbishop of Glasgow, after a perambulation, for many weighty reasons, is recommended to be erected at or near this place.

On the north side of this parish stands the old Castle of Morton, which of old hath been a very strong-hold; but it is not certainly known by whom it was built at first. It was kept by Sir Tho. Randolph, E. of Murray, in the minority of David Bruce, and afterwards suffered to go to ruine by the Earles of Morton, who had other castles to take care of. Near to this Castle, there was a park built by Sir Thomas Randolph on the face of a very great and high hill, so artificially, that, by the advantage of the hill, all wild beasts, such as Deer, Harts, and Roes, and Hares, did easily leap in, but could not get out again; and if any other cattle, such as Cows, Sheep, or Goats, did voluntarily leap in, or were forced to it, it is doubted if their owners were permitted to get them out again.

Tenthly, There are the united parishes of Dalgarno and Closeburn, both divided, on the west and north-west side, from the parish of Closeburn by the rivulet of Campell; and on the south and south-east side, from the parish of Kirkmahoe; and on the north and north-east side, by the rivulet of Brain, springing out of Queensberry Hill, a great hill, from whence the Duke hath his title, which conjoining with another rivulet, called Keeple, makes the water of Ay, which divides from the parish of Kirkmichael. In the upper part of it, that part of Dalgarno, called Keeple Water, consists of four rooms, pertaining to the Duke of Queensberry, more fertile for cattel then for corns. Below that part of Dalgarno, there lyeth an eight

pound land, in the parish of Closburn, pertaining to the D. of Queensberry, and a five pound land, belonging to the Laird of Cowhill, and a forty-shilling land, belonging to Captain John Alison Baillie of the Regality of Drumlanrig, all divided from Kirkmichael by the water of Ay. A part of the parish of Dalgarno, lying along the river Nith, hath in it the lands of Templeland and Kirkland of Dalgarno, where the Kirk stands, now ruined; and below is the five pound land of Schaws, the ten-merk land of Kirkpatrick and Liftingstone, where stands the Chappel of Kilpatrick, called *Cella Patricii*; next unto which, down the river, is a ten pound land, pertaining to the Baron of Closburn, where hath been a Chappel, and a trench for keeping of a pass at that place, which ten-pound land marches with the lands of Clawghries, pertaining to John Johnston; and the lands of Over and Nether Algirth, which are the utmost extent of Dalgarno. On the north-west side of Closburn and Dalgarno, there is an eight pound land of Newtoun, pertaining in property to Sir Robert Dalyell of Glenay, where is an excellent quarry of free-stone; above which is the ten-pound land of Ahenleck, pertaining to the Laird of Closburn, partly for corn, and partly for pasturage.

Lastly, There is the parish of Closburn, lying in the midst of Dalgarno. In that part of Closburn, towards the water of Ay, by which it is encompassed, is a forty-pound land, pertaining to Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closburn, an ancient family, and Chief of that name, having a charter from Alexander, K. of Scots, granted to Ivon Kirkpatrick, of the lands and Barony of Closburn, before witnesses: *Bondington Cancellario, Rogero de*

Quency, Waltero filio Alani Senescallo Justiciario Scotiæ, Joanne de Maccuswell Camerario, Rogero Avenell, David Marescallo, Thoma filio Hamil., David de Lindsay, Rogero filio Glay, Roberto de Menyers, dated at Edinburgh, the 15th day of August, and of the said King's reign the eighteenth year. Moreover, the said Laird, for his arms and ensign-armorial, bears *argent* a St Andrew's Cross *azure* on a sheaf of the second three cushions *Or*; above the shield, an helmet befitting his degree, mantled *Geuls* doubled *argent*. Next, is placed on a torse for his crest, a hand holding a dagger, distilling drops of blood *proper*; the motto in an escrole, *I make sure*: Which crest and motto was given by Robert the Bruce, K. of Scots, to Roger Kirkpatrick, upon his killing of the Cumin at the Chappel of Drumfreiss. This parish of old was a pendicle of the Abbey of Kelso: but now is annexed to the Bishoprick of Galloway, as Dalgarno is to Edinburgh; but the Laird of Closburn is patron to both churches united.

Upon the west side of this parish, Closburn Church is situate, a little fabrick, but well built; near unto which is the Loch of Closburn, upon the east side whereof stands the dwelling-house of the Lairds of Closburn, which hath been a considerable strength of old, by bringing the Loch of Closburn about it, whence it is called Closburn, because inclosed with water or burn. This loch is of great deepness, and was measured on the ice eight acres, in the midst of a spacious bog. The fish of this loch are for the most part eels, with some great pikes, who, for lack of food, eat up all the young. At the side of this loch, there is of late discovered a fountain of medicinal waters, which, as Moffet

Well, doth gild silver, and produce the other effects thereof. It is esteemed in dry weather stronger then Moffet Well, by reason of the greater abundance of sulphur putridum, sal ammoniacum, and antimony there; so that one cannot digg in a great part of the bog, but the water hath such a tang as the well. A further account of it is left to the physicians, when they shall have the conveniency to make a triall of it. There is also, within a mile of Closburn-house, another loch, called Loch Atrick, but little remarkable about it. About the Place of Closburn, and in other places of the Barony, is some store of oak wood. There is here also two great Kairns; the one in the Moorfield, far from stones; the other in the Infeild, near unto them; whence the bounds is called Ahenkairn, which surely are two ancient monuments, although an account of them cannot be given.

Nithsdale is divided into two Wards or Divisions. The Upper Ward consisteth of eleven Parishes of the Classis or Presbytery of Penpont, which, by the union of two of them, viz. Dalgarno and Closburn of old, and by the late annexation of Kirkconnall to Sanquhar, do now make but nine parishes; but notwithstanding the union and annexation foresaid, every parish is described hereby itself.

. No. VIII.

DEDICATION OF SYMSON'S TRIPATRIARCHICON.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE AND TRULY NOBLE
JAMES EARL OF GALLOWAY, LORD STEWART
OF GAIRLIES AND GLASSERTON.

MY LORD,

This poem was written in that part of the kingdom, from whence your Lordship has the honourable title of Earl; and wherein your Lordship's predecessors, for several generations, have had, not only ample possessions, but also great power and authority.

And here, my Lord, I have adventured to give an account of several of your Lordship's famous ancestours; and although, no doubt, your Lordship can give a better, yet I presume it will not be altogether unuseful for your Lordship, were it but to help and refresh your Lordship's memory; seeing, in things of this nature, the names of persons and places, together with the particular designations, of times and years, are very apt to slip out of the memory of such as are endued with the best portion thereof. Nor will it, I suppose, be unacceptable to several others of the name of Stewart, who are Cadets of your Lordship's family, to see that in print, which perhaps might otherwise fall into oblivion. I conceive also, that this account may in some respect gratify all others, who are curious inquirers into the pedigrees of our ancient families; and I think it will displease none, except such as have a perfect antipathy at the whole surname of Stewart; and I suppose very few of such,

if any, will be found in the kingdom of Scotland, it being the surname of our Kings for many generations.

I shall not presume to trace your Lordship's family up to its original, or show who was the first that had the possession and stile of Gairlies, our records and documents being herein defective; but sure I am, it may be made evident by authentic records, charters, and documents, yet extant, that your Lordship's family is very antient, which may fully appear by what followeth, viz.

Sir Walter Stewart, one of your Lordship's predecessors, got from King Robert Bruce the Baronie of Dalswintoun, in Nitheisdale, for good and faithful service, as a charter, yet in being, testifys. As also the said Sir Walter had from his nephew, John Randolph, Earl of Murray, in the reign of King David Bruce, a charter of confirmation of the Baronie of Gairlies. Likeas, it is plain from the archives of the kingdom, in the reign of K. James II. and III., that Sir William Stewart of Dalswintoun and Gairlies had to his eldest son, Sir Alexander Stewart, his successor; Walter Stewart, of whom Stewart of Tonderghie, in the parish of Whithern, is descended; and Sir Thomas Stewart, to whom his father, Sir William, with consent of his son and heir, Sir Alexander, gave the lands of Minto and Morbottle, in Teviotdale; from which family of Minto is descended the Right Honourable the Lord Blantyre, in Scotland. Likeas, from this family of Minto, there were descended two loyal brethren, living in the reign of K. Charles I. viz. Sir William and Sir Robert Stewarts, one of which was predecessor to the Right Honourable the Lord Montjoy, in the kingdom of Ireland.—

From this family of Minto also, are descended several of the name of Stewart, viz. Fintilloch and Barhills, both in the parish of Penygham; Stewart of Shambellie, near Dumfries; Stewart of Heilside, in the parish of Douglas, and Sherifdome of Clydsdale, with several others.

It is also evident, that Sir Alexander Stewart of Gairlies adher'd to that gallant, but unfortunate, Prince James III. at Bannockburn, and was knighted both by James III. and his son James IV. The same or another Sir Alexander was killed at the fatal battel of Flouden, anno, 1513, under the royal standard of James IV., which Sir Alexander had issue, one son and nineteen daughters, all married to considerable Barons, as the list, yet extant, declares.

Sir Alexander Stewart of Gairlies, in the reign of K. James V., was one of the ambassadours from that prince to K. Henry VIII. of England, and had to wife Margaret Dunbar, Lady Clugston, daughter to the Laird of Mochrum, and sister to Gavin Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow, and Archibald Dunbar, first Laird of Baldone; which Margaret Dunbar had also to him a second son, of whom came the Laird of Phisgil, in the parish of Glasserton; and from Phisgil is descended Stewart of Livingstoun, in the parish of Balmaghie, in the Stewartrie of Kirkcudburgh, and several others, both in the Stewartrie of Kirkcudburgh, and Sherifdome of Wigton.

This Sir Alexander had by another venter severall other children, from whom are the Stewarts of Croscherie, and Clarie, of which family of the Clarie was the famous Colonel William Stewart, (a valiant and stately man, whom I have frequently seen,) who being a Colonel in the great Gustavus Adolphus's army, made a great purchase, which,

after his decease, came to that obliging gentleman, your Lordship's uncle, William Stewart of Castle-Stewart, by vertue of his marrying Elizabeth Gordon, grandchild to the said Colonel William Stewart of Castle-Stewart.

In the minority of King James the VI., Sir Alexander Stewart of Gairlies offer'd to combat with that daring hero, Kircaldie of Grange, governor of the Castle of Edinburgh, who gave a challenge to any of the adverse party that durst fight him; which Sir Alexander was afterwards killed at Stirling with Matthew, Earl of Lennox, Regent and grandfather to King James the VI. Another of your Lordship's ancestors was Sir Alexander Stewart, commonly designed the White Knight of Gairlies; he married Christian Douglass, daughter to the Baron of Drumlangrig, by whom he had issue, Alexander, your Lordship's great-grandfather, who was born about the year 1580; and created first Lord Gairlies about the year 1609, and Earl of Galloway, Lord Stewart of Gairlies and Glassertoun, about the year 1622. The said Sir Alexander had also a second son, commonly designed of Mains, (in the parish of Whithern,) who, by marrying Stewart, heiress of Burrough, in Orkney, became Laird of Burrough, whose grandchild and successor is the present Honourable Sir Archibald Stewart of Burrough, Baronet; the which William of Maines and Burrough had also another son, called William, who was adjutant to the famous and loyal Marques of Montrose, at the battel of Philiphaugh; which adjutant hath left issue, the present accomplish'd and Honourable Lieutenant-General Stewart, famous both at home and abroad.

MY LORD,

I do not pretend to be an exact genealogist, I leave that to heralds and to such as have more leasure, and better opportunities to prosecute that studie. I have only here collected some gleanings of your Lordship's family, and some (and but some) of the Cadets from it, and have done this that it may be only as an introduction to my great design in this dedication, which is, that so I may make a publick acknowledgment of the particular favours which I have receiv'd from your Lordship's family, viz. from your Lordship's grandfather, your Lordship's father, and your Lordship.

As for your Lordship's grandfather, James Earl of Galloway, he was a proper stately person, and most courteous and affable, so that the meanest in the whole countrey might easily have got access to him, to make their complaint to him upon any account, wherein they conceiv'd they were injur'd; and yet, in the mean time, he knew well enough to keep his due distance, and maintain the dignity of his character. The whole countrey, both gentry and others, had an intire affection for him, and were ready to attend him, whenever he called for them, which was sufficiently verifi'd in the insurrection, Nov. 1666, which began in the Stewartrie of Kirkcudburgh. Upon his advertisement, the whole gentry of the Shire of Wigtoun flock'd immediately to him; so that if those people had come into that countrey, they had met with a sufficient force to oppose them. He was very just in all his bargains, so that I never heard any person lay any thing of the contrary to his charge. He was so loyal to his prince, that he was severely fined for it in the times of the English usurpation.

He was abundantly respectful to the ministers in that countrey, and particularly to myself; so that when he rode betwixt his two ordinary dwelling-houses, Glasserton and the Clarie, my house being in the way, and almost equally distant, his Lordship was pleas'd to honour me so far, as to call and alight at my house, and to invite me to his, where I have been kindly entertain'd. I had occasion to uplift a considerable sum yearly payable out of his Baronie of Clugstoun, and when the term of payment was elaps'd, I never desir'd a precept from him, but he immediately signed it; yea, and many times when I could not conveniently go for it, if I sent but my servant with a letter for it, it was immediately sent to me, and directed to his chamberlain, who payed me always thankfully upon demand, without the least defalcation.

As also did your Lordship's father, Earl Alexander, with whom I had the honour to be a condisciple at the University. He was also greatly respected by the gentry of the whole countrey.—He was just and upright in all his dealings. I remember one day, when calling and alighting at my house, (as his father us'd to do,) he, among other discourse, took occasion to speak very severely against persons, who, by quirks and tricks of law, refus'd to pay their predecessors' debts, solemnly asserting, that if any man would come, and make it appear, that any of his numerous ancestors were justly owing him anything, he would pay it to the least sixpence.

And I remember, that, when I was in that countrey, I have heard it oftentimes boasted of, that there was never a just creditor of the family of Galloway that was a loser by having that family

their debtor. As he was kind and courteous to all persons, so there was one act of kindness to myself which I cannot forget, viz. In the year 1679, when things were come to that hight, that the publick owning of us was almost look'd upon as a crime, and I for my own safety was necessitate to retire to a quiet lurking place, his Lordship accidentally lighted on me, took me home with him to his house, and kindly entertained me there.

As for yourself, my Lord, (although I was remov'd from that countrey before your father's decease, yet) your Lordship was pleased to call for my son, and to give him the charge of two of your Lordship's brethren at the university; and they (such was their good nature and disposition) had an intire affection for him, (which yet continues,) and carried themselves very respectfully towards him. And your Lordship has at all occasions given sufficient instances of your kindnesses to him, which I hope he will be always sensible of, being never, as far as I know, charg'd with the least ingratitude.¹

1 The precise date of Symson's removal from Kirkinner has not been ascertained. It seems probable that printing was not the first trade to which he turned his attention, after settling in Edinburgh. He describes himself as a *Merchant Burgess* of that city, in an advertisement prefixed to an edition of M'Kenzie's *Observations on the Statutes*, printed by him in 1698. Watson, in the preface to his *History of Printing*, gives an account of the printing-houses of Edinburgh, and informs us, that, "In 1700, Mr Mathew Sympson, a student of divinity, set up a small house; but he designing to prosecute his studies, left the house to his father Mr Andrew, one of the suffering clergy, who kept up the house till about a year ago that he died." Watson's work was published in 1713, from which it would appear, that Symson must have died early in 1712. His library was disposed of by public sale after his death. The catalogue was printed under the title of "*Bibliotheca Symsoniana*; a catalogue of the vast collection of Books, in the library of the late reverend and learned Mr Andrew Symson. Edinburgh, printed in the year 1712. 4to. pp. 34."—*EB.*

These acts of kindness received from your Lordship's family, I think, merit a publick acknowledgment, which, by dedicating this poem, (such as it is,) I have taken the occasion in some measure to perform.

And now, my Lord, I have no more to add, but my fervent prayer to God, to bless the ancient familie of the Stewarts, and the dutiful Cadets thereof; and that God would multiply his blessings, both spiritual and temporal, upon your Lordship, your Lordship's vertuous lady, and hopefull children; and that your Lordships family may allways be found faithfull servants to God, loyal to their sovereigns, patriots to their countrey, and thereby they may find favour in the sight of God and man; this is and shall be the unfeigned prayer of,

My noble Lord,
Your Lordship's most humble, and most obedient
Servant, in all duty,
ANDREW SYMSON.

No. IX.

PREFACE TO SYMSON'S TRIPATRIARCHICHON.

ENGLISH poesie being now come to a great height, by the elaborat poems of Cowley, Dryden, Blackmore, and several others of late, my reader, when he sees a poem that dares appear in publick after them, may perhaps be inclin'd to conjecture, that this must, if not equal, yet at least in some measure resemble or be like theirs. Upon which con-

sideration, he may be perswaded to adventure on the perusal of it; but if he knew or thought otherwise, he would not so much as allow it the favour of a superficial glance.

Well then, to undeceive my Reader, and to deal plainly with him, before he read any further I would have him know, that although this poem do but now appear in print, yet it is not new; the greatest part of it being written more than thirty, yea, and some part of it more than forty years since. Moreover, it was written in a remote part of the kingdom, where the author's books were not many, and his books of English poems very few; having never seen, much less read, any English poems, except those of Quarles, Wild, and two or three more. Furthermore, the author had not there the acquaintance of any one that did in the least pretend to any skill in English poesie.

So that the author does not in the least expect to be classed with our famous modern English poets. No, no; the height of his ambition is to be ranked *inter minores poetas*; or if that seem too bigg, he is content to be listed *inter minimos*, providing ordinary ballad-makers, countrey rhythmers, mercenary epitaph-mongers, and several others of that tribe, be wholly excluded the number.

It will sufficiently satisfy me, if this pass among the judicious for a tolerably good trotting poem; for it was never my design, nor did ever my ambition prompt me to it, to set up for a courser, or, with Icarus, to aspire to high flights; foreseeing, that I might so quickly run myself out of breath, or catch a fall, which would have hinder'd me to attain my design'd end, to which, by trotting on, I have at length com.

And now, Reader, if, after this fair advertisement, thou wilt yet adventure to peruse it, upon thy own peril be it; for whether it will please thee, or displease thee, I know not. However, I think it will not be amiss to give an account of the occasion of my first writing it.

My natural genius being something delighted with this jingling art, on a time (and I cannot tell how it came in my head to do it) I turn'd a passage or two of the Book of Genesis into English verse, without any kind of fiction of things or persons; so that what I had done was little more than a bare turning of the English prose into English verse. A little while after, I did the like with two or three more. After that, being something pleas'd with my own fancy, (as most men, as well as I, are with theirs,) it came into my thought to turn the whole Book of Genesis, at least so much of it as concerned Abram, Isaac, and Jacob, into verse, and to call it by the name of *Tripatriarchichon*; whereupon I provided a general preface, and an introduction; and afterwards at several times, as my other occasions would allow, did the like with several passages, that I had not formerly meddl'd with. This was not done in order, but here and there, as my present fancy prompted me, inserting also sometimes short explications of the text, allusions, meditations, similies, reflexions, and such digressions, as at the time occur'd to me, and which I then thought pertinent enough to be inserted. At length I gather'd together the scatter'd parcells, filling up the blanks, that, by supplying what was defective, I might make the whole joyn and hang together, and thus at last I brought it to a period.

So that this poem being compos'd at several times, and not in order, as it now appears, the Reader may easily perceive that it is not all of a piece. In many places, he will find such lines as the meanest poetaster might readily write; in other places, perhaps, there may be found some few lines, here and there, more brisk and lively, of which a better poet, than I could ever pretend to be, need not be ashamed.

It being thus written at several times, no wonder, I say, that it is not all of a piece; for I was not always in the same humour; for although my temper and constitution does much incline me to an unconcernedness with the vicissitudes of the world, as not to be puffed up with its summer blossoms, or dejected with its nipping frosts, which I remember once occasioned me to write the following lines:—

I do protest, I scorn to be a slave-
 Unto the world. What! shall the subject have
 Dominion ov'r his prince? No, no, I deem
 The world to be my foot-ball; and esteem
 The greatest courtesie that it can do,
 Scarce worth enjoying for a day or two.
 Sometimes it smiles indeed; but then that flow'r
 Doth seldom last much longer than an hour.
 Most times it frowns; what then? for so can I,
 Yea more; despise the chief discourtesie
 That it can do. Whenever I project
 Heroick actions, if they fail, defect
 Shall nev'r dismay me; if they thrive, my Maker
 Shall get the praise of what I'm made partaker.
 I'll still expect the worst, and then I'm sure,
 By his assistance, I may well endure
 The spight of fortune; why? because my cross
 Being thus expected, will not be a loss,
 But rather an advantage. O Supreme
 Of all the Universe, send forth a beam

Of thy resplendent rays upon my soul,
This soul of mine, that so I may controul
This brittle world; and then I shall be blest
To do indeed, what here I do protest.

Yet I have not so much of the Stoick in me as to be altogether insensible of such things as frequently come to pass; nor am I so much possess'd with *their apathy*, as to be never in the least mov'd at *come what will come*. No; my religion obliges me to *Rejoice with them that do rejoyce, and to weep with them that weep*. This Christian sympathy did many times really affect me, when I considered the state and condition of things, which were very various, in the times wherein this poem was written; all which being considered, it is no wonder that the poem itself should not always appear to be of the same strain.

And thus I have given an account of the occasion that gave rise to this poem, and the manner how it was written. But I fancie there will be faults found with it, being written.

Some perhaps will alledge that I have too much of the satyr, when I declaim against vice and immorality. But to this I answer, That when vice and immorality is not only publickly practis'd, but also generally applauded, I think it then high time for all good men to level their sharpest arrows against it. The Apostle St Paul will have Titus to rebuke the Cretians sharply for their lying, barbarities, cruelties, ill-nature, and idleness, &c. Tit. i. 13, which I conceive gives me a sufficient warrant for what I have done. The most cautious physician, when he meets with a stubborn disease in a strong constitution, makes no scruple to lay aside the gentle prescripts of Galen, and make use of the more

powerfull ones of Paracelsus ; and yet many times he finds the stubbornness of the disease resist those rugged applications ; as I fear (such is the perverseness of this generation) all our sharpest satyrs and bitter invectives will be found too too weak to procure a thorough reformation.

Some again perhaps will blame me for exposing the male-treatments, that in those days we met with ; but since I say nothing but what is literally true, I cannot see how any can blame me for finding fault with that which no good man can justify, especially considering severall circumstances, which will the better appear by this short, yet true and impartial history of that time and place, where we then had our residence. I say, where we then had our residence ; for I do hereby restrict myself to the Presbyteries of Wigton and Stranrawer ; the first whereof consists of nine parishes, and the other consisted then of eight, and were united *pro tempore* into one Presbyterie, for the better exercise of discipline ; both these Presbyteries contain a large tract of ground, being more than thirtie miles of length, and in some places more than twentie miles of breadth ; I say, I restrict myself only to those bounds, where I liv'd about the space of twenty-three years, that so, by giving a short and true account thereof, I might insert nothing but what I knew *ex certa scientia*, which is as followeth.

In the beginning of the year 1663, being invited to go to that countrey to supply the vacant congregations there, upon our arrival we found several parishes, not only *vacantes*, but *vocantes*, desiring and earnestly solliciting that ministers might be sent to supply their vacancies. I do not

assert that we had a formal and explicit call from the parishioners, (which although sometimes it may tend *ad bene, aut melius esse Ecclesiæ*, yet I never thought that it was requisit *ad esse Ecclesiæ*; and this my sentiment is, if I am not mistaken, agreeable to those of Presbyterians themselves, which I think I am able to demonstrat from their own acts; but this is not my present business;) I say, though we had not a formal and explicit call, yet we had it virtually, and upon the matter; for after we had several Lord's days preached in our respective congregations for which we were designed, (seven Lord's days I am sure for my own part,) our edicts served and duly execute, the representatives of the parish attended on our ordinations, and the generality of the parish came to our solemn admissions; and thereafter waited on the ordinances under our administrations, yea, and the very members of the former sessions concurr'd with us, and assisted us in the exercise of discipline, and rectifying such affairs as was incumbent to them, after the old manner. Our admissions and entry being so peaceable, so orderly, and so generally assented to, I cannot think that any of our number was in the least tempted to procure a freight to transport themselves to America. Sure I am, our admissions then were as peaceably and orderly, as many that succeeded in these places since 1689 can boast of; and more peaceably than the admissions of many in several parts of the kingdom, which might be easily instanc'd, if need were.

As for those few that were dissenters, we us'd all peaceable and Christian methods to gain them; so that when the commander of the forces, that lay in the Stewartrie of Kirkeudburgh, (for there were

none of them in our countrey.) wrote to us to send him a list of them, we absolutely refused him, and sent two of our number, yet living, to signify the same to him; upon which account we were complained of as enemies to the government, and obstructers of the settlement of the peace of the countrey. And by this our deportment, there was such a general harmony betwixt us and our parishioners, that, in the latter end of the year 1666, when there was an insurrection, which terminated at Pentland-hills, there were only two persons (and one of them was a servant to the other) that were present with those people; and there were no other persons in that countrey that ever I could hear of, though diligent search was made by the government thereanent, that were found to have had any hand in it.

It is not my present business to give an account of the true causes of that insurrection, or to inquire whether it were only accidental, upon the account that one of Sir James Turner's souldiers was wounded by Barscob, at the Old Clachan, or whether it was contrived some time before. But in regard I have seen a manuscript journal of that short campaign, written by a very intelligent and inquisitive person, who was present with them all the time, and gives a particular account of all the circumstances, betwixt the 15th of November in the morning, till the 28th day at even, I shall only insert one passage, which I remember to have read in it, because it is something singular, and may be acceptable to some of my Readers; 'tis as followeth.

November 15th, 1666, betwixt eight and nine in the morning, one who called himself Captain

Gray, being attended with several armed men, seised on Sir James Turner, at Dumfreis, together with a coffer of his, wherein were baggs of money, cloaths, and papers; whereupon, after they had taken himself, his money, papers, horses, arms, cloaths, and linnens, they marched in hast away from thence, and came that night to Glencairn, and thence to Castle-Ferne. On the 16th, they came to the Old Clachan of Dalry, and at night Captain Gray and Sir James were lodg'd at Mr Chalmers of Watersid's house, being on the other side of the river of Kenn, not far from the Old Clachan. Captain Gray, about eleven or twelve a clock at night, being allarm'd with a report that the Earle of Annandale, Lord Drumlangrig, and some others were coming against him, he march'd immediately, though the night was very dark and raining, and the way very bad, eight miles to Corsphairn, where having committed Sir James to the charge of sixteen horsemen, he retired with the money and luggage he had got at Dumfries, so quietly that he was never seen by any of his own party after that. My author, in his manuscript, I remember, tells, that although he made strict inquiry concerning him, yet he got no other answer from those of his own party, but that they knew nothing of him, except that he called himself Captain Gray, and that he had brought an order with him, to them all to obey him. This by the by; I shall now return to my former relation.

It pleased the King, after this, to grant an indulgence to several ministers of the Presbyterian perswasion, for which they gave their thanks judicially before the Lords of Privy Council; and after that, he granted another indulgence to several

others of the same perswasion. Many ministers, of the Presbyterian perswasion also, were highly offended at their brethren's accepting of these indulgences; so that both parties not only spoke, but also wrote one against the other, as their books printed on that subject do evidently declare. Those that were displeased with the indulgence, were, I remember, in those days commonly called the Hill-men, who came first unto the skirts and mountainous parts of our countrey, and preach'd there; from thence, by degrees, they came to the very heart of the countrey, and withdrew several of our formerly orderly parishoners from us; and yet many of those in the intervals returned to us again, and back again as occasion offered. By these means such extravagancies were committed, that the government thought it high time to take notice of them; so that there were severe acts made, and proclamations issued out against those actings, which sometimes were intrusted to persons to execute, who, for politick ends, did sometimes severely execute them; though, in the mean time, others, for politick ends too, did connive at, and encourage them. We, in the mean time, foreseeing what would be the fatal consequences of putting those acts and proclamations in full execution, us'd our outmost endeavours to ward off the blow; and by our intercession and diligence in that affair, we got the penalty most times mitigated, yea, and many times wholly taken off, for which we got but little thanks many times from both parties; but there were some faults, such as murders, robberies, forgeries, and crimes of that nature, that we could not plead for; and when such persons were punished for such and the like misdemeanours, (because

they assumed to themselves the title of the godly party,) we were blamed for all those punishments that lighted upon any of them, which so stirr'd up others to maltreat us at the rate, which in this poem I sometimes do complain of. Now let any good Christian, or any rational man, considering our peaceable entry among them, our Christian and ministerial deportment with them, (for, in all the time that I was there, I do not remember that any thing of moment was laid to the charge of any of our number, either as to our doctrine, life, or conversation,) and our acts of kindness towards them, the *odium* that we met with from some persons, for our pleading for them, and yet at length to be so maltreated by them; I say, let any good Christian, or rational man, considering those circumstances, judge whether or not I had not reason at that time, to insert such things in my poem (being all matters of fact) as some persons were in those days guilty of.

However, I must in the mean time acknowledge, that as my lot was cast in a very pleasant place, so I had to do with a very well-natur'd people, who, following the example of the gentry, their landlords, payed me great deference and respect, for which people, for I hate ingratitude, I shall have a kindness as long as I breath, so that I was for the most part free from those maltreatments that many of my brethren mett with, (towards whom my religion obliged me to have a sympathy.) I confess I was not altogether free of my own troubles, which proceeded much more from strangers than those of my own parish; for they in the mean time were so kind to me, that, when they were advertis'd of any approaching danger, they

have both by day and night advertis'd me thereof, upon which I have many times retired myself quietly into their countrey-houses, where I was lodg'd and kindly entertain'd, and so escaped the danger I might otherwise have been subject to.

'Tis probable some criticks will find fault with me for not using an uniform manner in spelling and pointing. But in regard our greatest criticks have not, for any thing I know, given us an exact standart, either for the one or the other, and these sheets being *set* by two or three *Compositars* at the same time, and each of them spelling and pointing differently, when it came to me to revise, I was not very nice in making several alterations of what they had done, knowing that I could produce sufficient authority from learn'd authors for each of them. There are, I confess, some *typographical errata* to be found, which the greatest care can hardly prevent; but as these are easily perceived by the judicious and candid reader, so they will I hope be as easily excused. However, there is one word, which, by a mere inadvertencie, is many times wrong printed, viz. *Tripatiarchichon* for *Tripatriarchicon*, in the running-title of the even pages through several sheets, which was not observed till those sheets were wrought off.

Some again, perhaps, will find fault with the quantities of some proper names; but for that, I find that many persons pronounce them, sometimes long, sometimes short, and I have taken the same liberty, which I hope no man will grudge me of.

There are several words and phrases in this poem, which will not sound well in a pure English ear. I have examined them, and I find they are agreeable enough to our northern dialect; and I

see no reason why I may not make use of it, when it serves my purpose, as well as Homer, the prince of the Greek poets, who oft-times makes use of the various dialects of the Greek language; and was never censur'd for it (as far as I know) by any of the severest criticks.

I shall make no further apologie, but conclude in the words of a great man:—"If there be any errors (as possibly there may be) in my deductives, inferences, or applications; or if the language be in some places either improper or obscure; or if the expression or words, which I sometimes use, be not so full, so significant, or proper, or delivered from amphibologies, yet I must desire the reader to take this apologie for it: It was written at leisure and broken times, and with great intervals, and many times hastily, as my busie and important imployment of another nature would give me leave, which must needs make such breaks and chasms, and incoherences, that possibly a continued uninterrupted *series* of writing would have prevented, and carried on the *poem* with a more equal threed."

And now, Reader, if thou art but *tolerably well pleas'd* with it, I shall be *very well pleas'd*; but if thou be displeas'd at it, I cannot help it now, unless I should destroy the whole impression, which I am not inclined to do; but am content to run the fate of other books, to be censur'd as peoples' fancies lead them; and if I shall find it meet with any sharp censure, 'tis like I shall not much concern myself therein. However, I am

Your humble servant in all duty,

ANDREW SYMSON.

From my Printing-house, at the foot of the Horse-Wind, in the Cowgate. Feb. 16, 1705.

No. X.

A MEDITATION ON DEATH, OCCASIONED BY THE
FUNERAL OF THE VERTUOUS LADY. AGNES
M'CULLOCH, RELICT OF UNQUHILE WILLIAM
MAXWELL OF MURREITH.

Obiit Feb. 4, 1681. Sepulta Feb. 12. 1681.

Symson's Elegies, p. 29.

MAN's life is like unto a winter's day,
Both being but short ; for, as we oft-times say,
The longest day of winter's short, being done
Oft-times before we thought it well begun.
So is man's life. Some, newly born, do cry
An hour, (and some not that,) and then they dye :
Some live a longer space, and do abide
Till Phæbus, with his restless steeds, doth ride
Quite through the Zodiack, and then go home
From their short pilgrimage unto the womb
Of mother earth ; some others live to see
That space of time summ'd up by ten times three ;
Some live to forty years, and some agen
Attain to threescore ; some to threescore ten,
Yea, and some others (though they are but few)
See eightie, ere they bid the world adieu.
And yet what are these steps, or these essays
From one to eightie, but like winter days ;
Some very short, some longer than the rest,
Yet all are short when brought unto the test
Of a just judgement. Eighty will amount
But to a winter day, if that we count

The same aright, and do exactly try
 That space i' th' ballance of the Sanctuary,
 And counter-ballance it with Eternity.

}

Mans life is like unto a winter's day.
 Being dark and cloudy : true, some pass away
 Their time in greater mirth than others do,
 Yet they, believe me, have their sorrows too ;
 Yea, and their sunshine of prosperity
 Is like dark clouds that overspread the sky,
 If but compar'd with that eternal pleasure,
 That God will give the righteous without measure.

It is decreed that ev'ry man must dy
 One time or other ; there's no remedy
 T' avoid the same ; death is a common debt
 That all must pay ; none can be free from it.
 The very bankrupt himself must pay
 The same ; nor can the lawyer find a way
 To shift it by ; the doctor cannot save
 Himself, by all his potions, from the grave ;
 Nor can the quaint philosopher invent
 A medium, or produce an argument
 T' enervate it ; nor can the politician
 Trepan the same ; nor can the exact musician
 Lull death asleep ; nor yet can the divine
 Find out a way whereby he may decline
 That path ; nor can the orator, with his wit,
 And high-flown eloquence, escape from it.
 The conqueror himself, that wins the field,
 Killing ten thousands with his sword, must yield
 Himself death's pris'ner ; all his force and pow'r
 Cannot protract his own life for an hour.

It was the vertuous lady here that lyes
 Abstracted, in this coffin, from our eyes, [casion
 That gave my low-borne, home-bred muse th' oc-
 T' endite, and pen to write this meditation ;

And therefore 'twill not be amiss that I
Should, though in short, ere I conclude, apply.

Her age was great, because she liv'd to see
Her children's children to the third degree ;
Yet, notwithstanding, I am bold to say,
'Twas at the most but a short winter day.
And to proceed, although she was not vext
With quintessence of sorrow, nor perplext
With floods and seas of grief, yet still I'll say,
Her lifetime was a cloudy winter day.

She was a lady of great moderation,
A vertue slighted by this generation.

The dowrie left her by her loving spouse
She manag'd well ; she did not rant, carouse,
Or spend as many wanton widows doe ;
(And if 'twere fitting I could name them too,)
Nor did she like a niggard hoord the same,
(A fault for which some widows are to blame,)
But she improv'd it well, and did provide
For her descendants, and the poor beside.
Her house was as an alms-house, she being ready
To reach her hand forth to the poor and needy ;
Yea more, I think, I need not doubt to call
Barmeal, while she dwelt there, an hospital.

Well, that I may conclude, she now is dead ;
'Tis true, death is the path that all must tread,
And therefore each of us should stand in aw
Of sin, and learn t'observe God's holy law,
And so we need not doubt, when ere we dy,
To live with God to all eternity.

ON THE UNEXPECTED DEATH OF THE VERTUOUS
LADY, MRS JANET DALRYMPLE, LADY BAL-
DONE, YOUNGER.¹

Nupta Aug. 12. Domum ducta Aug. 24. Obiit Sept.
12. Sepult. Sept. 30. M.DC.LX.IX.

Dialogus inter Advenam et Servum Domesticum.

Symson's Elegies, p. 10.

ADV. WHAT means this sudden unexpected change?
This mourning company? Sure, sure, some strange
And uncouth thing hath happen'd: Phœbus's head
Hath not been resting on the wat'ry bed
Of sea-green Thetis forty times, since I
In *transitu* did cast my tender eye
Upon this very place, and here did view
A troop of gallants: Iris never knew
The various colours which they did employ
To manifest and represent their joy.
Yea more; methinks I saw this very wall
Adorn'd with emblems hieroglyphicall;
As first, the glorious sun in lustre shine;
Next unto it, a young and tender vine
Surround a stately elm, whose tops were crown'd
With wreaths of bay-tree reaching to the ground;
And to be short, methinks I did espy
A pleasant, harmless, joyfull comedy.
But now (sad change, I'm sure,) they all are clad
In deepest sable, and their faces sad;

¹ This unfortunate lady was daughter to President Dalrymple. She was seized with madness on her marriage-night, and nearly murdered her husband. It has been supposed, that her disastrous fate suggested the idea of that beautiful romance, *The Bride of Lammermoor*—Vide *Laws Memorials*, p. 226, Note. ED.

The sun's o'erclouded, and the vine's away,
The elm is drooping, and the wreaths of bay
Are chang'd to cypress, and the comedie
Is metamorphos'd to a tragedie.

I do desire you, Friend, for to unfold
This matter to me.

SERV. DOM. Sir, 'tis truth you've told;
We did enjoy great mirth, but now, ah me!
Our joyful song's turn'd to an elegie.
A vertuous lady, not long since a bride,
Was to an hopeful plant by marriage ty'd
And brought home hither. We did all rejoyce
Even for her sake. But presently our voice
Was turn'd to mourning, for that little time
That she'd enjoy; she waned in her prime;
For *Atropus*, with her impartial knife,
Soon cut her threed, and therewithall her life.
And for the time, we may it well remember,
It being in unfortunate September,
Just at the equinox; she was cut down
In th' harvest, and this day she's to be sown,
Where we must leave her till the resurrection;
'Tis then the saints enjoy their full perfection.

END OF SYMSON'S APPENDIX.



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